A

COMPENDIUM

OF

GEOGRAPHY

FOR THE

USE OF SCHOOLS,

PRIVATE FAMILIES, AND THOSE WHO STUDY THIS NECESSARY SCIENCE.

By RICHMAL MANGNALL.

"Realms of the globe, that ever-circling run,
And rise alternate to embrace the sun."

LANGHORNE.

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TO

Mrs. EDWARD ARCHDALL,

OF

RIVERSDALE,

FERMANAGH.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

In inscribing the following Pages to you, I would cautiously avoid the slightest appearance of panegyric, however well-merited; for as " the heart knoweth its own bitterness, so a *stranger* doth not intermeddle with its JOY."

From you I hope for the eye of lenient criticism; from you the approbation, if any, will be that of the *heart;* and in you, I rejoice to say, the Pupil has been lost in the real, the affectionate Friend.

RICHMAL MANGNALL.

PREFACE.

THE encouragement given to a former Work, induces the Author to venture this little skiff upon the public ocean, which (if it weather the storm of criticism) may, as the result of long and actual practice, occasionally assist the geographical instructor; and to youth it is offered as the effort of a *friend*, who in their service has spent the early, and meridian day.

Crofton Hall, 1815.

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COMPENDIUM

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

CHAPTER I.

WHAT is Geography? A description of the earth, and its surrounding waters. Which are the general divisions of the earth? The earth has been divided into four parts, called Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; Asia was first peopled, and America last discovered, in the fifteenth century. The unknown land comprehends those regions near the pole, which, on accountof their excessive cold are supposed to be uninhabited. How is the earth subdivided? Into continents, islands, peninsulas, and isthmuses. How do you distinguish these? CONTINENTS are states and kingdoms, which, though in part washed by seas and oceans, are not entirely separated by them; ISLANDS are portions of land surrounded by water; and PENINSULAS are distinguished from islands, though nearly resembling them, as they join the main land by a narrow neck, or long slip of land, which is called an ISTHMUS. How do geographers naturally divide the earth? Into

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mountains, promontories, plains, and valleys. Describe these? MOUNTAINS are great elevations of land, some of which emit fire; a PROMONTORY is a high land stretching out into the sea, its point is called a CAPE; PLAINS are the level surface of the earth, and VALLEYS its declivities or slopes from that level. Give me some examples? The Alps in Europe, and the Andes in South America, are some of the highest chains of mountains; the Cape of Good Hope in Africa, and Cape St. Lucas in North America, are remarkable promontories; the plains of Snowden, and valley of Clydd, both in Wales, are alike celebrated. What is Topography? By Topography (which is nearly connected with Geography) is meant the description of any particular land, domain, spot, town, or village. What is Cosmography? Cosmography is an ample description of the heavens and earth jointly; thus Astronomy, Geography, and Topography, are only separate parts of the great whole, Cosmography.

CHAPTER 2.

DIVISION OF THE WATERS.

WHAT names do the waters receive? Pools or ponds, lakes, springs, streams, rivers, seas, and oceans. What is a pool? A small collection of standing waters through which no stream flows. What is a lake? A larger collection of standing

waters, (surrounded by land,) through which a spring, stream, or river flows; see the lakes of Geneva and Constance in Europe; Lake Superior in North America; and Lake Dembea in Africa: there *are* lakes which do not admit of streams or rivers, but they are comparatively of little import. What is a spring? Water which rises from the earth, generally in high lands, and when unconfined forms streams. What are rivers? A collection of various streams which flow from springs in high situations, and always fall into seas. What are seas and oceans? Waters which surround the earth, and obtain various names according to their relative, and different situations. How? We say *the North Sea* or *the German Ocean*, *the Eastern Ocean*, *the Arabian Sea*, *the Indian Ocean*, *the Atlantic* or *Western Ocean*. What names have the upper and narrower parts of these seas and oceans? They are called gulfs, bays, straits, and creeks. What is a gulf? When the sea extends like an arm up into the land, having no passage through, it is called a gulf; see the Gulfs of Venice and Bothnia, in Europe; those of Persia and Siam, in Asia; and the Gulf of California, in North America. What is a bay? A bay is a smaller gulf, or arm of the sea, commonly wider in the middle than at the entrance; and a creek is a lesser bay; see the Bays of Biscay and Naples, in Europe; the Bay of Bengal, in Asia; De la Goa Bay, in Africa; and Chesapeake Bay, in North America. What is a strait?

When the sea flows between two shores at no great distance from each other, this narrow passage is called a strait; see the Straits of Bonifacio between Corsica and Sardinia, in Europe; the Straits of Malacca, in Asia; the Straits of Bellisle, in North America; and the Straits of Babelmandel, in Africa.

CHAPTER 3.

EXPLANATION OF THE GLOBE.

> "Then stay'd the fervid wheels, and in his hand
> He took the golden compasses, prepar'd
> In God's eternal store to circumscribe
> This universe, and all created things.
> One foot he centered, and the other turn'd
> Round through the vast profundity obscure,
> And said, Thus far extend, thus far thy bounds,
> This be thy just circumference O world!"
>
> MILTON.

WHAT is the figure of the earth? Round, only a little flatted at the poles, or extreme points. How do geographers represent the earth? By an artificial globe, on which are drawn mountains, seas, rivers, towns, kingdoms, islands, &c. which are represented in their proper shape and situation, and the boundary of each state is marked by dotted lines. What is the artificial axis of the globe? An iron rod, running exactly through the

centre, the extreme ends of this axis are called its poles, one north, the other south. The use of the axis is to turn the artificial globe, and to shew the revolution of day and night in the natural globe. What circles are described on the artificial globe? The equator, meridian, horizon, ecliptic, tropic of Cancer, tropic of Capricorn, the arctic circle, antarctic circle, equinoctial colure, solstitial colure, and hour circle.

CHAPTER 4.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CIRCLES.

> "Open ye everlasting gates they sung,
> Open ye heav'ns, your living doors, let in
> The great Creator from his work return'd,
> Magnificent; his six days' work, a world."
>
> MILTON.

WHAT is the equator? A line drawn exactly through the middle of the globe, dividing it into two equal parts; the upper part of the globe, thus separated by this imaginary circle, is called the northern hemisphere, and the lower part the southern hemisphere. How is the equator subdivided? Into 360 parts, called degrees. What is meant by a degree? A degree on the globe contains the space of 60 geographical miles, or 69½ of British statute measure.

What is the meridian? A brass circle, which passing through the poles, divides the globe lengthways into two equal parts, it has 360 degrees numbered upon it, 90 of these degrees are counted by tens from the equator to the north pole, and 90 from the equator to the south pole; the remaining 180 begin on the lower half of the meridian with *one* at the poles, and meet in 90 at the equator.

What is the horizon? The wooden frame in which the globe is fixed; this horizon is meant to represent the real horizon which bounds our sight; on it are drawn several useful circles. What is their use? The outermost circle on the horizon shews the twelve calendar months, with the days of each month; the next, the twelve signs of the zodiac; the third, the thirty-two points of the mariner's compass; the fourth circle is marked with the degrees of *azimuth* (by which we calculate the height of the heavenly bodies above the horizon, or their depression below it); and the fifth circle contains the degrees of *amplitude*, or, in other words, the number of degrees counted upon the horizon, which the stars, or sun, may rise from the eastern, or set from the western part of this circle.

What is the ecliptic? An oblique line passing between the tropics, which shews the earth's path; this path is marked by twelve signs or constellations, which extend 8 degrees north, and 8 degrees south of the ecliptic. The space contain-

ing those 16 degrees is called the zodiac, and the signs (or different constellations of stars) the twelve signs of the zodiac.

What are the tropics? Two circles drawn on the globe, each $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees distant from the equator; the northern circle is called the tropic of Cancer; the southern circle the tropic of Capricorn. When the ecliptic touches the tropic of Cancer, or, in other words, when the sun reaches that tropic, for it never goes farther north, it is *our* longest day, viz. June 21; and when the sun (or ecliptic line) reaches the tropic of Capricorn, it is the shortest day to those who inhabit the north temperate climate, viz. December 21. The longest and shortest day in our zone, are frequently called the summer and the winter solstice. Which are the polar circles? Two circles, one drawn north and the other south of the equator, at the distance of $66\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from it, and they are $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the poles; they mark the boundary of the frigid zone (or coldest region of the earth). The northern circle is called arctic, and the southern circle antarctic. What are the colures? Two lines of longitude drawn through the globe lengthways, and dividing it into four equal parts; that line which passes through the signs Aries and Libra is called the equinoctial colure; and that line which passes through the signs Cancer and Capricorn is called the solstitial colure. These lines serve, in the temperate zones, to shew the four seasons of the year.

What are meridians? Meridians are lines which pass from pole to pole, at equal distances. Twenty-four of these meridians are generally drawn upon the globe; these lines answer to the 24 hours of day and night, and are drawn 15 degrees from each other. What is the hour circle? A brass circle fixed on the globe at each pole, with a moveable index; it is divided into 24 hours, which are meant to represent day and night, the upper figure of 12 stands for noon, the lower for midnight.

CHAPTER 5.

ON LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.

"But yonder comes the powerful king of day
Rejoicing in the east; the lessening cloud,
The kindling azure, and the mountain's brow
Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach
Betoken glad." .... THOMSON.

WHAT is latitude? The distance of any place from the equator either north or south, and this distance is found by the assistance of the meridian, on which the degrees of latitude are marked, which never extend beyond 90 degrees. What is longitude? The distance of any particular place from another, taken either east or west.

On globes and maps of the world are drawn meridians, (or lines of longitude,) the chief of which, that from which we begin to reckon, is made by Britons to pass through *London* as the capital of the British empire; and if a kingdom, place, or town, be west of this city, we say it is in west longitude; if east of London, we say it is in east longitude. Where are the degrees of longitude marked? On the equator by tens, up to 180 east, and as far as 180 west. On maps and globes the top is north, the bottom south; to the right hand is east, to the left hand west. How is longitude turned into time? Every separate degree of longitude will be found equal to four minutes of time; and 15 degress of longitude are equal in calculation to one hour of time: for instance, if a place be one degree east of London, it will have the sun four minutes earlier than the Londoners. If the place be 15 degrees east of the city, the sun will be one hour earlier to the inhabitants of the given place, and so on regularly for any specified distance east. If the place be west of London one degree, or 15 degrees, the sun will there appear four minutes later, or one hour later than to the inhabitants of the British metropolis. Do degrees of longitude contain the same number of miles on all parts of the globe? No; they only contain the usual number (69) when upon or near the equator; for as they advance either north or south, the number of miles in a degree of longitude evidently decreases,

owing to the round form of the earth, and the lines of longitude all meeting at the poles. In latitude the number of miles is every where the same.

CHAPTER 6.

ON THE ZONES AND CLIMATES.

"See how at once the bright effulgent sun
Rising direct, swift chases from the sky
The short-liv'd twilight; and with ardent blaze
Looks gaily fierce; o'er all the dazzling air
He mounts his throne; but kind before him sends
Issuing from out the portals of the morn,
The general breeze, to mitigate his fire,
And breathe refreshment on a fainting world."

THOMSON.

WHAT are zones? The earth is by geographers divided into five zones or belts, which are imaginary girdles surrounding the earth; there are two temperate zones, two frigid zones, and one torrid zone. How do you distinguish these on the globe? Those regions which extend from the poles to the arctic and antarctic circles, are from the extreme cold which there prevails, called the frigid zones, they each contain 23½ degrees of latitude. The spaces between the tropics and the polar circles are called temperate zones, from having their portion of cold and heat in a moderate degree, these zones are each 43

degrees in breadth; the space which lies between the tropics is called the torrid zone, the heat being there excessive; it contains 47 degrees. What are climates? Portions of the earth's surface so divided that the longest day in one climate exceeds the length of the day in the climate immediately preceding it by half an hour, by a day, or by a month, according to the different latitudes. How are these climates counted and known? You begin to count the climates at the equator, there being 30 of these on each side of it north and south; and these 60 climates are thus distributed: twenty-four climates are reckoned on each side of the equator from the arctic, to the antarctic circles; six from the arctic circle to the north pole; and six from the antarctic circle to the south pole.

How long is the day to those who live at the equator? 12 hours long, thence to the polar circles, the days are gradually longer in each climate north and south. How is the day lengthened to those people not under the equator? The length of the day is increased by half an hour for each separate climate, and at the polar circles the day is 24 hours long; *thence* to the north and south pole the day increases by months; at the poles the day is six months long, that is, the sun appears for six months above the horizon, without setting to the inhabitants of this gloomy region.

CHAPTER 7.

DESCRIPTION OF THE QUADRANT OF ALTITUDE, ANALEMMA, AND OTHER INCIDENTAL REMARKS.

"But wandering oft with brute unconscious gaze,
Man marks not thee, marks not the mighty hand
That ever busy, wheels the silent spheres,
Works in the secret deep."

THOMSON.

WHAT is the quadrant of altitude? A narrow pliable plate of brass, containing 90 degrees; the quadrant is occasionally fixed on the meridian to measure the distance of places; and, when used on the celestial globe, it serves to shew the latitude of the stars. What is the analemma? A scale drawn on the surface of the globe, extending from one tropic to the other, and divided into months and days; it serves to point out the sun's declination, or distance from the equator, north or south, on any particular day. What are monsoons? They are shifting trade winds common in the eastern and Indian oceans; they blow six months in one direction, and six months in the opposite quarter, but they do not extend more than 200 leagues from land; they change at the vernal and autumnal equinox, viz. 21st of March, and 23d of September; these changes are always accompanied by dreadful storms of thunder and lightning, and great agitation of the ocean.

What are the trade winds? *They* are constant winds in the Pacific, and Atlantic Ocean, from about 30 degrees north, to 30 degrees south of the equator; and are occasioned by the expansion of the air immediately under the sun: these winds accompany him in his course, and consequently always blow from east to west. For the space of four degrees on each side of the equator there is in Africa perpetual rain.

What is meant by the solstitial points? The points where the ecliptic touches the tropics, namely at Cancer and Capricorn. And what by the equinoctial points? Those points where the equator touches the ecliptic, as when the sun reaches either of these it is then equal day and night at all places which lie between the equator and the polar circles.

CHAPTER 8.

OF THE DIFFERENT POSITIONS OF THE GLOBE.

"But what is this? our infant winter sinks
Divested of his grandeur, should our eye
Astonished shoot into the frigid zone,
Where for relentless months continual night,
Holds o'er the glittering waste her starry reign."

THOMSON'S WINTER.

WHICH are the different positions of the globe? There are three, a right sphere, an oblique sphere, and a parallel sphere. How do you place the

globe in a right sphere? By bringing the poles down into the horizon, *then* the equator will form the zenith and nadir, or highest and lowest point of the globe; those who live under the equator are inhabitants of this sphere; their days and nights are always equal, each being 12 hours long; they have less twilight than in any other part of the world; they have two winters and two summers every year; and can see the stars in the heavens from pole to pole. How is the globe placed in an oblique sphere? The poles are then neither in the horizon, nor in the zenith and nadir, but every circle cuts (or touches) the horizon obliquely; the inhabitants of this sphere are those who live in the north and south temperate zones; their days and nights are only equal on two days in the year, viz. March 21st, and September 23d; to them the stars appear to rise and set obliquely; *their* four seasons of the year are spring, summer, autumn, and winter; whereas spring and autumn are unknown to the people who live at the pole and under the equator.

How is a parallel sphere shewn on the globe? The equator is brought into the horizon, and the poles form the zenith and nadir (or top and bottom) of the globe; those who live under the pole are the inhabitants of this sphere, they have one day and one night in the year, each of six months' duration; they have the longest continuance of twilight, the stars to them neither

appear to rise nor set, but are always above the horizon at the same height. The people who live under the north pole can only see the stars in their own hemisphere; those people, if any, who may live at the south pole, will see only the stars which shine in the southern hemisphere.

CHAPTER 9.

OF THE DIFFERENT NAMES GIVEN BY GEOGRAPHERS TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE GLOBE.

> "Nature, great parent, whose unceasing hand,
> Rolls round the seasons of the changeful year,
> How mighty, how majestic, are thy works."
>
> THOMSON'S WINTER.

How do geographers divide the inhabitants of the earth? They are classed by geographers into six different denominations. Three classes called *Periœci*, *Antiœci*, and *Antipodes*, receive these names from their relative degrees of longitude and latitude; and three classes termed *Amphiscii*, *Heteroscii* and *Periscii*, are so named from the different ways in which their shadows fall at noon. How do you distinguish the *Periœci?* They live in the same degrees of north or south latitude, but in opposite degrees of longitude; for instance, the people who live in 30 degrees north latitude, 130 *east* longitude, and those in 30 degrees north latitude, 130 *west*

longitude, are a *Periœci* to each other; summer and winter come at the same time to both, and the length of the day and night is in both places the same; but when it is 12 at noon in one place, it is 12 at night in another.

How do you find the *Antiœci?* They are those people who have the same longitude, (say for example each 30 degrees east,) but opposite latitudes. Thus while in one place the latitude may be 40 degrees north, in the other it is 40 south, and owing to this difference it is summer in one place when it is winter in the other.

Which are the *Antipodes?* Those people who live under directly opposite degrees of latitude and longitude are said to be Antipodes to each other. One has summer when the other has winter, one night when the other has day.

Which are the *Amphiscii?* Those people who live under the torrid zone. At noon day their shadows fall for one half of the year south, for the other half north. And two days in the year when the ecliptic touches the equator, viz. March 21st, September 23d, they have not any shadow at all, and are then called *Ascii.*

Which are the *Heteroscii?* Those who live in the temperate zones; in the north temperate zone their shadows always fall north at noon; in the south temperate zone the shadows fall south at that time.

How do you distinguish the *Periscii?* The *Periscii* are those who may live in the frigid

zone either north or south, and as the sun moves round them when in their summer months, without setting, *their* shadows are cast in turn to every point of the compass.

CHAPTER 10.

EUROPE.

"What cannot art and industry perform,
When science plans the progress of their toil,
They smile at penury, disease, and storm,
And oceans from their mighty bounds recoil."

BEATTIE.

How is Europe situated? Chiefly in the north temperate zone, between 10 degrees west and 60 east longitude; and from 36 to 71 degrees north latitude.

Which are its boundaries? The Frozen Ocean north, the Mediterranean Sea south, the Black Sea and Asia east, and the Atlantic Ocean west. In the south of Europe the longest day is fourteen hours and a half, in the north of Europe the day is two months in length.

What European countries are possessed by the King of Great Britain? England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, with its Isles, which collectively form what is termed the United Kingdom, the Shetland, Orkney, and Western Isles, those of Wight, Anglesea, Man, Scilly, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, and the Isles of Malta and

Heligoland, which have been lately added to the British dominions: *Hanover*, wrested from the British Monarch by the Emperor of the French, is again restored to its lawful possessors.

Name the European countries which have been claimed or over-run by Bonaparte since his usurpation of the French throne. *France*, the Netherlands or Low Countries; all that part of Germany lying west of the Rhine, the northern part of Italy, and what were once termed the Pope's dominions there. Prussia, Poland, and Switzerland, have bent under his yoke; Holland had a King appointed by him, but the evil star is set, Holland and Hanover are again freed from oppression, and the allied, the combined powers of Europe, have effected still greater changes.*

What part of Europe is claimed by the King of Denmark? Denmark, with its Isles, Holstein, Iceland, the Ferro Isles, and West Greenland. Norway, a loyal and ancient appendage to the Danish crown, has been recently ceded to the King of Sweden. How is Sweden governed? Sweden, Norway, Norwegian, and Swedish Lapland, are governed by the famous Bernadotte, now Crown Prince of Sweden, formerly a private soldier in Bonaparte's army. How are Spain and Portugal governed? These *sepa-*

* The glorious particulars of which will be given in the description of each European state.

rate and ancient monarchies are bravely resisting with distinguished honour the arbitrary power of France, which has dethroned the Spanish Monarch, and compelled the Portuguese Prince to retire to his transatlantic dominions, the Brazils.

Which are the Emperor of Germany's dominions? All lately remaining of the ancient Germanic constitution, since the conquest of Germany by Bonaparte, were Austria, Bohemia, Moravia, Hungary, Transylvania, the Bannat, the Buckovine, Dalmatia, Sclavonia, Croatia, and a portion of the Venetian States. The Emperor of Germany is now generally called Emperor of Austria.

Which are the Emperor of Russia's dominions? Russia, or Muscovy in Europe, Little Tartary, and Russian Lapland. In Asia he has Russia in Asia, Siberia, Astracan, Georgia, Circassia, and Kamtschatka. Who governs Turkey in Europe? The Emperor of the Turks, or Grand Seignior, as he is frequently called. Turkey in Europe is the only state in that quarter of the globe where Christianity is not professed. Egypt, and the states of Barbary, Morocco excepted, are tributary to the Grand Seignior. Which are the different forms of government in Europe? Limited and despotic monarchies; the republican government lately existing in Holland, Switzerland, and Venice, has experienced many changes from the arbitrary power of France.

What religions are professed in Europe? The

Christian, the Jewish, and the Mahomedan. How is the Christian church divided? Into the two great bodies of Catholics and Protestants, which again admit of subdivisions. How? The Catholics are separated into the Roman and Greek churches; and the Protestants into Trinitarians, Arians, Unitarians, Quakers, Methodists, Lutherans, Calvinists, and many others. How are Europeans distinguished? They differ from the Americans, Africans, and Asiatics, in industry, ingenuity, love of literature, and keen spirit of enterprise; in Europe the arts supremely flourish, the mind of man has there attained its highest *known* pitch of excellence; temperature of climate may probably in some degree contribute to this acknowledged pre-eminence, for we may observe that in proportion as the more northern parts of Europe have experienced the rigours of climate, their inhabitants have betrayed a depression of intellectual energy, yet these natural advantages or disadvantages are not unfrequently counterbalanced, or counteracted, by forms of government calculated to raise or depress the efforts of genius and activity; see, as examples, Scotland, and Turkey in Europe; in the one, though far north, literature has ever flourished, in the other sloth and sensuality prevail.

Naturalists have divided mankind into six species, the Europeans are one of them: they are stronger limbed than the Americans, more active than the Asiatics, undepressed by those

cruel and arbitrary modes of government which chain down the mind of the African, and render intellect of little value. They are also of fairer complexions than any other race, the Danes and English more particularly so.

CHAPTER II.

TABLE OF EUROPE.

ENGLAND, ...	*London*, York, Bristol, Liverpool, Hull.
WALES, ...	*Carnarvon*, Caermarthen, Cardiff, Pembroke, Milford-haven.
SCOTLAND, ...	*Edinburgh*, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Perth.
IRELAND, ...	*Dublin*, Cork, Limerick, Drogheda, Belfast.
NORWAY, ...	*Bergen*, Christiana, Drontheim, Christiansand.
DENMARK, ...	*Copenhagen*, Sleswick, Elsineur, Wiburg, Ripen.
SWEDEN, ...	*Stockholm*, Upsal, Lunden.
RUSSIA, ...	*Petersburgh*, Moscow, Archangel, Riga.
POLAND, ...	*Warsaw*, Cracow, Mittaw, (now a dismembered kingdom.)
PRUSSIA, ...	*Berlin*, Koningsberg, Dantzic, Memel, Pillaw.

GERMANY, ...	*Vienna*, Dresden, Hanover, Hamburgh, Munich.
HOLLAND, ...	*Amsterdam*, Rotterdam, the Hague, Leyden, Haerlem.
NETHERLANDS, (now subject to France,)	*Brussels*, Lisle, Dunkirk.
FRANCE, ...	*Paris*, Lyons, Bourdeaux, Dijon, Avignon, Orleans.
SPAIN, ...	*Madrid*, Toledo, Barcelona, Seville, Gibraltar, Cadiz, Trafalgar.
PORTUGAL, ...	*Lisbon*, Oporto, Coimbra, Tavira, Ourique.
SWITZERLAND, ...	*Berne*, Zurich, Basil, Geneva, Coire.
HUNGARY, ...	*Buda*, Presburgh, Hermanstadt, Temeswar.
LITTLE TARTARY, ...	*Precop*, Caffa, Baccheseria.
ITALY, ...	*Rome*, Naples, Florence, Venice, Leghorn, Turin, Genoa.
TURKEY, ...	*Constantinople*, Adrianople, Belgrade.
NORWEGIAN LAPLAND,	*Wardhuys*, Waranger.
SWEDISH LAPLAND, ...	*Tornea*.
RUSSIAN LAPLAND, ...	*Kola*, Kandalax.
DALMATIA, ...	*Spalatro*, Ragusa, Segna, Herzegovina.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF THE CAPITALS IN EUROPE.

	Latitude.		Longitude.	
	Deg.	*Min.*	*Deg.*	*Min.*
LONDON, ...	51	30 N.	No Longitude.	
EDINBURGH, ...	55	57 N.	3	12 West.
CARNARVON, ...	53	8 N.	4	30 West.
DUBLIN, ...	53	21 N.	6	6 West.
BERGEN, ...	60	10 N.	5	15 East.
COPENHAGEN, ...	55	41 N.	12	35 East.
STOCKHOLM, ...	59	20 N.	18	3 East.
PETERSBURGH, ..	59	56 N.	30	19 East.
WARSAW, ...	52	14 N.	21	0 East.
BERLIN, ...	52	31 N.	13	22 East.
VIENNA, ...	48	12 N.	16	16 East.
AMSTERDAM, ...	52	21 N.	4	51 East.
BRUSSELS, ...	50	50 N.	4	21 East.
PARIS, ...	48	50 N.	2	20 East.
MADRID, ...	40	25 N.	3	12 West.
LISBON, ...	38	42 N.	9	4 West.
BERNE, ...	46	57 N.	7	30 East.
BUDA, ...	47	20 N.	19	12 East.
PRECOP, ...	46	8 N.	35	34 East.
ROME, ...	41	53 N.	12	29 East.
CONSTANTINOPLE,	41	1 N.	28	55 East.
WARDHUYS, ...	70	23 N.	31	7 East.
TORNEA, ...	65	51 N.	24	12 East.
KOLA, ...	68	52 N.	33	1 East.
SPALATRO, ...	44	4 N.	17	31 East.

CHAPTER 12.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR THE EUROPEAN CITIES.

"Blest memory, hail! Oh grant the grateful Muse,
Her pencil dipt in Nature's living hues,
To pass the clouds that round thy empire roll,
And trace its airy precincts in the soul.

ROGERS.

LONDON, an ancient, rich, and the most commercial city in the world. *York*, celebrated for its remains of antiquity and magnificent minster. *Bristol*, *Liverpool*, and *Hull*, for their foreign trade, dock-yards, and inland commerce. *Carnarvon*, has a beautifully situated castle, where Edward the 2d of England was born. *Cardiff*, here Robert Duke of Normandy suffered imprisonment for 28 years. *Pembroke*, and Cardiff, are both commercial towns. *Milfordhaven*, famed for its excellent but neglected harbour. *Edinburgh*, noted by its university and ancient palace for the Scottish kings, called Holyrood-house. *Glasgow*, has an excellent university, and good inland and foreign trade. *Dublin*, the metropolis of Ireland, is one of the most magnificent, and best built cities in Europe. *Cork*, and *Drogheda*, are each famed for their trade, and excellent harbours. *Belfast*, a populous manufacturing town with a canal which connects the harbour with Lough Neagh. *Bergen*, an ancient town with a good harbour, noted for the exportion of timber. *Christiana*, noted for

its harbour. *Christiansand*, for its iron mines. *Petersburgh*, built by the czar, Peter the Great of Russia. *Moscow*, the centre of the Russian inland commerce, has been lately depopulated, and nearly burnt to the ground in the war between the French, and the Russians. *Archangel*, a noted Russian port. *Warsaw*, once the capital of the Polish monarchy: in the adjoining plains the Polish kings were anciently elected. *Cracow*, now much decayed: here, for many centuries, the Polish monarchs were crowned and buried. *Mittaw*, capital of Courland. *Berlin*, a well built city which owes much to the liberality and exertions of Frederic the Great of Prussia. *Dantzic*, noted for its exportation of corn, has the chief foreign trade on the Baltic. *Memel*, has an excellent harbour there. *Pillaw*, hence is exported a great quantity of amber. *Dresden*, a beautiful city, late the seat of an electorate, once famed for its picture gallery, and still for its fine lace, and china manufactory; it has been despoiled of its choicest treasures by the modern French. *Hanover*, formerly claimed by the king of England, as elector of Hanover, then ceded to the French; again restored to England: this electorate contains the duchies of Bremen, and Verden, Saxe Lauenburg, and Zell, with the principalities of Overwald, and Grubenhagen. *Hamburg*, once noted for its free commerce; in the late war it has been alternately the property of the French, and

Russians. *Amsterdam*, noted for its commerce, having for many years been the emporium for Europe, but French policy has reduced its trade, and greatly diminished its foreign resources. *Rotterdam*, a neat commercial town, and the birth place of Erasmus. *The Hague*, noted for its beautiful situation, and fine buildings: here the ancient counts of Holland resided, and the ambassadors from foreign courts were stationed. *Brussels*, a cheap and elegant place. *Dunkirk*, of great importance to the French as a maritime station; Charles II. of England disgracefully sold it to them. *Lisle*, strongly fortified. *Paris*, capital of the French empire, seat of an university, its manufactures of tapestry and plate glass are excellent; here stood the celebrated bastile, built by Charles V. of France, as a state prison, destroyed July 14, 1787: in the Louvre, formerly a French palace, is placed the most rare collection of statues and pictures in the world, being the spoil of different nations. *Lyons*, before the revolution a noble city, now much diminished in splendour. *Bourdeaux*, here our Edward the Black Prince resided, and his son Richard II. was born. *Dijon*, the environs produce good wine, and the natives speak French in great purity. *Avignon*, from 1307 to 1377, seven popes successively made this city their residence. *Orleans*, its siege was raised by Joan of Arc, 1482. *Madrid*, lately entered by the contending powers and despoiled, but formerly

noted for its bull feasts, and its *acts of faith*, or public ceremonies, in which those esteemed heretics were solemnly burnt. *Toledo*, was the seat of the ancient gothic and moorish kings, and here are the remains of a Roman amphitheatre. *Barcelona*, noted for its manufactures of silk, iron, and steel. *Seville*, a well fortified city, Philip son of Charles V. removed the seat of government hence to Madrid; Seville had till that period been deemed the capital of Spain. *Gibraltar*, English property since the reign of Queen Anne, in whose time Sir George Rooke took possession of it, and in 1782 General Elliot nobly sustained a siege in it against the combined powers of France and Spain, obliging them to raise it with great loss. *Cadiz*, built by the Phœnicians, and the centre of the Spanish commerce to America and the West Indies. *Trafalgar*, a promontory near Cadiz, where Nelson, with 27 ships of the line, defeated the French fleet of 33; 19 ships were taken or destroyed, and the gallant Nelson, the pride of Englishmen, fell by a cannon-shot at the close of the engagement. *Lisbon*, noted for its sugars and white wines, nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1755. *Oporto*, for its red wine, oranges, and lemons. *Tavira*, has an excellent harbour. *Ourique*, here Alphonso king of Portugal, in 1139, subdued five Moorish kings, and their heads now constitute a part of the Portuguese arms. *Berne*, a commercial town, here is pre-

served the armour of William Tell, the deliverer of his country from Austrian oppression. *Zurich*, the first Swiss town converted to protestantism in 1517. *Basil*, here Holbein long resided, and Erasmus was interred. *Geneva*, famed for its trade in watch machinery: here the reformer Calvin lived: it was lately part of a French department. *Coïre*, capital of the Grisons. *Presburg*, here the sovereigns of Hungary were anciently crowned. *Hermanstadt*, a strong city, its church built by Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary, and mother to the late unfortunate Antionette, queen of France, (beheaded 1793). *Constantinople*, present seat of the Turkish, once of the Roman empire; now famed for its mosques, palaces, and public slave markets. *Adrianople*, a magnificent city famed for its bazar. *Belgrade*, a frontier town of Turkey, and on that account frequently the seat of war. *Precop*, an ill built town, chiefly noted for the salt works in its vicinity. *Caffa*, (the Theodosia of the ancients,) has an excellent harbour, the town has been possessed in turn by the Genoese, Venetians, Tartars, and Turks. *Baccheseria*, here the Tartar chans, or chiefs, formerly resided; it is situated in a deep valley. *Rome*, capital of the popedom, and once the mistress of the world, celebrated for its monuments of antiquity; the history of this city and people forms a prominent part in ancient and modern annals. *Naples*, once capital of an Italian kingdom, its bay is said to be the finest

in Europe. *Florence*, once the seat of the arts, the treasures of its libraries, picture galleries, and works of sculpture, have been lately removed to France: before the French revolution, Florence was part of a duchy, and made by the Grand Duke of Tuscany his seat of government: the name of *Medici* alone would immortalize this city, it may be truly styled classic ground. *Venice*, once a far-famed commercial republic, lately included in Napoleon's kingdom of Italy. *Leghorn*, a trading town with one of the safest and best harbours in the Mediterranean. *Turin*, one of the most polished towns in Italy. *Genoa*, the birth place of Columbus, and a republic, till subdued by the French. *Lucca*, also was recently a republic; it is noted for marble quarries, and excellent oil. *Wardhuys*, a new town on an island, with a small fort. *Tornea*, here the Laplanders barter skins with the Swedes and Russians for other commodities. *Kola*, has a good harbour, much frequented by the Russians. *Spalatro*, famed for the ruins of Dioclesian's palace, and its deep harbour. *Ragusa*, a commercial town; it trades chiefly with the Turks and Venetians. *Segna*, the capital of Hungarian Dalmatia, under the protection of Austria. *Herzegovina*, is the capital of Turkish Dalmatia; *Ragusa*, of Ragusan Dalmatia; and *Spalatro*, of Venetian Dalmatia.

CHAPTER 13.

TABLE OF CHIEF EUROPEAN ISLES.

N. B. *The figures give the* NUMBER *of Isles in a cluster.*

ICELAND Skalholt, Hola.
Faro Isles. Sunderoo.—24.
Shetland Isles. Lerwick.—46.
Hebrides. Stornaway.
Orkneys. Kirkwall.—63.
Anglesea. Beaumaris. Holyhead.
Isle of Man. Castletown, Peel, Douglas, Ramsey.
Isle of Wight. Newport, Cowes.
Scilly Isles. St. Mary's.
Jersey. St. Heliers.
Guernsey. St. Peter's Port.
Alderney.
Sark.
Isles of Lofoden, in the Norwegian Sea.
Gothland. Oeland.
Bornholm. Osel.
Dago. Rugen.
Usedom. Wollin,
} all islands in the Baltic Sea.

The Danish Isles at the entrance of the Baltic are called, *Zealand, Funen, Falster, Laland, Langland, Alsen, Femeren, Mona. Heligoland*, now subject to England.

Ivica. Ivica.
Majorco. Majorca.
Minorca. Minorca.
Corsica. Bastia, Porto Vecchio, Bonafacio, Ajaccio.
Sardinia. Cagliari, Ogliastro, Bosa, Sassari.

Sicily. Palermo, Messina, Catania, Trepano.
Malta. Valetta, Citta Vecchia.
Rhodes. Rhodes.
Candia. Candia.
Cyprus. Nicosia.

Thirty-nine islands are in the Archipelago, of which Negropont is the largest; they will be all found under the head of Turkey in Europe.

Isles in the Gulph of Venice are called *Corfu*, *Zante*, *Cephalonia*, *Ithaca*, *St. Maura*, and the Dalmatian Isles.

CHAPTER 14.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR SOME OF THE EUROPEAN ISLES.

"Tis granted, and no plainer truth appears,
Our most important are our earliest years;
The mind impressible and soft, with ease,
Imbibes and copies what she hears and sees."

COWPER.

ICELAND, is famed for its volcanic mountain, (Heckla,) the soil is barren, and its mountains in general are topped with perpetual snow. *The Faro Isles*, 17 only are inhabited, they abound in agate and jasper. *The Shetland Isles*, are distinguished by a breed of beautifully made horses, and a herring fishery of great produce. *The Hebrides*, *Hebudes*, or *Western Isles*, noted also for their herring fishery; St. Colombkill, one of these islands, was the burial place of many Irish, Scotch, and Norwegian monarchs, and

Staffa contains a regular range of natural pillars, resembling the giant's causeway in Ireland. *The Orkneys*, or *Orcades*, here are many springs of fine water, but little wood; the coast has many good bays. *Anglesea*, the ancient Mona of the druids, producing copper in abundance, sulphur, and green marble. *Isle of Man*, the Duke of Athol sold the sovereignty of this island to the English government, in 1765; it was given to Sir John Stanley, one of his ancestors, by Henry IV. of England; the air is uncommonly salubrious. *Isle of Wight*, famous for its anchorage for shipping, called St. Helen's; the Needles are sharp ridges of rocks to the west of this island. *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*, all under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Winchester; William the Conqueror annexed these islands to the British crown, to which they have ever since appertained with unshaken loyalty. *The Scilly Isles*, only five or six are inhabited, and these chiefly by fishermen; here Sir Cloudsley Shovel was wrecked in the reign of Queen Anne, with three men of war; and to the west of the isle of *Alderney*, Prince Henry, son of Henry I. of England was shipwrecked; many centuries after, Sir John Balchen, with the crew of the Victory, experienced a similar calamity in the same place. *Ivica*, famed for the salt made there. *Majorca*, and *Minorca*, for their good harbours. *Corsica*, anciently Cyrnus, long under the dominion of the Genoese, who in conjunction with the

French, resisted the efforts of Paoli and the native Corsicans in the cause of liberty; these efforts, after a long struggle, proved fruitless, and the island is now an appendage to the French crown; at *Ajaccio*, one of its towns, Bonaparte was born. *Sardinia*, once an independent kingdom, and annexed to Savoy and Piedmont; at present the French have left its monarch merely this island: on its coast are coral, and anchovy fisheries. *Sicily*, a fine extensive island; here is the Etna (now Mount Gibel) of the ancients: *Palermo*, one of its towns, is said to contain 300 churches: *Messina*, another, has been twice nearly destroyed in modern times by an earthquake in 1780 and 1783; and *Catania*, where Archimedes was born, experienced this calamity in 1693. *Malta*, noted for its oranges, its order of knighthood, the shipwreck of Paul the apostle, and the catacombs, which are situated in the town of Citta Vecchia. *Candia*, here are mount Ida, and the river Lethe. *Cyprus*, once famed in history, having been subject to the Egyptians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Saracens, Venetians, and now to the Turks; its chief products are silk, wine, and cotton: Richard the first of England touched at, and subdued it, in his way to the Holy Land; he gave the island to the king of Jerusalem, whose posterity transferred it to the Venetians. *Rhodes*, once the first maritime power in the Mediterranean; its knights so famed in the records of history, were after-

wards designated as knights of Malta. *Gothland*, is noted for sheep. *Bornholm*, for marble quarries. *Oeland*, for alum. *Wollin* and *Usedom*, at the mouth of the Oder, are subject to Prussia; the channel between these islands is called the Swin. *Isles of Lofoden*, a little to the south of these is the celebrated whirlpool called the Malstrom, it forms a vortex of amazing extent and depth, into which ships are drawn, and then carried in a moment to the bottom, where they are dashed to pieces against the rocks. The *Turkish* and *Danish Isles* will be mentioned in the subdivisions of Europe, for which see the latter part of this volume.

CHAPTER 15.

CHIEF MOUNTAINS IN EUROPE.

MOUNT BOULA, in Iceland. *The Dofrine Hills* divide Sweden from Norway. *The Ural*, or *Riphean Mountains*, divide Russia from Siberia. *The Carpathian Mountains* divide Poland from Hungary. *The Alps* divide Italy from Germany. *The Pyrenean Mountains* divide France from Spain. *The Apennines* run through Italy, from north to south. *The Glaciers* divide Switzerland from Italy. *Mount Blanc* and *Mount Saint Gothard*, in Switzerland. *Cantabrian Mountains* run from north east, to north west of Spain, being a continuation of the Pyrenees.

Mountserrat, in Catalonia, Spain. *The Guadarrama Mountains*, which divide Old and New Castile. *The Mountains of Sierra Morena* divide New Castile from Andalusia, in Spain. *The Arrabeda Mountains*, in Estremadura, Portugal. *The Cevennes*, in the province of Languedoc, in France. *Mount Vosges*, dividing Alsace from Lorraine. *Mount D'Or*, in Auvergne, France. *Mount Jura*, which divides Franche Comté from Switzerland. *Mount Athos*, on a peninsula in Macedonia, Turkey in Europe. *Mount Rhodope*, between Macedonia and Romania. (The Burning Mountains in Europe are *Hecla*, in Iceland ; *Vesuvius*, in the kingdom of Naples; *Etna*, in the Isle of Sicily, and the *Lipari Isles*.) *Mounts Pindus* and *Olympus* which separate Epirus from Thessaly. *Mount Parnassus*, in the north of Livadia. *Mount Hæmus* between Bulgaria and Romania. *Mangerton* and the *Reeks*, in Kerry, Ireland. *The Gualties*, in Cork, Ireland. *Mounts Mourne* and *Iveagh*, in Down, Ireland. *Nephine* and *Crow Patrick*, in Mayo, Ireland. *The Arklow Mountains*, in Wicklow, Ireland. *Mount Bennevis* in Inverness, Scotland. *The Grampian Mountains*, which run between Inverness and Perthshire, dividing the Highlands from the Lowlands. *The Pentland Hills*, which run through Edinburghshire. *The Ord*, in Caithness. *The Mountains of Lammer-Muir*, which run through Berwickshire. *The Ochill Hills*, in Fifeshire.

The Cheviot Hills divide England from Scotland. *The Malvern Hills* divide Herefordshire from Worcestershire. *Edge Hills,* on the borders of Oxford and Warwickshire. *Skiddaw* and *Crossfell,* in Cumberland. *Pendle,* in Lancashire. *Whernside* and *Woulds,* in Yorkshire. *The Wrekin,* in Shropshire. *The Peak,* in Derbyshire. *Cotswould,* in Gloucestershire, and the *Chiltern,* in Buckinghamshire. *Snowden,* in Caernarvonshire. *Cader Idris,* in Merionethshire. *The Berwyn Mountains,* between Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire. *Plinlimmon,* on the borders of Montgomeryshire and Cardiganshire.

THE CHIEF STRAITS IN EUROPE ARE,

The Sound, between Denmark and Sweden. *The Straits of Dover,* between England and France. *The Straits of Gibraltar,* between Spain and Africa. *The Straits of Bonifacio,* between Corsica and Sardinia. *The Straits of Messina,* between Sicily and Italy. *The Dardanelles,* between Turkey in Europe and Asia. *The Bosphorus,* between Turkey in Europe and Asia. *The Euripus,* between Negropont and Turkey in Europe. *The Straits of Zabache,* between Crim Tartary and Asia.

SEAS, GULFS, &C. SURROUNDING EUROPE.

The White Sea, the Arctic Sea, the Norwegian Sea, the Scagerack, the Cattegate, the

Baltic, the Gulf of Bothnia, the Gulf of Finland, the Bay or Gulf of Riga, the Gulf of Dantzwic, the North Sea or German Ocean, the Caledonian Sea, the Deucaledonian, the North Channel, the Irish Sea, Saint George's Channel, the Bristol Channel, the British Channel, the Zuyder Zea, the Atlantic Ocean, the Bay of Biscay, the Mediterranean Sea, the Adriatic Sea or Gulf of Venice, the Archipelago, the Levant, the Sea of Marmora, the Euxine or Black Sea, the Sea of Asoph, the Minch between the Isle of Lewis and the Isle of Skye, the Little Belt between Jutland and Funen, the Great Belt between Funen and Zealand, and Brassa Sound between Brassa and Mainland in the Shetland Isles. N. B. There are no tides in the Baltic Sea.

PRINCIPAL CAPES IN EUROPE.

North Cape, the Naze, Flamboro' Head, Start Point, Lizard Point, Cape Barfleur, Cape la Hogue, Cape Clear, Cape Penas, Cape Ortegal, Cape Finisterre, Cape Saint Vincent, Cape Creux, Cape de Gata, Cape de Palos, Cape Roxent or Rock of Lisbon, Cape Tavolara, Cape Carponara, Cape Passaro, Cape Spartivento, Cape Leuca, Cape Matapan.

CHAPTER 16.

RIVERS IN EUROPE, AS EXERCISES FOR THE LEARNER.

LONDON, on the Thames. *York*, on the Ouse. *Liverpool*, on the Mersey. *Newcastle*, on the

Tyne. *Waterford*, on the Suir. *Carlow*, on the Barrow. *Stockholm*, on the Lake Meler. *Warsaw*, *Cracow*, *Dantzic*, *Sandomir*, all on the Vistula. *Petersburg*, on the Neva. *Konigsburgh*, on the Pregel. *Berlin*, *Brandenburg*, *Potsdam*, on the Spree. *Prague*, on the Muldaw. *Amsterdam*, on the Amstel. *Brussels*, on the Senne. *Paris*, on the Seine. *Madrid*, on the Mancarenes. *Bern*, on the Aar. *Rome*, on the Tiber. *Naples*, on its Bay. *Athens*, on the Gulf of Engia. *Lisbon*, on the Tagus. *Oczakow* and *Kiow*, on the Dnieper. *Caffa*, on the Black Sea. *Florence*, and *Pisa*, on the Arno. *Breslaw*, *Stettin*, *Franckfort*, *Custrin*, *Glogaw*, all on the Oder. *Liege*, *Maestricht*, on the Maese. *Luxemburg*, on the Alzet. *Arnheim*, *Basil*, *Schaffhausen*, *Bonn*, *Worms*, and *Spire*, on the Rhine. *Kostroma*, *Tver*, *Saratow*, on the Wolga. *Carlstadt*, on the Lake Wener. *Kola*, on the Kola. *Fredericshall*, on the Tiste. *Alburg*, on the Gulf of Limford. *Tours*, on the Indre. *Chalons*, on the Saone. *Chalons*, on the Marne. *Turin*, *Casal*, on the Po. *Capua*, on the Volturna. *Padua*, on the Brenta. *Verona* and *Trent*, on the Adige. *Hamburg*, *Wittenburg*, *Dresden*, on the Elbe. *Vienna*, *Buda*, *Presburg*, *Ulm*, and *Carlowitz*, on the Danube. *Limerick* and *Leitrim*, on the Shannon. *Dublin*, on the Liffy. *Drogheda* and *Trim*, on the Boyne. *Sterling*, on the Forth. *Dundee*, on the Tay. *Aberdeen*, on the

Dee. *Salamanca*, on the Tormes. *Badajos*, on the Guadiana. *Grodno*, on the Niemen. *Antwerp*, on the Scheldt. *Metz*, on the Moselle, *Nimeguen*, on the Waal. *Nantes* and *Orleans*, on the Loire. *Bayonne*, on the Adour. *Oporto*, on the Douro. *Coimbra*, on the Mondego. *Braga*, on the Calvados. *Burgos*, on the Arlancon. *Braganza*, on the Sabar. *Bilboa*, on the Nervio. *Seville*, on the Guadalquiver. *Lyons*, on the Rhone. *Angoulesme*, on the Charente. *Amiens*, on the Somme. *Rennes*, on the Vilaine. *Verdun*, on the Meuse. *Bourdeaux*, on the Garonne. *Bracklaw*, on the Bog. *Boisleduc*, on the Bommel. *Bareith*, on the Meine. *Lavemund*, on the Drave. *Saltsburg*, on the Saal. *Inspruck*, on the Inn. *Olmutz*, on the Morave. *Munich*, on the Iser. *Dusseldorf*, on the Dussel. *Deventer*, on the Yssel. *Winschoten*, on the Aa. *Zurich* and *Glaris*, on the Limmat. *Friburg*, on the Sane. *Appenzel*, on the Sitter. *Archangel*, on the Dwina, *Woronetz*, on the Tanais.

CHAPTER 17.

AN EXERCISE ON THE MAPS, IN EUROPE.

The PLAN *taken from Butler's Chronology.*

WHERE Charles II. was crowned in Scotland,—*Scone.*
Where Catharine of Arragon died,—*Kimbolton.*
Where Galileo died,—*Florence.*

Where Sir Hans Sloane died,—*Chelsea.*

Where Howard died,—*Cherson.*

Where Lewis XVI. and his Queen were beheaded,—*Paris.*

Where David Rizzio was born,—*Turin.*

Where he was assassinated,—*Edinburgh.*

Where the Earl of Murry, Regent of Scotland, was shot,—*Linlithgow.*

Where Peter the Great died,—*Petersburgh.*

Whence the Pretender left Scotland for France,—*Montrose.*

The town where sherry wine is made,—*Xeres de la Frontera.*

Where Luther was born and died,—*Eisleben.*

Where Daniel Bernoulli was born,—*Groningen.*

The birth place of John, son of Edward III., and Charles V. of Germany,—*Ghent.*

Where Villiers, Duke of Buckingham was assassinated,—*Portsmouth.*

Where the Lords Rivers, Grey, and Sir Thomas Vaughan were beheaded,—*Pontefract.*

Where George I. died,—*Osnaburg.*

Where he was interred,—*Hanover.*

Where the great Hampden received his death wound,—*Chalgrove Field, Oxfordshire.*

Where Columbus was born, and died,—*Genoa, Valladolid.*

Whence he sailed on his first, second, and third voyage,—*Palos, Cadiz, St. Lucar.*

Where Richard I. died,—*Chalus.*

Where the Duke of Guise was assassinated,—*Blois.*

Where Henry the Great of France, and Bernadotte, were born,—*Pau.*

Where Charles XII. defeated Peter the Great,—*Narva.*

Where the same Peter defeated Charles,—*Pultowa.*

Where Sir Edward Hawke defeated a French Fleet,—*Quiberon Bay.*

Where Charles I. was born,—*Dumferline.*

Whence Sir Francis Drake sailed on his voyage round the world,—*Plymouth*

Where Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden was slain,—*Lutzen.*

Where Sir Cloudesley Shovel was lost,—*Scilly Isles.*

Where Virgil was born, and died,—*Andes, Brundusium.*

Where Louis XII of France espoused an English princess,—*Abbeville.*

Where Admiral Balchen and the crew of the Victory were lost,—*Alderney.*

Where Admiral Duncan beat the French fleet,—*Camperdown.*

Where the Bishops Ridley and Latimer were burnt,—*Oxford.*

Where Henry III. was born,—*Winchester.*

Where the celebrated Lord Falkland was slain,—Battle of *Newbury.*

Where Charles XII. of Sweden was assassinated,—*Fredericshall.*

The Dutch town once famed for its trade in tulips,—*Alkmaer.*

The Bulgarian town famed for its sword blades,—*Baba.*

Where Richard III. fell in battle,—*Bosworth Field.*

Where the pensionary De Witt, and his brother, were murdered,—*The Hague.*

Where Mary Queen of Scots first landed in England,—*Workington.*

Where the poet Petrarch was born and died,—*Arqua, Arezzo.*

Where Edward I. defeated the Scots,—*Falkirk.*

Where the Scots defeated Edward II.,—*Bannockburn.*

Where Henry VII. landed, previous to the fight of Bosworth,—*Milfordhaven.*

Where Henry III. of France was murdered,—*St. Cloude.*

Where Huss, the reformer, was burnt,—*Constance.*

Where the reformer Calvin was born and died,—*Noyon, Geneva.*

Where Charles II. landed on his restoration,—*Dover.*

The Irish town which Cromwell took by storm,—*Drogheda.*

Where Oliver Cromwell was born,—*Huntingdon.*

Where Queen Elizabeth was born, and Edward VI. died,—*Greenwich.*

Where Cæsar was assassinated,—*Rome.*

Where Francis I. of France was taken prisoner,—*Pavia.*

Where Admirals Lord Rodney, and Sir John Jervis successively defeated a French fleet,—*Cape St. Vincent.*

The Spanish town taken by Sir George Rooke, and nobly defended by General Elliot,—*Gibraltar.*

Where magna charta was signed,—*Runnymede.*

Where the Prince of Orange was assassinated,—*Delft.*

Where Henry VII. died,—*Richmond.*

Where Edward I. died,—*Burgh on the Sands.*

Whence the Spanish armada sailed,—*Corunna.*

Where it was defeated,—*British Channel.*

The native province of the tarantula,—*Otranto.*

Where William the Conqueror was buried and born,—*Caen, Falaise.*

Where Marlborough gained his greatest victory,—*Blenheim.*

Where Wellington appeared another Marlborough,—*Vittoria.*

Where Nelson lost his eye, right arm, and life,—*Calvi, Santa Cruz, Trafalgar.*

Where Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester was burnt,—*Gloucester.*

Where Leonardi da Vinci died,—*Fontainbleau.*

Where Count Struenzee, and Brandt, were beheaded,—*Copenhagen.*

Where Matilda, Queen of Denmark died,—*Zell.*

Where the planet Ceres was discovered,—*Palermo.*

Where Cardinal Wolsey was born and died,—*Ipswich, Leicester.*

Where the Scots in the time of Edward I. gained three victories over the English,—*Roslin Castle.*

Where Oliver Goldsmith was born and died,—*Ferns, London.*

Where the painters Titian, Tintoret, and Zelotti, were born,—*Venice.*

Where Salvator Rosa was born,—*Naples.*

Where the painters Guido, Albani, the Carraci Dominichino were born,—*Bologna.*

Where Hannibal's great victories were gained,—*Ticinum, Trebia, Trasymene, Cannae.*

Where Hannibal was defeated by the Roman General Marcellus,—*Nola.*

Where Bonaparte's Italian victories were gained,—*Marengo, Lodi.*

Where Laurence Coster, the inventor of printing, was born,—*Harlaem.*

The town which gave name to the Adriatic Sea,—*Adria.*

The city whence the Turkish and Tartarian archers procure feathers for their arrows,—*Babadag.*

Where the Dutch defeated the Spaniards in defence of their liberties.—*Winschoten.*

Where Richard III. was born, Richard Duke of York buried, and Mary of Scots beheaded,—*Fotheringhay.*

Where Joan of Arc was burnt,—*Rouen.*

The castle in the Canton of Berne whence the House of Austria derives its family title,—*Hapsburgh*, three miles from Bruck, in Berne.

Where the decisive battle between York and Lancaster was fought,—*Barnet.*

The town now standing on the site of Herculaneum,—*Portici.*

The French islands which abound in medicinal plants,—*Hieres.*

The town founded by, and the nursery of the Moravians,—*Hernhuth*, (Lusatia.)

Where Edward the Confessor was born and baptized,—*Islip, Oxfordshire.*

The Spanish town in the Bay of Biscay whence packets now sail for England,—*Passages.*

Where the great Prince of Condé defeated the Spaniards,—*Rocroy*, N. of France.

The French town in which the great mule fairs are held,—*Rodez*, south.

The Prussian towns whence amber is chiefly exported,—*Pillaw*, *Memel.*

The Hungarian town noted for exquisite wine,—*Tokay.*

The Italian town in Massa famed for its marble, of which the Pantheon was built,—*Carrara.*

The most celebrated Swedish copper mines,—those of *Dalecarlia.*

Where Henry VIII. and Francis I. had an interview,—*Ardres,* (straits of Calais.)

The most celebrated Spanish quicksilver mine,—*Almaden,* New Castile.

The mountains on which seven thousand Swedes were frozen to death,—*Dofrine.*

The native country of the hyacinth,—*Isle of Zante.*

The finest European specimen of Sarcenic architecture,—*Alhambra,* Spain.

Where the general council was held,—*Trent,*

Where Jerome of Prague, and the reformer Huss, were burnt,—*Constance.*

Where seven thousand English defeated eighty thousand French,—*Minden.*

Where Tindall, the first translator of the testament into English, was martyred,—*Vilvorde.*

The council at which the first crusade was determined upon,—*Clermont.*

The isle conquered by Vespasian,—*Isle of Wight.*

The place in Rome appointed for the interment of public malefactors who died impenitent,—*near Nero's Grave.*

Where St. Andrew was crucified,—*Patra,* in the Morea.

The principality ceded by William III. to Lewis XIV,—*Orange.*

Where Lewis XVI. was made prisoner,—*Varennes,* near Verdun.

The most ancient city in France,—*Marseilles.*

Whither the philosopher Seneca was banished,—*Corsica.*

Where Luther first preached against the Pope's indulgences,—*Wittemburgh.*

Where Trajan was born, and the sons of Francis I. imprisoned four years by Charles V,—*Pedrarca de la Sierra*, Old Castile.

The Spanish town founded by Pompey,—*Pampeluna.*

The celebrated Spanish monastery,—*Montserrat*, (Catalonia.)

Where the Prince of Wales's crest was obtained,—*Battle of Cressy.*

Where James II. died,—*Saint Germains.*

The European towns or provinces which have suffered most from earthquakes,—*Calabria*, *Rosarno*, *Scylla*, *Catania*, and *Lisbon*, in modern times. *Herculaneum* and *Pompeii* in ancient. Among those places which were desolated by earthquakes, were fourteen Asiatic cities in the reign of Tiberius.

ISTHMUSES OF EUROPE.

Corinth. *Precop*, which joins Little Tartary to the Crimea.

PENINSULAS IN EUROPE.

Italy. *Jutland.* *The Morea.* *Crim Tartary.*

CHAPTER 18.

ASIA.

Asia, o'er thee shall history glance the eye
For sculptor'd glories, symmetry, and grace;
Time's matchless finger shall that glance defy,
The touch of ages, every tint efface.

Where mighty Babel once on Shinar's plains
Tower'd o'er the nations with an eagle's power;
The weeping willow desolate remains,
The prowling jackall haunts the midnight hour.

How is Asia situated? Between 25 and 180 degrees of east longitude, and if we include Van Diemen's Land, it extends from the 43d of south latitude to the 78th north. At the equator its longest day is twelve hours, and in the most northern latitudes nearly four months. How is Asia bounded? By the Frozen Ocean on the north, the Indian Ocean south, the Eastern or Great Pacific Ocean east, and by Europe, the Black and Red Sea on the west. How did Asia first obtain pre-eminence among the nations? This quarter of the globe was first peopled; it was also the original seat of government and laws. Here the arts and sciences arose, and with them the splendid monarchies of Assyria and Persia; the scriptures were promulgated to mankind from Asia: but after the destruction of their great empires, the Asiatics fell into their present state of supine indolence. What new religion has appeared in Asia since the introduction of Christi-

anity? Mahometanism, which, in the sixth century, prevailed among the Arabians and other eastern nations: its founder, *Mahomet*, spread the terror of his arms, and the fanatical enthusiasm of his opinions, throughout the western part of Asia. How is Asia now subdivided? Into Russian Tartary or Siberia, Astracan, Circassia, Georgia and Kamtschatka, all tributary to the Emperor of Russia. Eastern Tartary, China, Thibet, Boutan, the Corea, all claimed by the Emperor of China. Western Tartary ranks in some respects as an independent province, but its chans, or chiefs, are in alliance with the Russians. How are the other parts of Asia divided? Persia and Persian Armenia are claimed by the king of Persia; Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Arabia, and Turcomania, all claimed by the Grand Seignior, at least all tributary to him. India beyond the Ganges, which is shared among many princes, and subdivided into the kingdoms of Siam, Malacca, Laos, Chiampa, Assam, Tonquin, Cochin China, and the Birman empire. What states does the Birman empire include? Pegu, Ava, Aracan, Martaban, and the western coast of Siam. How is Hindostan divided? Among six powerful states which are the British, the Seiks, the Eastern Mahrattas, the Western Mahrattas, the Deccan, and the Mysore. What are the personal characteristics of the Asiatics? In the south of Asia the natives have elegant shapes, Roman noses, long black

hair, and pale olive complexions: the Tartars, Chinese, and Japanese, have broad coarse features, short and flat noses, the eyes very small and much sunk in the head, with a space of some inches between them, olive complexions, black hair, and large straggling teeth.

CHAPTER 19.

TABLE OF ASIA.

RUSSIAN TARTARY. Tobolski, Berezow, Narym, Orenburg, Yakoutsh, Irkoutsh, Kiatka.

Chinese Tartary. Chenyang, Tsitsicar, Nimgouta, Zehol.

Western Tartary. Samarcand, Buchara, Cashgar, Balk, Badashan, Kieva.

China. Pekin, Nanking, Canton, Maimatskin.

The Corea. Kinkitao.

Thibet. Lassa.

Little Thibet. Eskerdou.

Boutan. Tassasudon.

Persia. Tahiran, Ispahan, Shiraz, Ormus, Gombroon, Hamedon, Herat, Zarang, Derbend, Baku.

Turkish Armenia. Erzerum.

Persian Armenia. Erivan.

Arabia. Mecca, Medina, Aden, Mocha, Moscat, Saana, Jidda.

Georgia. Tefiis, Gori.

Syria. Aleppo, Damascus, Antioch.

Palestine. Jerusalem, Gaza, St. John D'Acre.

Asia Minor. Smyrna, Bursa or Prusa, Trebisond, Cogni or Konieh.

Irac Arabi. Bagdad, Bassora, Hella.

Circassia. Mosdok.

Astracan. Astracan.

Kamtschatka. Kamtschatka, and Awatcha.

INDIA BEYOND THE GANGES.

Siam. Siam, Baknoc, Ligor, Summeikioum.

Cochin China. Thoana, sometimes called Hue-fo, Turon.

Malacca. Malacca, Quedah, Patani, Perah, Pahang.

Laos. Lanshang, Sandepora.

Chiampa. Padram.

Assam. Ghergong.

Tonquin. Keshoo, Camdaya.

Cambodia. Cambodia, in some maps called Levek.

Pegu. Pegu, Prome, Rangoon, Mergui. *Ava.* Ummerapoora, Ava, Chagaing. *Aracan.* Aracan. *Martaban.* Martaban,	} These Countries, with the Western part of Siam, constitute what is called the Birman Empire.

HINDOSTAN.

British Possessions in Hindostan. Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Benares, Seringapatam, Surat, Patna, Bahar, Calicut, Dacca, Moorshedabad, Masulipatam.

The Seiks. Lahore.

Eastern Mahrattahs. Nagpoor.

Western Mahrattahs. Poonah.

The Deccan. Hydrabad.

The Mysore. Mysore.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF THE CAPITALS IN ASIA.

	Latitude.		Longitude.	
	Deg.	*Min.*	*Deg.*	*Min.*
TOBOLSKI, ...	58	12 N.	68	25 East.
CHENYANG, ...	41	55 N.	124	5 East.
SAMARCAND, ...	39	40 N.	65	15 East.
PEKIN, ...	39	54 N.	116	27 East.
KINKITAO, ...	37	38 N.	126	42 East.
LASSA, ...	30	34 N.	91	40 East.
ESKERDOU, ...	34	40 N.	92	30 East.
TASSASUDON, ...	27	49 N.	89	40 East.
ISPAHAN, ...	32	35 N.	52	32 East.
TAHIRAN, ...	35	50 N.	51	0 East.
ERZERUM, ...	39	57 N.	41	36 East.
MECCA, ...	21	40 N.	40	55 East.
TEFLIS, ...	41	59 N.	47	6 East.
ALEPPO, ...	35	40 N.	37	16 East.
JERUSALEM, ...	31	47 N.	35	20 East.
SMYRNA, ...	33	28 N.	27	7 East.
BAGDAD, ...	33	20 N.	44	46 East.
ASTRACAN, ...	46	22 N.	47	36 East.
KAMTSCHATKA, ..	56	30 N.	161	50 East.
SIAM, ...	14	0 N.	101	20 East.
THOANA, ...	16	25 N.	106	25 East.
MALACCA, ...	2	12 N.	102	5 East.
LANCHANG, ...	19	0 N.	102	0 East.
PADRAM, ...	12	30 N.	106	40 East.
GHERGONG, ...	26	25 N.	93	36 East.
KESHOO, ...	22	30 N.	105	0 East.
CAMBODIA, ...	12	10 N	104	5 East.
PEGU, ...	17	40 N.	96	11 East.
UMMERAPOORA,	21	57 N.	76	7 East.
ARACAN, ...	20	38 N.	93	10 East.
MARTABAN, ...	16	38 N.	97	3 East.
CALCUTTA, ...	22	35 N.	88	29 East.
MADRAS, ...	13	5 N.	80	29 East.
LAHORE, ...	31	15 N.	72	48 East.
NAGPOOR, ...	21	9 N.	79	46 East.
POONAH, ...	18	30 N.	73	55 East.
HYDRABAD, ...	17	12 N.	78	51 East.
MYSORE, ...	12	15 N.	76	50 East.

CHAPTER 20.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR SOME ASIATIC CITIES.

TOBOLSKI, a great thoroughfare to China for all merchants, and the repository for Siberian furs till forwarded to Moscow: Russian state prisoners were formerly banished here. *Narym*, in the government of Tobolski, its environs abound in sables, ermines, and foxes. *Orenburg*, *Yakoutsh*, and *Irkoutsh*, are tolerably well built towns; the last is the chief place in Eastern Siberia. *Chenyang*, here is a good arsenal with Chinese arms and stores. *Nimgouta*, famed for its ginseng root. *Tsitsicar*, a modern city built by the present emperor of China. *Zehol*, here the Chinese emperor received the British embassy in 1794; it has a temple dedicated to the great idol Budda. *Samarcand*, here Tamerlane the Great was born, and kept his magnificent court. *Buchara* has a manufacture of fine linen. *Balk*, is the chief trading town between Western Tartary, and Hindostan. *Badashan*, famed for its minerals, and its caravan trade to Cabul, and China. *Pekin*, *Canton*, *Nanking*, all celebrated as rich and extremely populous cities; the port of Canton is the resort of foreign merchants; rice and tea are grown in the greatest abundance in China, and the finest porcelain is made there: *Nanking* has a tower 200 feet high, which is cased in porcelain. *Kinkitao*, *Lassa*, and *Tas-*

sasudon, resemble the Chinese towns: near Lassa is the mountain on which stands the palace of the grand Lama, or high priest of Thibet: *Tassasudon* has a temple dedicated to the great idol worshipped in the province of Boutàn. *Tahiran*, now the residence of the Persian monarch, and called the northern capital of Persia. *Ispahan*, noted for its trade, superb mosques, canals, and gardens. *Shiraz*, for its rich wines, and the tombs of the Persian poets, Hafez and Sadi: fifty miles north east of Shiraz are the ruins of Persepolis. *Ormus*, a Persian port; excellent salt is produced here, the Persians took possession of it after it was evacuated by the Portuguese, who claimed it in the reign of Henry VII. *Gombroon*, or as the Persians call it, *Bander-Abassi*, is a good port. *Hamedon*, supposed to be the ancient Ecbatana. *Herat*, noted for its beautiful manufactory of Persian carpets, and its roses, whence much of the perfume called ottar of roses is made. *Zarang*, or Segestan, famed for its beautiful china. *Erzerum*, is the thoroughfare and resting-place to the East Indies for all caravans and tradesmen: the Euphrates rises a few miles to the north east of Erzerum. *Erivan*, capital of Persian Armènia; Mount Ararat is 30 miles south of this town. *Mecca*, here Mahomet was born, and devout musselmans resort to Mecca at least once in their life; an annual pilgrimage is also made to the mosque erected there. *Medina*, has a magnificent mosque, con-

taining the tomb of Mahomet; the trade of Mecca and Medina, entirely depends on the resort of pilgrims thither. *Mocha*, famed for its excellent coffee; the English East India company engross the trade of this place. *Saana*, famed for its mosques, caravanseries, and stoneless raisins. *Moscat*, the commerce of Persia, Arabia, and India, is collected at this town, which lies on the Persian gulph, and thence distributed. *Jidda*, is a port of Arabia Felix on the Red Sea; this town is the mart between *Egypt* and *India*. *Saada* in Yemen, Arabia, has a manufacture of Turkey leather, and a good custom-house. *Teflis*, famed for its warm baths, trade in furs, and manufactories of silk and printed linen. *Aleppo*, a celebrated commercial town built in the ancient eastern manner with fountains, vineyards, and gardens, on the flat roofs of the houses: sixty miles west of Aleppo is *Scanderoon*, which is its sea port. *Damascus*, noted for its manufactures of damask and soap; this is an ancient city known in the time of Abraham. *Antioch*, an ancient town now much decayed; here the followers of Christ first took the name of Christians. *Jerusalem*, a very ancient and formerly most magnificent city, now nearly ruined and depopulated; it was the residence of the Jewish monarchs, the chief scene of our Saviour's miracles, doctrines, and death: the ancient Jerusalem stood on mount Sion; Calvary was north west; and Mount Olivet

south east; but modern Jerusalem has, in some degree, altered its situation: the recovery of this city from the Turks was the avowed cause of the Crusades. *St. Jean D'Acre*, noted for the repulse of Bonaparte by Sir Sidney Smith: here too Edward I. was wounded by a poisoned arrow, and cured by his wife Eleanora. In Syria formerly stood *Tadmor* or *Palmyra*, supposed to be built by Solomon; from his time to that of queen Zenobia, it continued to flourish, when the Roman emperor Aurelian besieged the city, led Zenobia in triumph as a captive, and soon after sacked Palmyra: its ruins are some of the finest specimens of architecture in the world. *Balbec* or *Heliopolis*, another far-famed city, stood at the foot of Mount Libanus; it has still a magnificent ruin of the temple of the sun. *Smyrna*, a rich port inhabited by various nations, and the grand rendezvous of merchants; an early Christian church was planted here: the plague commits great devastation in this city. *Bursa*, once the residence of the Ottoman emperors; it lies at the foot of Mount Olympus, and is famed for its mosques, minarets, and tapestry works of the most beautiful kind. *Trebisond*, was an ancient Grecian colony, and is noted for the asylum which it granted to Xenophon, and the 10,000 retreating Greeks: the commerce of Constantinople is conveyed thence to this port. *Cogni*, this is the great mart for inland commerce throughout Asia Minor, it should be remembered

that in Asia Minor are the ruins of Ephesus, a celebrated city, and the site of Troy, once so highly renowned, and so nobly celebrated by the Grecian bard. *Bagdad,* formerly the residence of the Arabian caliphs, or kingly descendants of Mahomet, and at that time a most splendid city, still a place of great trade. *Bassora,* an inland town chiefly inhabited by merchants, and noted for its trade on the Persian Gulph with India, and Persia. *Hella,* distinguished as standing near the site of ancient Babylon; it lies on both sides of the Euphrates. *Mosdok,* a Circassian town: Circassia has been long famed for its beautiful women. *Astracan,* the chief seat of commerce with the Caspian sea; it has large fisheries for seal and sturgeon.

CHAPTER 21.

RECOLLECTIONS CONTINUED FOR THE TOWNS IN INDIA BEYOND THE GANGES.

"Or 'mid the central depths of blackening woods,
High rais'd in solemn theatre around,
Leans the huge Elephant; wisest of brutes!
O truly wise! with gentle might endow'd,
Though powerful, not destructive."

THOMSON.

SIAM, built on an island formed by the river Meinam, is famed for gold, precious stones, and sandal wood, and has been the frequent theatre

of the Birman wars. *Baknoc*, the chief sea-port of the Siamese empire. *Ligor*, a town situated in the kingdom of Malacca, but belonging to Siam. *Summeikioum*, here are saltpetre and gunpowder works. *Thoana*, or as it is frequently called Hoefu, is the capital of Cochin China. *Turon*, one of the sea ports in Cochin China, is well known to Europeans. *Malacca*, once a chief mart for oriental commerce, still famed for its manufactures of daggers, and silver fillagree work. *Patani*, has a well-defended harbour. *Perah*, is a good port. *Pahang*, the country around is noted for elephants. *Lanshang*, tolerably well built; the inhabitants occasionally trade with the Chinese and Camdayans, but little is known of this country by Europeans. *Ghergong*, near this town gold and silver are found in abundance. *Keshoo*, is well peopled. *Pegu*, is a city in ruins, but now rebuilding. *Prome*, considerable in size and population, is the resort of wanderers and fugitives from other nations. *Rangoon*, has a good harbour. *Mergui*, another excellent sea-port, is the chief town possessed by the Birmans on the west coast of Siam; the forests of the Birman empire produce teak wood, of which the most durable ships are constructed. *Ava*, was once the capital of the Birman empire, but being in a decayed state, its materials for building are now removed to *Ummerapoora*, the new capital of this empire, which is distant about four miles from Ava; it was founded in 1783, and

is a well-fortified flourishing city. *Chagaing*, here is a large trade carried on for marble idols, and cotton is exported hence to China. *Aracan*, one of the best built Indian towns; the river Aracan runs through it.

CHAPTER 22.

TABLE OF HINDOSTAN, GEOGRAPHICALLY ARRANGED.

CANDAHAR. Candahar.

Cabul. Cabul, Cashmere, (or Serinagur.)

Lahore. Lahore, Cannasore.

Moultan. Moultan, Adjodin.

Agimere. Agimere, Didwana, Jesselmere.

Agra. Agra, Narwa.

Allahabad. Allahabad, Benares.

Oude. Oude, Lucknow, Fyzabad.

Bahar. Patna, Bahar.

Napoul. Napoul, Mocaumpour.

Malwa. Ougein, Bilsa.

Candeish. Burhanpour, Burrawney.

Berar. Nagpour, Raypour.

Dowlatabad. Dowlatabad, Aurungabad, Elora.

Visiapour. Visiapour, Poonah, Sattarah.

Golconda. Golconda, Hydrabad.

The Carnatic. Madras, Arcot, Pondicherry, Velore, Pullicat, Tranquebar, Tranjore, Tinevelly, Madura.

Travancore. Travancore, Ajenga.

Cochin. Cochin.

Concan or *Pirate Coast.* Severndroog, Choule, Daboul.

Mysore. Seringapatam, Mysore, Bedanore, Bangalore, Ceniapatam.

Cutch. Janagar, Booge-Booge.

Sindy. Tatta.

Guzerat. Surat, Amedabad.

The Circars. Cicasole, Ellore, Rajamundry, Visagapatam.

Orissa. Cattack, Balasore.

Bengal. Calcutta, Moorshedabad, Nattore, Hooghly, Burhampoor.

The isles of Bombay, Salsette, Elephanta, and Ceylon, are all subject to the English.

CHAPTER 23.

TABLE OF HINDOSTAN, ACCORDING TO THE MODERN POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN HINDOSTAN, FROM RECENT AUTHORITY.

BENGAL. Calcutta.

Bahar. Patna.

Small part of Orissa. Midnapour.

Part of Oude, and town of Benares.

The Jaghire. Madras.

The Circars. Cattack.

Coimbatour. Coimbatour.

Daraporum. Daraporum.

The Canara. Mangalore.

Province of Calicut. Calicut.

Mysore (dependent). Seringapatam.

The British rank as allies the Rajahs of Tanjore, Madura, Tritchinopoly, Travancore, Mysore; and the Nabobs of Oude, and Arcot.

THE KINGDOM OF THE DECCAN INCLUDES EITHER IN THE WHOLE, OR IN PARTS, THESE PROVINCES:

Part of *Candeish*. *Dowlatabad*. *Berar*. Part of *Orissa*. Part of the *Circars*. Part of the *Pirate Coast*. Chief part of *Golconda*. Part of *Visiapour*.—Chief towns of this kingdom are Hydrabad, Golconda.

All the districts called *Ganjecotta*, *Gooty*, the *Dooab*, *Bundelcund*. The chief towns in Bundelcund, are Pannah, Chatterpour, and Mow.

THE WESTERN MAHRATTAS POSSESS THESE PROVINCES:

Malwa, *Guzerat*, *Agra*, *Agimere*, *Allahabad*; with some districts in Candeish, Dowlatabad, and Visiapour. Their chief town is Poonah.

THE EASTERN MAHRATTAS POSSESS,

Berar, *Orissa*, and *Bembajee*. Their chief town is Nagpour.

THE SEIKS POSSESS,

Lahore, *Moultan*, and the western part of *Delhi*. Chief town is Lahore.

The once formidable great Mogul only retains the eastern part of Delhi, with the city so called, as remains of his former extensive dominions; and the Affghans, or country of the Abdalli, possess the provinces and towns called *Cabul*, *Candahar*, and *Cashmere*; these provinces now

go by the general name of *Affghanistan.* The Affghans are said to be descended from a Jewish colony which settled in India, and they resemble the Jews in appearance and ancient customs.

CHAPTER 24.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR SOME CITIES IN HINDOSTAN.

"Ye orient realms, where Ganges' waters run,
Prolific fields! dominions of the sun!
How long your tribes have trembled and obey'd!
How long was Timur's iron sceptre sway'd!"

CAMPBELL.

CALCUTTA, or *Fort William,* the capital of British government in India, and chief seat of judicature, is famed for its college; in which the Sanscrit, now a dead language, but the original Hindoo tongue, is taught, with English, Arabic, and Persian. The Beda, or book of Indian laws, is here explained, with the Koran of Mahomet, and the Jewish Talmud. Calcutta is likewise noted for its exportation of Indian muslins and calicoes; its prison, termed the Black Hole, will be long remembered by Englishmen. *Madras,* or *Fort St. George,* divided into Black and White Towns. In the Black Town foreigners of every description reside. Madras is the second seat of government; its harbour very indifferent, but it has an excellent fortress. *Bombay,* situated on an island of the same name: this town was part of the dower brought by

Catherine, the Infanta of Portugal, to King Charles II. of England. The trade of Bombay is considerable, and teak wood is here much used for building ships: its dock-yard and arsenal are excellent. *Benares*, the seat of ancient Braminical learning, and an university; many magnificent Hindoo temples are here. *Seringapatam*, once the residence of Tippoo Saib; this fort was long considered as impregnable, but the British forces, under General Harris, in a successful attack, took the town, and Tippoo fell in the heat of battle. *Patna*, noted for its good fortifications and manufacture of saltpetre. *Surat*, one of the chief ports enjoyed by the English East India Company, yet owing to the obstruction formed by its sand-banks, large ships are obliged to load and unload at *Swally*, a little to the west: Surat has a hospital for sick and maimed animals, but no establishment of the kind for the human species. *Bahar*, chiefly noted for its magnificent tombs. *Calicut*, the first Indian port which was visited by the English; the manufacture of cotton goods established here is called calico from the name of the town. *Dacca*, here the finest sprigged muslins are made. *Moorshedabad* and *Masulipatam* are both large towns, but Moorshedabad is now rather in a declining state: *Masulipatam* is famed for its beautiful chintz. *Lahore*, the ancient residence of the first Mahomedan conquerors of Hindostan, is noted for its carpet manufactory, and breed of

fine horses. *Nagpour*, capital of the eastern Mahrattas, is an open and defenceless town. *Poonah*, capital of the western Mahrattas, another defenceless town: at Poorunder, a fortress situated about eighteen miles south of Poonah, is the arsenal which supplies government, and the state papers are lodged there. *Hydrabad*, capital of the Deccan and of Golconda, is extremely populous and well fortified. *Golconda* is a fortress six miles north of Hydrabad; the diamond mines in its vicinity have been long celebrated, particularly that called Raolconda. *Mysore*, now the residence of the Indian Rajah, or Chief, to whom the English have delegated the government. *Goa*, an ancient city, possessed by the Portuguese, and noted for its trade in arrack; it was subdued for that nation, by Albuquerque, one of their most celebrated warriors. *Juggernaut*, a small town in the Circars, near which is a famous pagoda, a vast pile of building, where the most horrid idolatrous rites are performed; here superstition wears her most dreadful aspect: Dr. Buchanan, in his "Christian Researches," circumstantially describes the honours paid to this moloch of Hindostan. *Cabul*, considered as the gate of India; this town, and the province in which it is situated, belong to the Affghans. *Cashmere*, famed for its manufacture of shawls. *Moultan*, for its Indian temple, the products of Moultan are chiefly cotton, sugar, and opium. *Delhi*, once the capital of Hindos-

tan, now much decayed, and its population small, but still famed for its splendid mosques and palaces. *Agimere* has a strong fortress. *Agra*, once the second city in Hindostan, now much depopulated, and a British town. *Ougein*, here are many ancient Indian temples. *Burhanpoor*, noted for its exquisitely fine cotton, used in the manufacture of shawls and veils; this town is now in the hands of the English. *Elora*, fifteen miles north of Aurungabad, has many celebrated pagodas, hewn out of the natural rock, adorned with some thousand figures of the rudest sculpture. *Deogur*, near Elora, was once the capital of the province of Berar, then esteemed the finest in Hindostan. *Visiapour*, or *Visiapore*, noted for the diamond mines in its neighbourhood. *Arcot*, a rich town with numerous temples. *Pondicherry*, now in the hands of the English, a commercial town. *Tranquebar*, a Danish fort and factory. *Madura* has on its coast an excellent pearl fishery. *Choule* is a Portuguese town on the Concan coast, south of Bombay. *Daboul* exports pepper and salt. *Tatta*, enriched by the manufacture of palanquins. *Rajamundry* has an advantageous trade in teak wood. *Balasore*, a trading port. *Velore*, here the English station many of their troops, and keep up a good garrison. *Hooghly*, once noted for its exports to Europe, now of comparatively little trade. The isles of *Elephanta* and *Salsette*, both noted for subterranean temples cut out of the rock: *Ele-*

phanta takes its name from the rude figure of an elephant sculptured on the rock as large as life; it is a striking monument of the industry and superstition of its ancient possessors.

The English East India Company have in Hindostan three distinct establishments, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. Bengal has the presiding court of justice, and takes the lead in every thing.

CHAPTER 25.

CHIEF ASIATIC ISLES.

NOVA ZEMBLA.

Laccadive Isles. Decturapoor.

The Maldives. Caridon.

Bombay. Bombay.—English.

Salsette. Tanna.—English.

Elephanta.—English.

Ceylon. Candy, Trincomale, Columbo.—English.

Andaman Isles.—English.

Nicobar Isles.—Danes.

Bahrin.—Arabians.

Camaran.—Arabians.

SUNDA ISLES.

Borneo. Borneo, Benjar-Masseen.—Asiatics.

Sumatra. Acheen, Bencoolen, Fort Marlbro'.—English and Dutch.

Java. Batavia, Bantam, Samarang.—English.

Bali. Bali.—Asiatic.

Lombock. Lombock.—Asiatic.

Banca. Banca.—Asiatic.

Madura. Madura.—Asiatics.

Prince of Wales's Island.—English.

Celebes. Macassar, Bonny.—Dutch.

Philippine Isles. Manilla, Mindanao.—Spanish.

Isle of Haynan. Tanchew.—Chinese.

Formosa. Taywan.—Chinese.

Macao.—Portuguese.

Lekeyo Isles. Lekeyo.—Chinese.

Japan Isles. Jeddo, Miaco, Nangasaki.—Independent Empire.

Isles of Jesso.—Five islands are independent, the sixth, subject to Japan.

The Kurile Isles. Nadeedgda.—Russians.

Fox Islands. Atcha.—Russians.

Aleutian Isles. Attou.—Russians.

Segalien Isle.—Russians.

ISLANDS IN THE EASTERN OR GREAT PACIFIC OCEAN.

Pelew Islands. Pelew, Oroolong.—Asiatics.

Carolinas. Feis, Yap.—Asiatics.

Ladrones. Guam, Tinian.—Asiatics.

Five Moluccas, called *Bachian*, *Machian*, *Ternat*, *Motyr*, *Tydor.*—English.

Five Banda Isles, called, *Lantor*, *Poleron*, *Poolaway*, *Gonapi*, *Rosinging.*—English.

The Moluccas are noted for mace and sago. The Bandas for nutmegs and cloves.

Waigoo, *Salwatti.*—Asiatics.

Amboyna, *Gilolo*, *Ceram*, *Bouro*, *Boutan*, all islands subject to the English.

Timor, *Timorland*, *the Bashees*, *Soolo*, *Flores*, *Sandal Wood.*—Asiatics.

Sangir. Taroona.—Dutch.

Gore's Island.—Asiatics.

Clerke's Island.—Asiatics.

Foggy Isle, Bhering's Isle, Queen Charlotte's Isles.—Asiatics.

Lord Mulgrave's Range.—Asiatics.

Sandwich Isles.—Asiatics.

Lot's Wife.

ISLANDS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN.

Admiralty Isles.—Asiatics.

New Ireland, New Britain, New Guinea, Isles of Arroo.—Asiatics.

Isles of Solomon.—Asiatics.

New Holland. Sydney Town.—East part English.

Van Diemen's Land.—Asiatics.

New Hebrides, Loyalty Isles, New Caledonia, Norfolk Island.—Asiatics.

New Zeeland, Navigator's Isles, Society Isles, Friendly Isles.—Asiatics.

Byron's Island, Christmas Isle, Ingraham's Isles, Marquesas.—Asiatics.

Easter Isle, Sunday Isle, Queen Charlotte's Isles (south latitude).—Asiatics.

Otaheitee, Oheteroa, Sir Joseph Banks's Isles.—Asiatics.

Isle of Handsome People.

Isle of Oonalaska, visited by Captain Cook in his last Voyage.

ISLANDS IN THE SOUTHERN OCEAN.

Georgia, Sandwich Land, Prince Edward's Land.—Asiatics.

Kerguelen's Land, Diego Alvarez, Gough's Island.—Asiatics.

ISLANDS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN, NOT PARTICULARLY APPROPRIATED TO ANY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE.

Eagle's Isles, Danger Isles, Diego Garcia, Amsterdam, St. Paul's.

CHIEF MOUNTAINS IN ASIA.

Mount Lebanon which divides Syria from Palestine. *Mounts Horeb* and *Sinai* in Arabia, and *Mount Ararat* in Turkey in Asia. *The Daghistan Mountains* in Persia, which include *Caucasus*. *Mount Taurus*. *The Naugracut Mountains*, which separate Persia from Indostan. *The Balagate Mountains*, which separate Mysore from Malabar, in India within the Ganges, frequently called Gauts.

CHIEF STRAITS IN ASIA.

The Straits of Wygats divide Russia from Nova Zembla. *The Straits of Ormus* divide Arabia from Persia. *The Straits of Coromandel* divide the Coromandel Coast from Ceylon. *The Straits of Malacca* divide Malacca from Sumatra. *The Straits of Sunda* divide Sumatra from Java. *The Straits of Macassar* divide Borneo from Celebes. *The Straits of Corea* divide Niphon from Corea. *The Straits of Sugaar* divide Niphon from Matmay. *Bass's Straits*, between New Holland and Van Diemen's Land. *The Straits of Diemen* divide the Isles of Lekeyo from the Isles of Japan. *The Straits of Uries* divide the Isles of Jesso from the Kurile Isles. *Endea-*

vour or *New Straits* divide New Holland from New Guinea. *The Straits of Banca* divide Sumatra from Banca. *The Straits of Bali* divide Java from Bali. *The Straits of Lombock* divide Lombock from Bali. *Dampier's Strait* divides New Britain from New Guinea. *Palk's Passage*, between Ceylon and the Carnatic. *Straits of Perouse*, between Segalien Isle and the Isle of Jesso. *Straits of Sincopora*, between Sumatra and Malacca.

SEAS AND GULFS SURROUNDING ASIA.

The Arctic Sea, the Black Sea, part of the Levant, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea, the Gulf of Ormus, Gulf of Cutch, Gulf of Cambay, Gulf of Manara, Bay of Bengal, Gulf of Siam, Gulf of Tonquin, the Chinese Sea, the Yellow Sea, Sea of Corea, Channel of Tartary, Sea of Okotsk, Gulf of Anadir, Sea of Kamtschatka, Eastern Ocean, Sea of Aral, Sea or Lake of Baikal, the Caspian Sea, Gulf of Carpentaria, Gulf of Leatong.

RIVERS IN ASIA.

Ganges, Euphrates, Tigris, Indus, Blue River, Burampooter, Wolga, Oby, Irtis, Jenisea, Lena, Amur, Camboja, Meinam, Araba, Zenderhoud, Godaveri, Kistna, Caveri, Ava, Aracan, Pegu River, Tae, Orontes, Jordan, Dead Sea, Kerton, Kor, Aras, Scamander, Meander, Cayster.

CAPES IN ASIA.

Cape Rasalgat, Cape Comorin, Cape Cambodia, Cape Romana, Cape Henri, Cape York, Cape

Chatham, Cape Howe, Cape Negrais, Point Calymere, Cape Zelandia, Cape Tamara, Cape Skalatskoi, Cape Patience, North West Cape, North East Cape, Cape Mazol.

CHAPTER 26.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR THE ASIATIC ISLANDS.

"Bear me, Pomona, to thy citron groves;
To where the lemon and the piercing lime,
With the deep orange, glowing through the green,
Their lighter glories blend. Lay me reclin'd
Beneath the spreading tamarind, that shakes,
Fann'd by the breeze, its fever-cooling fruit."

THOMSON'S SUMMER.

NOVA ZEMBLA, an island in the Frozen Ocean, by many ranked among the European Isles, but as the manners of the thinly-scattered natives are those of Asiatic Russia, it is here placed in Asia; the island is desolate, and barren of verdure and vegetation. The *Laccadives* and *Maldives*, are famed for cocoa-nut oil and cordage; the Maldivians carry on a trade in tortoise-shell; ambergris is found on these shores: they have various little manufactures, and the courie shell is here used as a substitute for gold and silver. *Ceylon*, its natives are called Cingalese: here abound precious stones, ivory, cinnamon, elephants, and pepper; Ceylon has a pearl fishery on the shoals called Adam's Bridge. The *Andaman* and *Nicobar* islands: the Andamans pro-

duce ebony; Great Andaman has a British settlement, whither the British and Bengal convicts are sent: in the *Nicobars* is found the bread fruit tree: both clusters of islands furnish provisions for ships touching there. *Camaran*, an Arabian island in the Red Sea, famed for its white coral and pearl oysters. *Bahrein*, in the Persian Gulf, is also noted for its pearl fishery. *Borneo*, the natives are blacks and idolators, as is the case in most of the Asiatic islands; it produces rice, pepper, sago, diamonds, pearls; the ourang-outang is likewise a native of Borneo. This island is the property of the Dutch, at least they have monopolized the riches of the country. *Sumatra*, a beautiful island, abundantly favoured by nature. *Acheen* is a Dutch fort in its northern part. *Bencoolen* and *Fort Marlborough* are English settlements in the south, only a mile or two distant from each other. Mount *Ophir*, in Sumatra, is little inferior to the European Mount Blanc in height. The natives of Sumatra manufacture gold and silver fillagree; almost every species of wild beasts is found in this island; that destructive mineral arsenic in abundance: camphor, pepper, and the rattan cane, are articles of exportation. *Java*, a fertile, but most unhealthy climate, its chief settlement Batavia, now in possession of the English, was hitherto Dutch property: volcanoes are to be found in many parts of the island. *Balli*, or *Bally*, peopled by Gentoos. *Banca*, noted for its tin. *Prince of*

Wales's Island belongs to the English East India Company, it was given by the king of *Quedah*, in Malacca, to one of their officers, (Captain Light,) in recompense of some services rendered to him by the captain. *Celebes*, abundant in tropical fruits, opium, and poisonous plants, from which, as in Java, an extract is made, and the Indian arrows frequently tipped with it. *Philippine Isles*, many of them produce the finest cotton; these isles are subject to earthquakes. *Mindanao*, one of them has a volcano constantly burning. *Manilla*, one of these islands was taken by the English in the early part of the reign of George III. but ransomed for a large sum of money. *Isle of Haynan*, here is found the lapis lazuli, with which the Chinese paint their beautiful porcelain. *Formosa*, subject to the Chinese; it has been lately nearly depopulated by an earthquake and hurricane. *Macao*, at the entrance of Canton Bay, the resort of merchants from every part of the globe; it has a good harbour, and is now in the hands of the Portuguese. *Lekeyo Isles*, famed for sulphur, shells, and mother of pearl. *The Japan Isles* constitute a celebrated empire; the natives manufacture gold, silver, and copper, and are peculiarly famed for their beautiful lacquered ware called Japan. *Isles of Jesso*, namely *Kunachir*, *Zellany*, three islands called *The Three Sisters*, and *Matmai*; the natives are employed in hunting and fishing. *The Kurile Isles* abound in foxes, and have

forests of the birch and pine-tree. The *Fox Isles*, and *Aleutian Islands*, furnish skins, particularly that of the sea otter. *Segalien Isle*, a large island explored by the French navigator La Perouse; the oak, birch, pine, and willow, flourish here; the natives have great gentleness and intelligence of manner; they carry on a kind of trade or barter with the Russians. *Pelew Islands*, discovered by Captain Wilson, master of the Antelope, English East India Company's packet, which was wrecked off these isles in 1783: the prince or king, called Abba Thule, generously afforded them every accommodation, assisted them with timber and hands to rebuild their vessel, and permitted his own son, Le Boo, to accompany the captain to England for education; with whom, after a prosperous voyage, he remained a few months, and then died of the small-pox: the English East India Company, in grateful remembrance of the kindness shewn by the natives of Pelew to Captain Wilson's men, fitted out two vessels for these islands in 1793, laden with cattle and stores for their use: a trade is now established between the English in China and the inhabitants of Pelew. *The Carolinas* are in number about eighty-seven, they were discovered by the Spaniards in the reign of their King Charles II. and are named after him. *The Ladrones*, discovered by Magellan, a Portuguese; they abound in the bread-fruit tree: the Isle of Tinian, one of the chief, was explored by

Lord Anson, in his voyage round the world. *The Moluccas* are, properly speaking, only five, but *Gilolo, Ceram, Booro, Boutan,* and *Amboyna,* are generally termed spice islands: the Dutch were long the sole possessors of these islands; they are now in the hands of the English; *Gilolo* has rice in plenty; *Ceram* is noted for its sago; *Booro* and *Boutan* produce cocoa, banana trees, nutmegs, cloves, &c. *Timor,* noted for sandal wood. *The Bashees,* north of the Philippines. *Soolo* has a valuable pearl fishery. *Gore's Island,* discovered by Captain Gore, a companion of Cook. *Clerke's Island,* named after Captain Clerke, of the Resolution. *Bherings Isle,* discovered by the navigator Bhering. *Lord Mulgrave's Range,* and *Sandwich Isles,* discovered by Captain Cook, who was inhumanly murdered at Owhywhee, one of them: the natives sacrifice human victims, but do not eat them; the birds of these islands are very numerous and beautiful, and their sugar canes remarkably large. *Admiralty Isles,* discovered in the reign of George III. by Captain Cook. *New Ireland, New Britain,* and *New Guinea;* the natives are here woolly-headed negroes; New Britain produces the nutmeg tree in abundance; and all these islands can boast of the finest tropical fruits, and birds of beautifully variegated plumage: the bird of paradise is a native of New Guinea, and the crowned pigeon; the bird of paradise migrates in the dry season to the isles of *Arroo,*

which chiefly produce sago: all these islands trade with the Chinese, but no European settlement is established on any of them: the women here are said to be industrious, the men indolent: Dampier explored New Britain and named the adjoining strait. *Isles of Solomon*, discovered by the Spaniards at the beginning of the seventeenth century. *New Holland*, the largest island in the world, being 2730 miles long, the Dutch discovered this immense tract of land in the seventeenth century; Captain Cook explored it in the eighteenth: the natives are nearly as black as negroes. On the east of this island the English have established a flourishing colony, and English criminals sentenced to transportation are shipped from England to Sydney Town, or Port Jackson, in this island. *Botany Bay*, a little lower, was so named from the variety of beautiful flowers and plants found in its vicinity. *Van Diemen's Land*, discovered by the Dutch in 1644, at that time supposed to be the southern part of New Holland: Cook explored it in 1777, and Captain Bass sailed through the straits which divide it from New Holland: its birds, plants, and animals, differ little from those to be met with in the larger island. *New Hebrides*, a name given by Captain Cook to those islands in 1769; they had been previously discovered by the Spanish navigator Quiros: the natives are peaceably inclined, and civil to strangers. *Loyalty Isles* are some of the latest discoveries.

CHAPTER 27.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR THE ASIATIC ISLANDS, CONTINUED.

"O! stretch'd amid these orchards of the sun,
Give me to drain the cocoa's milky bowl,
And from the palm to draw its fresh'ning wine!
More bounteous far than all the frantic juice
Which Bacchus pours." .... THOMSON'S SUMMER.

NEW CALEDONIA, discovered by Cook in 1774: the inhabitants are savages, they live in huts, or houses shaped like a bee-hive. *Norfolk Island*, settled by a colony from New South Wales: this island was explored by Captain Cook, who touched here; it produces rice and corn for the use of Sydney Town in New Holland. *New Zealand*, discovered by Tasman, a Dutchman, but more completely circumnavigated by Cook, who found it consisted of two isles, divided by a narrow strait, which now bears his name: the natives are cannibals, and engaged in perpetual wars with each other: ships frequently touch here to water and refit. *Navigator's Isles*, discovered by the French navigator Bougainville, and farther explored by La Perouse: the natives are ferocious and licentious in their manners, but uncommonly skilful in the management of their canoes. *Society Isles*, discovered by Captain Cook in 1769; the inhabitants are characterized by their indolence, but the isles of *Otaheitee* and *Oheteroa*, though sometimes considered as parts of this cluster, are exceptions to this general

character. *The Friendly Isles*, the chief of them is called *Tongataboo*, a beautifully fertile island. Sixty-one of these isles are laid down in Cook's chart: the islanders cultivate the soil with unremitting industry; the women manufacture a kind of cloth, the men build boats, and fish: the red-feathered parrot is a native of the Friendly Isles. *Byron's Island*, discovered by Commodore Byron, very populous and well wooded. *Christmas Isle*, called so by Cook, from the circumstance of touching there on Christmas-day; it abounds in turtles. *Ingraham's Isles*, discovered in 1791 by Captain Ingraham, an American; they lie near the Marquesas: in habits, character, and manners, the natives of these isles bear a resemblance to those of the Marquesas. *The Marquesas* are five islands, four of which were discovered by the Spaniards, the fifth by Cook; their names are, St. Christina, Magdelena, Dominica, St. Pedro, and Hood: the natives are a handsome featured, well made race, but of tawny complexions, they tatto their bodies, as is the custom in many of the islands visited by Cook; their activity is great, and they navigate their canoes with singular swiftness. *Easter Island*, a thinly peopled, barren place; the natives are industrious. *Queen Charlotte's Isles*, explored by Captain Carteret in 1767: the natives are described as possessing great vigour and activity, and well skilled in

the use of the bow. *Otaheitee* *, discovered by Captain Wallis; the fruits common to the oriental islands are here produced in great abundance. The islanders are ingenious in the manufacture of cloth from the fibres of the mulberry tree; they are skilful in making little wicker baskets, in diving, and in swimming; the blue and green paroquets are found here: English missionaries are now attempting the conversion of the natives to Christianity: this island consists of two peninsulas joined by an isthmus. *Oheteroa*, less populous and less fertile than Otaheitee, but the natives contrive to bring their various little manufactures to greater perfection: these two islands are classed by some geographers among the Society Isles, but as the habits of the people so widely differ, they deserve separate consideration. *Banks's Isle*, one hundred miles in circumference, lies east of New Zealand. *Georgia*, visited by Captain Cook in his second voyage: here is little if any vegetation, no fresh water, and the vales are covered with snow. *Sandwich Land*, *Prince Edward's Land*, and *Kerguelan's Land*, all touched at by Captain Cook; they produce very little, and are generally covered with snow; but *Kerguelan's Land* has a good harbour.

* Otaheitee, once so populous, has been ascertained to have decreased much of late years in number of inhabitants. Disease has made rapid progress among the natives, and swept off many thousands.

CHAPTER 28.

SKETCH OF SIBERIA.

"From cold Riphean rocks which the wild Russ
Believes the stony girdle of the world;
And all the dreadful mountains, wrapt in snow,
Whence wide Siberia draws her lonely floods;
O sweep th' eternal snows!"

THOMSON.

How is Siberian or Russian Tartary bounded? It has the Arctic Ocean north, Western Tartary south, the seas of Okotsk, and Kamtschatka east, the Riphean or Oural mountains, and the river Wolga west. Which are its chief rivers? The Oby, Lena, Jenisea, Irtis; and here is the famous lake Baikal, called by the Russians, the *Holy Sea;* it is situated in the south of Siberia. Which are the chief products of Russian Tartary? Pitch from the Siberian pine, skins, furs, lead, copper, iron, silver, gold, the loadstone, minerals of almost every description, and, in the neighbourhood of Koliwan, are silver mines; the gold mines of Catherinburg are much noted. What is the face of the country in Siberia? The south is fertile, but the north and east are cold in the extreme; here are found those large plains or sandy deserts, called by the Russians, Stepps. How is Siberia peopled? By the Samoides, Kamtschatdales, the Koriacs, and Tchutouski, the native tribes or hordes, the more civilized Tartars, and the Russians who reside in the

south of Siberia; the Samoides live for nine months in the year in huts sunk under ground, and covered with deep snow; this part of Siberia is thinly peopled, full of marshy plains, intersected by rapid rivers; here flourish many plants and shrubs, which may arrest the attention of the botanist, in particular the mountain ash. How is Siberia or Russian Tartary divided? Into four governments called repectively Tobolski, Koliwan, Oufa, and Irkoutsh. What are the manners of the Siberian Tartars? In general very uncivilized, they live chiefly in huts which in the northern parts of Tartary are removed at pleasure; a Tartar values his bow and arrows, horse, rein-deer, and sledge, beyond every other convenience and enjoyment.

CHAPTER 29.

SKETCH OF EASTERN AND WESTERN TARTARY WITH KAMTSCHATKA.

"There, through the prison of unbounded wilds,
Barr'd by the hand of Nature from escape,
Wide roams the Russian exile. Nought around
Strikes his sad eye, but deserts lost in snow;
And heavy-loaded groves; and solid floods,
That stretch, athwart the solitary vast,
Their icy horrors to the frozen main;
And cheerless towns far-distant, never bless'd,
Save when its annual course the caravan
Bends to the golden coast of rich Cathay
With news of human-kind."

THOMSON'S WINTER.

How is Chinese or Eastern Tartary bounded? It has Russian Tartary on the north, the Chinese

wall on the south, Corea and the channel of Tartary east, and the great desert of Cobi, with Independent or Western Tartary west. Which are the chief rivers of Eastern Tartary? The Amur or Segalien is the only noted river. How is Chinese Tartary divided? Into three governments, namely Leatong or Chynian, Tsitsicar, and Kirin: the Chinese Tartars have the general name of Mandshews, subdivided into Mongols and Kokonors. What are the chief products of Eastern Tartary? In the south the country is luxuriantly fertile, producing fruits in abundance, particularly a fine species of melon; in Kirin great quantities of rhubarb grow: to the west of China is a race of Tartars called Kokonors; they derive their subsistence by the barter of the gold which is incorporated with the sand of their streams. What are the habits of the natives? They are said to be slovenly and dirty, leading an idle wandering life, and though their native soil is excellent, they are bad agriculturists, little capable of relishing or imitating any improvements suggested to them. What are the boundaries of Independent or Western Tartary? In the north it has Russian Tartary, south Persia and Thibet, east Chinese Tartary, and west the Caspian Sea. Which are its chief rivers? The *Kihon*, and the *Khesel*. Name its chief commodities? Horses, furs, rhubarb, musk, and fish. How is Western Tartary peopled? By the Kalmucks, Turkumans, Us-

becks, and other tribes: the Kalmucks are the most considerable and distinguished; they live in tents, are divided into clans or hordes, and have at their head a khan or chief; they live under the protection of the Russians, and support themselves upon the scanty produce of the desert, ravaging and plundering where they can: the Usbeck Tartars claim descent from Tamerlane the Great, and are proud of their origin: the Turkumans, or inhabitants of Turkumania, have the Usbeck Tartars south, and lake Aral west of their country. What are the prevailing religious opinions throughout Tartary? In Siberia the grossest paganism prevails, but in the southern parts of it the Russian missionaries have endeavoured to introduce the truths of Christianity; in Chinese Tartary they worship the god Fo, and in Western Tartary the doctrines of Mahomet are very generally received.

KAMTSCHATKA.

"O'er grim Kamtschatka's plains
Where the wild hunter takes his lonely way,
Tracks through tempestuous snows his savage prey."

How is Kamtschatka bounded? This peninsula has Siberia on the north, the Pacific Ocean south, th. sea of Kamtschatka east, and the sea of Okotsk west; it is an extremely mountainous country, though not so barren as was formerly supposed; the soil in fact is capable of improvement, but only a few low shrubs and trees

are seen, with many volcanoes; the natives travel in sledges drawn by dogs; they are a wild uncivilized people. *Kamtschatka* and *Siberia*, are famed for beautiful skins, the stoat, or ermine, which turns perfectly white in winter, forms a most valuable article of commerce, and is taken in traps which are baited with flesh; the skin of this animal is sold by the hundred; the general price of a hundred in Siberia is about two pounds, or at most four pounds sterling: the sable, which resembles the martin, its skin is very valuable, a single skin is frequently sold for fifteen pounds; the sable is taken in traps, or hunted with blunt arrows, that the skin may not be injured; this animal is hunted generally either by criminals whom the Russian government has banished, or by soldiers sent thither for that purpose: the musmon or Kamtschatkan goat, is hunted by the natives who pass the summer in the mountains, and are generally employed in pursuit of it; the flesh is esteemed by them a delicacy: they they are clothed with the skin of the musmon, which covers their beds in the winter.

The chief towns in Kamtschatka are Bolcheretz and Awatka; the latter frequently called Saint Peter and St. Paul, has a most capacious harbour; it is a poor shabby town miserably constructed.

KORIACKS.

The Koriacks are a race of people bordering on Kamtschatka, and tributary to the Russians,

they are divided into two tribes, the stationary, and the wandering Koriacks, the occupation of both is hunting and fishing; the wandering Koriacks lead their rein-deer to those parts of the country where moss is most abundant; they live on dried fish, the flesh of the rein-deer, and vegetables, and are passionately fond of spirituous liquors; when the severity of the season does not permit their usual employments they shut themselves up in their huts, smoking and dozing away their time; they acknowledge a principle of good, but offer expiatory sacrifices to a malignant spirit.

Tchukotshoi is a district adjoining to the Koriacks, the inhabitants are well made, courageous and warlike, and commit frequent hostilities on that people.

CHAPTER 30.

SKETCH OF THIBET, ASTRACAN, CIRCASSIA, AND GEORGIA.

How is Thibet bounded? This province, including Boutan, which is tributary to it, is bounded on the north by Western Tartary, south by Hindostan, east by China, and west by Western Tartary. Which are the rivers of Thibet? The Sanpoo or Burrampooter, the Indus, and the Ganges, all rise in this country; from the high lands of which flow many of the great Siberian,

Indian, Tartarian, and Chinese rivers; from the height of the situation, the climate of Thibet is excessively cold, and though near the latitude of Cairo, the lakes are always frozen in winter. Which are the products and commodities of Thibet and Boutan? The commodities for exportation are shawls, rock salt, musk, of the most esteemed quality, gold dust, diamonds, and pearls. What are the manners of the natives of Thibet? Their houses are better constructed, their manners more civilized, and the useful manufactures in a more flourishing state than in Chinese and Russian Tartary. What is the religion of the Thibetians? They worship the great Lama, who is considered as the sovereign Pontiff and ruler of Thibet, the natives suppose this grand Lama to be immortal, and that when his body dies, he is only seeking a newer and younger habitation, and will appear again under the form of some infant, who is selected by the priests for that purpose: the temple for his worship, and where he resides, is on a mountain at some distance from Thibet: a peculiar custom prevails here, one wife is allowed *many* husbands. How is the province of Astracan bounded? On the north by Siberia, south by Circassia, east by the Caspian Sea, and west by Europe. What are its chief commodities? Salt, nitre, manufactures of gunpowder, caviar, isinglass, made from the sturgeon, great fisheries on the Wolga and Caspian Sea; the produce of these fisheries has

hitherto been sent dried to Moscow, and used by the Russians in Lent. The town or city of *Astracan* situated on the river Wolga, is of great political importance to the Russian empire, and its population is estimated at 70,000: shagreen is exported in great abundance from this town, manufactured from the hides of asses, or horses; but the proper shagreen is made, as supposed, of the skin of the shark, and brought from Tunis, Tripoli, Algiers, and Constantinople. How is Circassia bounded? North by Astracan, south by Georgia and Mount Caucasus, east by Astracan, west by the sea of Asoph and the Black Sea. What is the chief trade of Circassia? Its chief trade, or rather barter, is in sheep and horses: the women of this country are eminently beautiful, the natives live chiefly in tents which are pitched at pleasure, wherever they choose to ramble: the tenets of Christ, and the impostor Mahomet have been successively received among them, and they have now few, if any religious ideas. Which are the boundaries of Georgia? It has Circassia north, Persia south, the Caspian Sea east, and Armenia west. To whom is Georgia subject? Now to the Russians; but it has been for ages past tributary to Persia, and it is separated from the Persian province of Shirvan, by Mount Caucasus. What is the face of the country? The soil is wonderfully fruitful, it abounds in forests of the oak, beech, chesnut, and elm; round the elm trees, vines sponta-

neously flourish, affording the richest and most esteemed wines; the cotton tree grows in abundance, and the climate is altogether delightful: its chief towns are Teflis and Gori. What is the religion of the Georgians? Christianity, according to the tenets of the Greek and Armenian churches: the Georgians are good soldiers, and well skilled in archery.

CHAPTER 31.

SKETCH OF INDIA BEYOND THE GANGES, INCLUDING THE BIRMAN EMPIRE, ASSAM, SIAM, LAOS, TSIAMPA, COCHIN CHINA, TONQUIN, CAMBODIA, AND MALACCA.

"Great are the scenes, with dreadful beauty crown'd,
And barbarous wealth, that see, each circling year,
Returning suns, and double seasons pass:
Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,
That on the high equator ridgy rise." THOMSON.

WHAT kingdoms and states are comprised in India beyond the Ganges? The Birman Empire, Assam, Siam, Laos, Tsiampa, Cochin China, Tonquin, Cambodia, and Malacca. What states comprise the Birman empire? Ava, Pegu, Aracan, Martaban, and the west part of Siam. How is the Birman empire bounded? North by China, Thibet, and the mountains which separate it from Assam, south and east by Siam, west by Bengal. Which are the chief rivers in the Birman empire? The Irrawady, or river of Pegu. What are the

products of the Birman empire? The best tropical fruits, amber, precious stones, the ruby in particular, which is finer here than any where else, the loadstone, and marble of various kinds, teak wood, sugar, tobacco, cotton, ivory, and the betel nut; muslins and silks are imported from Bengal. How is Assam bounded? North by Thibet, south and east by the Birman empire, west by Bengal and Boutan. What does Assam produce? Silk, which rivals that of China, ginger, cocoa nuts, and pepper; the natives of Assam are savage and enterprizing in disposition, but unacquainted with the modern methods of warfare; they are idolators, so are the Birmans, whose dispositions are generally lively, active, and curious. How is Siam bounded? By the Birman empire north, Malacca and the Gulf of Siam south, Cambodia east, and Pegu west. Which is its chief river? The Meinam, on which stands the city of Siam; the Tenassirene flows through Martaban, and the west part of the kingdom of Siam. What are the commodities of Siam? Gum benzoin, deer skins, and sandal wood; their mines of copper, iron, and zink, are very productive; they have also other mines, but scarcely worth working: the Siamese, though naturally indolent, are ingenious in the manufacture of gold and silver works, and their fire-works are famed throughout the east: elephants are numerous in this country, and the natives have a peculiar veneration for the white elephant, be-

lieving that the souls of their departed princes enter the bodies of these animals: the Siamese are in religious principle Hindoos. How is Laos bounded? North by China, south by Cambodia, east by Tonquin and China, west by the Birman empire. Which is its chief river? The Mecon, which rises in Thibet, and extends its course through this country. Which are the chief commodities of Laos? Pearls, precious stones, musk, ivory, rice, cotton; here are iron, lead, and tin mines: Laos is an absolute monarchy: agriculture and fishing are the favourite employments of the natives. How is Tsiampa bounded? North by Cochin China, south by the Chinese Sea, east by the Chinese Sea, and west by Cambodia. What are the commodities of Tsiampa? This country, tributary to Cochin China, is rocky, and by no means fertile, being a maritime tract of territory; fishing is with the natives the chief occupation: it produces good cotton and indigo. How is Cochin China bounded? North by Tonquin, south by Tsiampa, east by the Chinese Sea, west by Laos and Cambodia. What are the prevailing manners of the people in Cochin China? They resemble the Chinese in their long silken and cotton garments, worn by both sexes; in their figure, habits, and religious rites: numerous small rivers intersect this country, causing frequent inundations, which fertilize the ground, and the natives secure three crops of grain in the year: they are famed for

their manufacture of earthern ware; silver and gold of the purest kind are found in their mines; and they carry on a lucrative trade with China in small bird's nests, which are quite white, constructed by a species of swallow, of some sweet viscous substance, and are eaten by the Chinese as a great delicacy. How is Tonquin bounded? North by China, south by Cochin China, east by the Gulf of Tonquin, west by Laos. What are the products or exports of Tonquin? Earthenware, dyeing wood, various kinds of drugs, salt, lacquered ware, little inferior to that made by the Japanese: the rivers of this country inundate the flat parts; its chief river is the Domea: Tonquin is tributary to Cochin China, and both countries acknowledge subjection to the Chinese emperor: the characters, learning, and religion in Tonquin greatly resemble those in China. How is Cambodia bounded? On the north by Laos, and Cochin China, south by the Chinese Sea, east by Tsiampa, west by Siam: its chief river is the Cambodia. What are its products? Rice, ivory, gamboge: its population is thin, and Cambodia possesses not one good sea-port. How is Malacca bounded? North by Siam, south by the Straits of Malacca, east by the Gulf of Siam, west by the Bay of Bengal. What are the Malayans in manners and appearance? They are perfect negroes, ingenious, but ferocious, and daringly courageous; they in general go armed with poignards: the Portuguese general, Albu-

querque, conquered Malacca in the beginning of the sixteenth century: tin mines are worked in this country, and from Ligor, a town now possessed by the Siamese, the Dutch were accustomed to carry on a great trade in rice and pepper.

CHAPTER 32.

SKETCH OF HINDOSTAN.

"Where sacred Ganges pours along the plain,
And Indus rolls to swell the eastern main,
What awful scenes the curious mind delight!
What wonders burst upon the dazzled sight!
Their giant palms lift high their tufted heads;
The plaintain wide his graceful foliage spreads."

AIKIN.

How is Hindostan bounded? North by the Thibetian, or Himmaleh mountains, south by the Indian Ocean, east by the Bay of Bengal and the Birman empire, west by Persia and the river Indus. How is Hindostan at present divided? Into six principal states, namely, British Hindostan, the Poonah Mahrattas, the Berar Mahrattas, the kingdom of the Deccan, the Seiks, and the Mysore. The Mysore has lately become tributary to the British power in India. Which are the chief rivers of Hindostan? The Ganges, Caveri, Kistna, Indus, Puddah, Godavery, Jumma, Hooghly: the Ganges overflows its banks annually; its waters are esteemed sacred by the

Hindoos, as are those of the Caveri and Kistna, though in a less degree. Which are the chief mountains in Hindostan? The Balagate, or Gauts, and that high snowy range on the borders of Thibet called Himmaleh, a word meaning in the Sanscrit language, topped or covered with snow. A chain of mountains from the south of Hindostan to Bengal is famed for valuable diamonds: the mines of Panna and Punna are in the province of Bundlecund: there are no diamonds found beyond the tropics. What is the general face of the country? The soil is every where abundantly productive; in the north it is moderately hot, but extremely so in the south; rains are very frequent; its immense forests are filled with wild animals; this is the native country of the tiger. What are the Sunderbunds? They are islands at the mouth of the Ganges overgrown with bamboos and vegetation of every kind; here the tiger and other beasts of prey have their occasional haunt. What are the products of Hindostan? They have been specified in the recollections for its towns, but are in general rice, sugar, diamonds, other precious stones, spices, and its chief manufactures are silk, cottons, chintz, and muslins. What is the prevailing religion in Hindostan? That of the Gentoos, who follow a peculiar kind of idolatry, and in no country does religious opinion more influence civil affairs: these Indian Gentoos have from time immemorial been divided into tribes or casts:

the four chief tribes among them are the Bramins (or priests), the soldiers, labourers, and mechanics: no man, whatever be his situation, is to leave the tribe or cast to which he belongs, though he may occasionally have permission to take a wife from another class. the Bramins have the sole direction and superintendance of religious matters: the soldiers, natives of Hindostan (called by the Bramins and all Gentoos rajah poots, by the English seapoys) consider themselves as having a native right to the province of Agimere, which they say formerly belonged to their tribe or cast. Who are the Naires? A body of nobles, or native princes residing in Calicut, whose sole profession is that of arms: they are handsome, courageous, and skilful in the management of their weapons: Calicut was formerly the town where their chief or prince, called Zamorin, lived. What professions are included under the terms labourer and mechanic? A labourer includes a farmer, all who in any measure superintend the cultivation of land: under the term mechanic, are comprehended merchants, bankers, shopkeepers, all who follow any kind of trade. What are the Hallachores? Properly a set of out-casts, and the refuse of all other tribes; their office is to inter the dead, remove every thing which is polluted, and perform the most menial services: these Hallachores, glad to be received wherever there is a chance of being treated on a level with their fellow creatures,

will sometimes nominally embrace Christianity, or the doctrines of Mahomet, as may best suit their convenience; but the Gentoos of the four tribes can seldom be prevailed upon to renounce their religious tenets: their temples and religious ceremonies are magnificent, their deities numerous, and the sacrifices to them may remind the Christian of the ancient abominations practised by the idolatrous nations. What are the Veidam and the Shastah? The sacred books of the Gentoos, written in the Sanscrit language, which is supposed to be the original tongue of the Hindoos. They have also a code of Gentoo laws, which forbids eating animal food; and the principal aliment of the Hindoos is rice, spices, and milk: the soldiers are allowed the flesh of sheep and goats; poultry and fish are occasionally eaten by the higher tribes. Is Christianity wholly unknown in Hindostan? No; there are no less than fifty-five Syriac churches in the southern part of Hindostan, many of which were visited by Dr. Claudius Buchanan: Christianity has been preserved, during the lapse of ages, by these churches, in the provinces of Travancore and Malabar, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, and the towns of Cuddalore, Tranquebar, Tinevelly (or Palamcotta); the doctrines of the Syrian Christians agree in essentials with those of the English church: there are also many Romish churches at Cranganore, under the jurisdiction of an archbishop. At Paroor, not far south of

Cranganore, is a Syrian church, which tradition says the apostle Thomas founded and preached in; these Christian churches occupy a tract of western Hindostan, from Cochin to Cape Comorin: at the town of Angomalee, are three Syrian churches; and Cenota, another Syrian town south west of Angomalee, contains many Jews and Christians. How has the British power risen in India? Surajah Dowlah, one of the nabobs of Bengal, being jealous of the English power in that province, resolved to expel the English East India Company from his dominions, and took their chief fort Calcutta; but Lord Clive, who was sent over from England, by a train of signal successes, regained Calcutta, and after the celebrated battle of Plassey, fought in 1757, (about twenty-five miles south of Moorshedabad,) against the great army of Surajah Dowlah, brought the enemies of the British to his own terms: since that period, the British power has been gradually extending over the Carnatic; it has successively contended with the brave Hyder Ally, Sultan of Mysore, and his son, Tippoo Saib: since the conquest of Seringapatam, and the death of Tippoo, the English have preserved their ascendency in Hindostan, and, under the auspices of a Cornwallis and a Mornington, the commanders of the British forces, they have been crowned with laurels, and the government consolidated and strengthened: the Earl of Moira is the present governor-general of India.

CHAPTER 33.

SKETCH OF CHINA AND THE COREA.

" O'er China's garden fields and peopled floods."

MONTGOMERY.

WHAT is China? An extensive empire, extremely populous and very ancient, having commenced long before the birth of Christ: subject to the Emperor of China are, China Proper, Thibet, Chinese Tartary, the Corea, and the Isles of Lekeyo, Formosa, and Hainan. What are the boundaries of China Proper? It has Chinese Tartary and the great wall north, the Chinese Sea, and Tonquin south, the Eastern and Yellow Sea to the east, and Thibet to the west. Which are its most important rivers? the Hoangho and the Kiang, which intersect the country, one through the north, the other through the middle of China: the general face of the country presents an assemblage of small and great streams, lakes, and numerous canals; one called the Grand Canal, carries on the inland navigation from Canton to Pekin, upwards of fourteen hundred miles, with the sole interruption of a day's journey. What are the manners of the Chinese? They are industrious and civil, but extremely ceremonious; shew great jealousy of foreigners, and are so unwilling to allow them entrance or residence, that, till the embassy of Lord Macartney, which George III. of England

sent out as a mean of establishing a commercial and friendly intercourse between the English and Chinese, scarcely any part of China was known to Europeans, the town of *Canton* excepted; this embassy, though it failed in its main object, enabled the English to see more of the native manners, towns, customs, and jurisprudence, than had till then been ascertained: see for farther information on this subject, Sir George Stanton's account of this celebrated expedition. What are the chief exports of China? China produces such various and excellent kinds of potter's earth, that the Chinese porcelain is superior to any manufactured elsewhere: its tea is a great and increasing source of revenue, our English East India Company alone taking thirteen millions of pounds annually: the silk manufacture is very beautiful, and the city of Hong-tchor-fou, about half way between Pekin and Canton, is chiefly famed for its silks: cotton and rice are abundantly cultivated in China. What mines have the Chinese? They have iron, copper, quicksilver, and a species of metal called tutenag, which is a genuine mixture of iron and zinc; the Chinese mines are all productive. How do the Chinese trade with the Russians? This barter or commerce is carried on, and finally transacted, at or between the Russian town *Kiakta*, and the Chinese town nearly opposite on the frontiers of China, called Maimatschin: these towns are reciprocally mere trading stations;

merchants resort from all parts of the Chinese empire, to dispose of their various commodities, which are raw and manufactured silk, cotton, porcelain, tea, rhubarb, tobacco, sugar, Indian, or Chinese ink for drawing, tiger and panther skins, lacquered and varnished furniture; and in return they receive from the Russians, at their general place of rendezvous and barter, furs, cloth, horned cattle, provisions, hounds for the purpose of hunting the wild boar, camels, horses, and skins of the beaver: there are not any women in the town of Maimatschin. What are the religious opinions in China? There is no state religion, the government never interfering in these matters, but idolatry of some description every where prevails: many, (among whom is the present emperor,) worship the god Fo, and the priests of this god inculcate portions of the Hindoo faith among them, particularly the transmigration of souls. Whose opinions do the majority of the Chinese follow? The doctrines of Confucius: this great legislator and reformer attracted universal attention, about five hundred years before Christ, by his sanctity of manners and novel opinions: the immortality of the soul is allowed by the Chinese: their idols are numerous and hideous, and their temples always open; but there is no public worship, no stated form of prayer, each worshipper offers his own sentiments, or supplications, either aloud or mentally, as may best suit his inclination. How are the

priests supported? By the voluntary, though occasional contributions of the people, who, when they wish to consult what they call the Book of Fate, always carry an offering of greater or less value to the altar of their pagodas: the general dress of their priests is yellow, and the Chinese mourn in white. What is remarkable in the Chinese government? In this empire, generally supposed to have been peopled by the immediate descendants of Noah, there are no hereditary distinctions of rank, learning alone being the ready way to distinguished state offices: the Chinese method of writing is singular, consisting of characters, not letters, as in other countries. What peculiar custom disgraces Pekin and other great Chinese cities? A horrid custom prevails, which is even privately sanctioned and connived at by the government, parents are allowed, if poverty be the excuse, to destroy their infant offspring, and persons are appointed to range the streets in the night-time, and pick up, for the purpose of throwing into one common grave, those unfortunate children who have been thrown out by their unnatural parents. What is the chief object of curiosity and wonder in China? The great Wall, built at the time of our William the Conqueror, to prevent the incursions of the Mongul Tartars; it is one thousand five hundred miles long, and in several places twenty-five feet broad; at the distance of every three hundred feet are placed massy square towers; this wall is

thrown over mountains and valleys, in some places even over rapid rivers by the aid of arches: it is the most stupendous monument of human labour now extant, the pyramids excepted.

TABLE OF CHINA, DIVIDED INTO FIFTEEN PROVINCES.

PETCHELI. *Pekin*, the capital of the Chinese empire, about four miles in circumference; the emperor's palace is an immense structure, and the population of the city is said to be two hundred thousand.

SHANSI. *Tayhuen*, formerly the residence of the princes of the imperial house. *Taytung*, situated near the great wall; it has lapis lazuli, mines of jasper, marble, and a great trade with the Tartars in skins.

SHANTUNG. *Tsinan*, here the ancient Chinese emperors were buried.

SHENSI. *Sigan*, *Sinin*. *Sigan*, next to Pekin in size; trades in mules; is famed as the residence of many Chinese mandarins. *Sinin* exports great quantities of tea to the natives of Thibet.

KIANGNAN. *Nanking*, *Hoaingan*. *Nanking* was once the southern royal residence, but its ancient splendour is much diminished, yet the inhabitants now number one hundred thousand. *Hoaingan* is enclosed by three walls, its situation is low and marshy.

HONAN. *Cayfon;* this city was inundated in 1642, and it is said, nearly three hundred thou-

sand inhabitants were drowned, owing to the dykes of the river Hoangho being cut by a rebel army.

TCHIKIANG. *Hangtchoo;* this city has manufactures of excellent silk, and dyed cotton, the silk manufactory employs sixty thousand people, and the population of this town is said to exceed a million.

KIANGSEE. *Nantchang*, famed for its porcelain.

HOOQUANG. *Vutchan, Yotcheu. Vutchan* is the rendezvous for all traders in China, its port is always crowded with vessels; it is famed for fine tea, and bamboo paper: crystal is found in its mountains. *Yotcheu* is also a mercantile town, and the adjoining country has the finest groves of oranges and lemons.

SETCHUEN. *Tchintu, Koytcheu. Tchintu*, though the capital, was nearly destroyed in the last Tartar invasion. *Koytcheu* is noted for musk, salt-springs, and general merchandize.

FOKIEN. *Futcheu;* this town abounds in the learned men of China, its rivers and port are very convenient for trade, and it is the residence of a viceroy.

QUANTUNG. *Canton, Nanyong. Nanyong*, a city of the first rank; the population and trade are extensive. *Canton* is a sea-port on one of the finest Chinese rivers: merchants from all provinces resort hither; the population immense; the richest Chinese goods are laid up here.

QUANGSI. *Keilin*, the environs of this town are famed for curious birds and insects, and the province contains mines of tin, copper, silver, and gold.

KOETCHEU. *Koeyan* is the capital; this province produces the only tolerable horses: *Koeyan* is famed for its remains of former magnificence.

YUNNAN. *Yunnan*, *Tali*, *Yuntchan*. There are mines of gold and copper in this province, and marble quarries. *Yunnan*, the capital, has been defaced and ravaged by the Tartars. *Tali* has a most beautiful manufacture of coloured marble tables. The neighbourhood of *Yuntchan* produces the finest silk, gold, honey, wax, and amber.

COREA.

How is the Corea bounded? This kingdom, which is a monarchy, already represented as tributary to China, is bounded on the north by Chinese Tartary, on the south by the Eastern Sea, on the east by the Sea of Japan, or Corea, on the west by the Yellow Sea. What are the manners of the Coreans? Their manners, customs, and dress, greatly resemble the Chinese; the Coreans are attached to science, and skilful imitators of the manufactures established in other countries: their literary men are distinguished by wearing two plumes of feathers in their caps: in China, parents have the absolute disposal of their daughters, who are in fact sold; but in Corea marriage is less a matter of traffic, the

young people being permitted to make a choice for themselves.

CHAPTER 34.

SKETCH OF JAPAN.

WHAT are the boundaries of Japan? Japan is an empire composed of several islands which lie in the Eastern Ocean, the chief of which are Niphon, Kiusu, and Sicoco; these islands form Japan, properly so called, which is an ancient hereditary monarchy, and the government despotic. Which are its chief rivers? The Oringawa, the Jedogawa, and the Sackawa. Which are the chief manufactures? Silk and cotton, porcelain, japanned wares, cabinets which are well known in Europe. Which are the mineral stores of Japan? These are mines of excellent gold, silver and copper; there are also quarries of fine white marble; gold is found in the greatest purity to the west of Niphon, nearly opposite the Isle of Sado. How is the government conducted? There is a spiritual as well as a temporal ruler; the high-priest of the Japanese called Dairo, resides constantly at Miaco, the emperor keeps his court at Jeddo; Japan first became known to Europeans in the middle of the sixteenth century, by the discoveries of the Portuguese, and they spread a kind of nominal Christianity throughout these islands; but having subse-

quently offended the emperor and chiefs of the nation by their overbearing temper and excessive pride, a general massacre of all converts to the Christian faith took place in these islands; the exasperated Japanese returned to, and still continue their idolatrous worship; and even at this day the very name of a Portuguese is detested among them. What do the Japanese believe in? One supreme first cause, but they worship a multitude of hideous idols, as intercessors with, and subordinate to him. What nations now trade with the Japanese? None but the Dutch and Chinese, no other powers are permitted the least intercourse; and Nangasaki is the only port allowed these nations for interchange of commodities: *Osaca*, a Japanese city, about thirty-four miles from Miaco, is a very commercial place, and is noted for its cedar bridges over the river Jedogawa. What are the habits and characters of the Japanese? They are said to be a brave, persevering people, their manners and customs totally differing from those seen in European countries: the Japanese make no use of beds, tables, or chairs; stuffed matts laid on a carpet serve as substitutes for the former, and they take their meals sitting on straw matts; both sexes alike dress in trowsers, with long gowns of silk or cotton, and they wear no stockings: having neither sheep nor goats, wool is unknown among them: tea grows without the help of cultivation throughout the

island, and the natives preparatory to use, grind it to powder as we do coffee.

CHAPTER 35.

TABLE OF PERSIA, DIVIDED INTO THIRTEEN PROVINCES.

MESANDERAN. Ferabad, Astrabad, Sari.

Irac-Agemi. Teheran, Ispahan, Hamadan, Kom, Cashan, Casban.

Aderbeitzan. Tauris (sometimes called Tabriz), Ardebil.

Ghilan. Reschd.

Chorasan. Herat, Meschid.

Segestan, Zarang, as often called Segestan.

Shirvan. Baku, Derbend.

Chusistan, (the ancient Susiana). Susa, often called Tostar.

Mecran, (the ancient Gedrosia). Kidge.

Kerman. Kerman (called also Sirgian), Kermanshaw.

Laristan. Lar, Gomberoon, Ormus,

Farsistan. Shiraz, Busheer, Yesed.

Cohestan. Tarshiz, or Cohestan.

The province of *Adherbil* is noted for its marble, the province of *Farsistan* for palm trees, and emeralds.

The chief lakes are, that called the sea of *Durrah*. and lake *Urmia*.

The shoals for the pearl fishery in the Persian Gulf, are *Elkatif*, *Verdistan*, *Nabon*, and *Busheab*.

The most noted Persian islands in the gulf are *Ormus*, *Bahrein*, *Kharrack*, *Kismis*, and *the Quoins*.

CHAPTER 36.

SKETCH OF PERSIA.

How is Persia bounded? This powerful despotic monarchy is bounded on the north by Georgia and the Caspian, on the south by the Arabian Sea, on the east by Hindostan, and on the west by Irac-Arabi and Asia Minor. Which are the principal Persian rivers? The Tigris, Kor, Aras, the Zainderood, on which stands Ispahan, the ancient capital of Persia, and the river Oxus; but Persia is barren of springs and fountains. Which is the present capital of Persia? *Teheran*, which is five hundred miles north of Ispahan, and about the size of Shiraz; Teheran is situated, according to Morier, in a low moist soil, and consequently unhealthy. What is the climate of Persia? The climate is warm, the soil luxurious, and fruits in the greatest perfection abound: Persia may be called the country of the palm tree: the Persians are in general well made and handsome; their language is noted for strength and melody, and the poets of this country, particularly Sadi, Hafez, and Ferdousi, have been long the pride of oriental literature. Which are the chief Persian mountains? The *Daghistan* chain, the *Albores mountains* near Teheran, and Mount *Ararat* (on which the ark rested) in Persian Armenia. Which are the mineral products of Persia? The silver in

common circulation is chiefly found in the province of Aiderbeitzan, Bokhara, in Western Tartary, and the neighbourhood of Shiraz; coal is found plentifully in the province of Mazanderan. Where is the Persian fishery carried on? In the Persian Gulf, chiefly in the isles of Bahrein and Kharrack, and the shoal bank belonging to Elkatif. Which are the chief animals of Persia? Horses, which excel those of Arabia in elegance of form, though not in swiftness; sheep with tails of an amazing size, frequently weighing more than thirty pounds each; antelopes, wild asses, wild goats, white foxes, white swallows, the lion, the leopard, and the panther; the eastern nightingale so famed in oriental song, is a native of Persia. What are the manufactures and produce of Persia? Silks, glass, porcelain, carpets, shawls, embroidery, swords, scimetars; its products are cotton, indigo, pearls, copper, silver mines, and assafœtida. Which are the towns most noted for these manufactures and productions? *Yesed*, in Farsistan, for silken stuffs, and manufactures of silk, and cotton, and the finest carpets. *Congon*, in the same province, is the great pearl market. *Kashan*, in Irac-Agemi, for silks and the best copper. *Kom*, in Irac-Agemi, for earthen ware, sabres, and poignards. *Reschd*, in Ghilan, for silks and woollen of an inferior quality. *Shiraz*, in Farsistan, for swords and glass. *Ispahan*, for brocades. *Segestan*, or Zarang, for the manu-

facture of the most beautiful porcelain. *Kerman* has also many potteries, and is equally noted for its shawls and carpets; and *Kermanshaw* is well known as producing the best tempered arms of every description. *Meschid*, in Chorasan, is famed for the caravan trade; caravans pass through this city to and from Bokhara, Balk, Candahar, Hindostan, and the west of Persia: opium of the finest quality is extracted from the Persian poppy: the dates and pistachio nuts of this country are also excellent. *Naisebour*, south of Meschid, has a mine of torquoise stones. What is the religion of Persia? The Persians are chiefly Mahometans of the sect of Ali; some are idolators: the ancient worship of the Persians was that of fire; in several of their towns, temples and fire altars have been raised; the ancient city of Shapour had many of these fire temples. Who are the Gaures? A people scattered throughout Persia and India, who boast of their descent from the ancient Persians, and pay divine adoration to the sun and fire, which they carefully cherish, believing it was lighted by Zoroaster, their great prophet and leader, many centuries ago: the Gaures never bury their dead, but suffer them to be devoured by beasts of prey: the chief fire temple of the Gaures is near the city of Yesed, in the province of Irac-Agemi; here many of their priests reside. Which are the most celebrated remains of ancient grandeur in Persia? The ruins of Persepolis,

and those of Shapour. Where are the ruins of Persepolis? This once famed city lies about fifty miles north of Shiraz; it was the ancient and splendid capital of the Persian monarchs; three walls of its palace are yet standing, and the broken columns and mutilated staircases, may convey a faint idea of its former magnificence.

"Yon waste, where roaming lions howl;
Yon aisle, where moans the grey-eyed owl,
Shews the proud Persian's great abode
Where scepter'd once an earthly God,
His power-clad arm controlled each happier clime,
Where sports the warbling muse, and fancy soars sublime.

OGILVIE.

Where are the ruins of Shapour? They are still to be seen in the province of Farsistan, and were lately visited by Morier. *Shapour* received its name from Sapor, a celebrated Persian emperor, the son of Artaxerxes; his triumphs are represented on the rock where formerly stood the citadel, in several beautiful sculptures, and are supposed to describe the defeat of the Roman emperor Valerian, who is recorded in history as enduring, for seven years, captivity, insult, and suffering from the command of the Persian conqueror: at the expiration of that period, Sapor, with horrid barbarity, caused the eyes of Valerian to be put out, and he was afterwards, by command of the same tyrant, flead alive. It may here be observed, that at *Cashban*, in the province of Irac-Agemi, and at

Ardebil, many ancient Persian kings have occasionally resided, and *Daralgherd*, in Farsistan, is said to have been founded by Darius. A writer of no common genius, author of the "Roman Conversations," remarks, that *Persepolis* is now the habitation only of shepherds: *Pella*, says he, is probably the same. How full of truth is the inscription which some thoughtful Arabian traveller has engraved on one of the ruined walls in the palace of Darius:

> "Every thing shall pass away,
> God alone shall endure for ever."

CHAPTERS 37, 38, 39, 40, 41.

INCLUDING SKETCHES OF ARABIA, TURKEY IN ASIA, IRAC-ARABI, SYRIA, AND PALESTINE; ALL UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TURKISH EMPEROR.

> "In silent horror o'er the boundless waste,
> The driver Hassan with his camels past,
> The sultry sun had gained the middle sky,
> And not a tree, and not an herb was nigh;
> The beasts with pain their dusty road pursue,
> Shrill roared the winds, and dreary was the view.
>
> COLLINS.

ARABIA.

How is Arabia bounded? North by Turkey in Asia, south by the Arabian Sea, east by the Persian Gulf, and west by the Red Sea. How is it divided. Into three parts called Stony,

Desert, and Happy, or in other words *Arabia Petrea*, *Arabia Deserta*, and *Arabia Felix*. In Stony Arabia, along the coast of the Red Sea, was the wilderness in which the Israelites wandered many years, and Mounts Horeb and Sinai, so famed in scripture history. What is the face of the country? *Arabia Deserta* is a large tract nearly filled with plains of sand. In *Happy Arabia*, the soil is most luxurious, producing fruits, gums, honey, wax, and coffee; the deserts of Arabia are truly dreadful, neither beast, bird, nor insect to be seen for many miles, and whole caravans of travellers with their camels, horses, and baggage, are frequently overwhelmed in a deluge of sand. How do the Arabs live? Chiefly in tents; they frequently remove for the sake of pasture: the Arabian pirates have been long noted for their spirit of commerce, and occasional plunder; they were early distinguished as navigators, and still adhere to their predatory system; in particular, the Arabs of Muscat: the Arabians, under the name of Saracens, were once powerful in many nations, through which they spread the doctrines of Mahomet, their countryman and prophet. What are the manufactures of Arabia? Very inconsiderable, some coarse linen being the principal, but the Arabs traffic in balm of Mecca (a costly gum resin), coffee, aloes, myrrh, frankincense. The trade in Arabian horses is noted throughout the world; the camel is well known

as the patient drudge of Arabia, and the dromedary, distinguished from the camel by having only one hunch on its back, the camel has two. What minerals are found in Arabia? Few; the most productive mines are some of brittle iron; agates, known by the name of Mocha stones, are found in Arabia. What is the general religion of the Arabs? Mahometanism. Have the Arabs shewn any recent inclination to literature? Yes, learning seems again to revive in Arabia, many schools and academies being established; the country is divided among several *sheiks* or princes, and those Arabs who are not resident in towns, lead a wandering life, pitching and removing their tents at pleasure, or from the sudden impulse of caprice or necessity. Which are the most noted Arabian isles? *Socotra*, famed for aloes; and *Camaran*, an island in the Red Sea, which possesses a good fishery for pearl oysters and white coral. Who are the *Bedouins?* Tribes or hordes of Arabs, who are governed in the patriarchial manner by their own chiefs, subsist upon the produce of their cattle, and are dispersed over the whole country of Arabia, Egypt, and the north of Africa. What is the Samiel? A sudden vapour, or hot wind, to which travellers are exposed in the months of June, July, and August, in the deserts of Arabia, which occasions instant death.

CHAPTER 38.

SKETCH OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

"See lofty Lebanon his head advance,
See nodding forests on the mountains dance;
See spicy clouds from lowly Sharon rise,
And Carmel's flow'ry top perfume the skies.
POPE.

How is Turkey in Asia bounded? North by the Black Sea, south by Arabia, east by Persia, west by the Levant? Which are its chief rivers? The Euphrates (the source of which is within a few miles of Erzerum), the Tigris, the Halys, the Sangarius, Scamander, Granicus, Cayster, Meander. Which are its chief mountains? A chain called Mount Taurus, and the mountains of Lebanon, which separate Turkey in Asia from Syria. What are the productions and soil of Turkey in Asia, or Asia Minor? The soil is fertile, the willow tree grows in the greatest abundance; the cypress and cedar may still be found upon Mount Lebanon, once so noted for them. What is the commerce of the country? Very considerable in cotton, silk, drugs of various kinds, particularly large quantities of opium, leather, and carpets, which are in Turkey constructed of the most durable nature. What is the religion of Turkey in Asia? That of Mahomet; their high-priest is called the Mufti; their priests, Imans; their governors of provinces,

Bashaws; their foot guards, Janisaries; and their horse guards, Spahis. In Asia Minor were the celebrated cities of *Troy* or *Ilion*, *Laodicea*, *Tarsus*, *Halicarnassus*, *Xanthus*, *Miletus*, *Issus*, *Sardes*, *Pergamus*, *Ephesus*, and many others noted in ancient, or scripture history.

TABLE OF TURKEY IN ASIA, ACCORDING TO THE MODERN DIVISIONS.

Anatolia. Smyrna, Bursa, Kutaish,
Caramania. Konieh, or Cogni.
Aladulia. Adana, Tarsus.
Algesiras (which includes Diarbec). Diarbekir, Orfa, Mousul.
Roum. Sivas.
Turcomania. Erzerum, Ispira, Kars.
Kurdistan. Van, Erbela, (Arbela, or Irbil.)

CHAPTER 39.

SKETCH OF IRAC-ARABI, FORMERLY CALLED CHALDEA, AND PADANARAM.

" When scenes are changed on this revolving earth,
Old empires fall, and give new empires birth;
While the still busy world is treading o'er,
The paths they trod five thousand years before;
Thoughtless as those who now life's mazes run,
Of earth dissolved, or an extinguish'd sun.

YOUNG.

How is Irac-Arabi watered? By the Tigris and the Euphrates; it is fertile in the north, but

barren in the south. How is it bounded? Irac-Arabi, the ancient Chaldea, is bounded by Turkey in Asia north, by the Persian Gulf south, by Persia east, and Turkey in Asia west: *Bassora* is a place of tolerable trade, and lies three miles west of the Euphrates, with which it communicates by a navigable canal; the commerce of this district once was considerable, but is now much reduced: *Bagdad* was the residence of the caliphs, and frequently the capital of the Saracen empire, but its splendour is greatly diminished: *Hellah*, an Arabian town, is built from the ruins of the ancient Babylon, and contains about ten thousand inhabitants: the situations of the temple, and tower of Babel, are only distinguishable by a heap of bricks, marbles, and ruins.

CHAPTER 40.

SKETCH OF SYRIA.

"What though no more for you the conscious gale
Swells the white bosom of the Syrian sail;
Though now no more, your glitt'ring marts unfold,
Sidonian dyes, and Lusitanian gold:
Yet yours the lot, in proud contentment blest,
Where cheerful labour leads to tranquil rest.
No robber rage the ripening harvest knows,
And unrestrained the gen'rous vintage flows."

HEBER.

How is Syria bounded? North by Turkey in Asia, south by Palestine, east by Arabia, west by

the Levant. How divided? Into three viceroyalties, viz. Aleppo, Damascus, and Tripoli. What are the chief exportations of Syria? Salt, Turkey leather, indigo, pistachio nuts, silk, wines, sponges; *Aleppo*, *Damascus*, and *Tripoli*, are all noted towns in their several viceroyalties, and have been already mentioned: since the conquest of Syria by Selim I. in the year 1517, it has been annexed to the Turkish dominions. Which is the chief Syrian river? The Orontes: the Druses are a Syrian people, whose manners and customs widely differ from the Syrians in general; they chiefly reside on mount Libanus, are of an active, enterprising temper, the inveterate enemies of the Turks, and have, in a great measure, preserved their native independence: their religious opinions and ceremonies are a mixture of the Mahometan and Christian faith: the Druses are governed by emirs: their chief town is *Bairout*, a sea-port on the Levant, whence they export cotton and silks to Egypt.

CHAPTER 41.

SKETCH OF PALESTINE, OR THE HOLY LAND.

"'Reft of thy friends, amid thy foes forlorn,
Mourn widow'd queen, forgotten Zion mourn.
Where now thy pomp, which kings with envy view'd?
Where now thy might, which all these kings subdu'd?
No martial myriads muster in thy gate,
No suppliant nations in thy temple wait:
No prophet bards thy glitt'ring courts among,
Wake the full lyre, and swell the tide of song.
But lawless might and meagre want is there,
And the quick darting eye of restless fear:
While cold Oblivion, 'mid thy ruins laid,
Folds his dank wing beneath the ivy shade."

HEBER.

How is Palestine, or the Holy Land, bounded? North by Syria, south and east by Arabia, west by the Levant. What is the climate? In some parts it is uncommonly luxurious, but in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem it is stony, and comparatively barren: this country is frequently called Judea, and sometimes Canaan, or the Land of Promise; its extent is about one hundred and thirty miles. How has Judea been distinguished? By the doctrines, miracles, and crucifixion of Jesus Christ; the subsequent war between the Jews and Romans; the storming of Jerusalem; and total demolition of that city, with its magnificent temple: this war determined the existence of the Jews as a nation, and from that period they have been dispersed in every part of

the globe, retaining, however, their ancient customs, peculiarities of manners, and ritual observances. When was Jerusalem rebuilt? After the establishment of the Christian faith, by the emperor Constantine, Jerusalem was built anew, and the church of the Holy Sepulchre drew as many pilgrims to its shrine, as the temple had formerly done: this celebrated church was unfortunately destroyed by fire not many years since: Chataubriand, a French traveller, has given us an interesting description of this city, its church and environs: the present inhabitants are a mixture of Jews, Turks, Arabians, and Christians. Which were the celebrated Jewish mountains? *Mount Hermon*, which was the northern boundary of Judea, dividing it from Cœle-Syria: *Mount Carmel*, famed as the retreat of the prophet Elijah: *Mount Gilboa*, where Saul and Jonathan were slain: *Mount Tabor*, where Christ was transfigured: *Mount Abarim*, from one point of which, called *Pisgah*, the Almighty shewed Moses the Land of Promise, and on another part of it, called *Nebo*, Moses died: *Mount Sion*, on which the city and temple of David were built: *Mount Calvary*, where Christ was crucified: *Mount Olivet*, where he prayed at night, and was strengthened by an angel: *Mount Gerizim*, where, in preference to Jerusalem, the Samaritans worshipped God: and the *Hill of Bashan*, which was the boundary of King Og's possessions in Judea. Which are

the chief rivers of Palestine? *The River Jordan*, which was miraculously crossed by *Joshua* and *Elisha*: *The River Sorek*, a southern boundary for Philistia: *The Sea of Tiberias*, where Christ rebuked the winds and waves, and walked upon the sea: *The River Besor*, or *River of Egypt*, to the south of the tribe of Simeon: *The River Arnon*, which was the southern boundary of Reuben: *The Jabbok*: *The Dead Sea*, or *Lake Asphalsites*, where once stood the wicked cities called *Sodom*, *Gomorrah*, *Admah*, and *Zeboim*: *The Jordan*, now only an insignificant stream, in some places nearly choked up by weeds and sand, falls into the Dead Sea. The Jews settled in Britain in the time of our Henry I., 1079: the history of the modern Jews promises to be eventful, as connected with England especially: the conversion of the Jews to Christianity is at present a favourite religious object; and though it is to be feared that these exertions may not *immediately* prevail, *still* a door is opened to future efforts, and the English Jews, who were banished the kingdom by Edward I., and not recalled till the time of Oliver Cromwell, are now openly invited to the blessings of the gospel, their temporal concerns kindly attended to, their poor relieved, and encouraged to habits of industry, by a society expressly formed to send missionaries among them for conversion. What is the chief production of the country? Honey; though corn, wine, and oil, need only the assi-

duous hand of the cultivator; but the oppressive government of the Turks slackens the efforts of the peasant, who knowing that what he appears to enjoy is only nominally his, grows careless and indifferent: in this land is seen the wild fig-tree, once so abundant, but now thinly scattered: the awful scenery of Carmel, the Jordan, the Sea of Tyre, the shores of Galilee, the plain of Ascalon, and the distant view of Egypt and Arabia, from this land of wonders, all impress the heart with solemn feelings: the finger of God here strikingly displays his mercy and his judgments: Jerusalem, Jerusalem, is fallen! her towers, her palaces, moulder in the dust of ages! but,

"Rise crown'd with light, imperial Salem rise!
Exalt thy tow'ry head, and lift thy eyes!
See a long race thy spacious courts adorn;
See future sons, see daughters yet unborn!
In crowding ranks on every side arise,
Demanding life, impatient for the skies!
See barbarous nations at thy gates attend,
Walk in thy light, and at thy temple bend!
See Heav'n its sparkling portals wide display,
And break upon thee in a flood of day!
The seas shall waste, the skies in smoke decay,
Rocks fall to dust, and mountains melt away;
But fix'd his word, his saving power remains,
Thy realm for *ever* lasts, thy own Messiah reigns!"

POPE.

CHAPTER 43.

RIVERS IN ASIA, AS EXERCISES FOR THE LEARNER, WITH A TOWN AS THE REFERENCE TO THEM.

SIAM on the *Menon*. *Canton* on the *Tae*. *Bagdad*, on the *Tigris*. *Bassora* and *Orfa*, on the *Euphrates*. *Tatta*, on the *Indus*. *Tobolski*, on the *Irtis*. *Nanking*, on the *Blue River*. *Terki*, on the *Caspian Sea*. *Elkatif*, on the *Persian Gulf*. *Lassa* and *Dacca*, on the *Burampooter*. *Calcutta* and *Patna*, on the *Ganges*. *Delli* and *Agra*, on the *Gemma*. *Surat*, on the *Tapti*. *Balk*, on the *Jihon*. *Aleppo*, on the *Koeic*. *Teflis* and *Jawat*, on the *Kor*, or *Aras*. *Ava*, on the *Ava*. *Aracan*, on the *Aracan*. *Pegu*, on the *Pegu River*. *Aral*, on the *Gihon*. *Yakoutsh*, on the *Lena*. *Ispahan*, on the *Zeinderoode*. *Astracan*, on the *Wolga*. *Berezow*, on the *Oby*. *Segalien Oula*, on the *Amour*. *Seringapatam*, on the *Caveri*. *Rajamundry*, on the *Godaveri*. *Ephesus*, was situated on the *Cayster*: and *Myus*, on the *Meander*. *Candy*, on the *Mowil*. *Balk*, on the *Dehash*. *Ummerapoora*, on the *Irrawady*. *Nineveh* stood on the *Tigris*. *Poonah*, is on the *Penna*. *Reschd*, on the *Kizilozen*. *Shapour*, on the *Berar*. *Suster*, on the *Charon*.

CHIEF ISTHMUSES IN ASIA.

The isthmus of Suez, joining Africa to Asia, one hundred miles broad; and the isthmus which joins Malacca to Siam.

CHIEF PENINSULAS.

India within, and India beyond the Ganges. The peninsula of Malacca. That of the Corea, and Kamtschatka.

CHAPTER 44.

AN EXERCISE ON THE MAPS IN ASIA.

The PLAN *from Butler.*

WHERE the magi visited Christ,—*Bethlehem.*

The city in Asia destroyed by Titus,—*Jerusalem.*

Where Alexander of Macedon was born and died,—*Pella, Babylon.*

Where Captain Wilson, of the Antelope, was wrecked,—*Pelew Islands.*

Where Captain Cook was killed,—*Owhyhee.*

The first town in Asia discovered by the Portuguese when they sailed to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope,—*Calicut.*

The mountain whence the commandments were delivered,—*Sinai.*

The mount on which the burning bush appeared,—*Horeb.*

Where the best Turkey leather is made,—*Tocat.*

The ancient seat of the Cappadocian kings,—*Amasia.*

Where Sir Sidney Smith repulsed Bonaparte in person,—*Acre.*

The subject of Homer's greatest work,—*Troy.*

Where Pompey defeated Mithridates, and Tamerlane Bajazet,—*Angora.*

Where the ark rested after the general deluge,—*Mount Ararat.*

The city of which Timothy was bishop,—*Ephesus.*

The ancient Iconium mentioned by Luke,—*Cogni.*

The modern town nearest the site of Issus,—*Ajazzo.*

The town near which the battle of Arbela was gained,—now *Irbil.*

Where the fourth general council was held, (now a village),—*Chalcedon.*

The island where Solon and Achilles were born, and of which Ajax was king,—*Salamis.*

The Ladrone isle in which Magellan was assassinated,—*Agan.*

Where the largest and best Persian tamarinds are met with,—*Lars.*

Where the art of weaving silk was invented,—*Sirhind,* in Delhi.

The isles famed for the pearl fishery,—*Bahrein, Ceylon, Soolo, Borneo.*

The chief Persian market for pearls,—*Congno.*

The Persian town in the province of Mazanderan near which are iron mines and cannon founderies,—*Amol.*

The town in Chinese Tartary famed for its lead mines and pearl fishery,—*Argunskoi.*

The isles famed as the residence of the birds of paradise,—*Moluccas.*

The best haven in the Caspian Sea,—*Baku.*

The Arabian town noted for dragon's blood,—*Shibam.*

The birth place of Hyder Ally, the father of Tippoo Saib,—*Colar*, in Mysore.

The island north-west of Sumatra, famed for beautiful women,—*Nias.*

The general mart for European trade in Bengal,—*Cossimbazar.*

The strait in the south of Asia, famed for its pearl fishery,—*Palk's Passage.*

The town in Siberia which is the great thoroughfare to its northern and eastern parts,—*Tomsk.*

The town in Persia, known as being the ancient Shusan,—*Tostar.*

The town in Arabia Felix noted for senna,—*Ghezan.*

The town in Syria where Mahomet laid the plan for his religious system,—*Bosra.*

The Siberian town noted for its iron manufactures,—*Kuzneiz.*

Where immense beds of coral, and coral rocks are found,—*Arabian Sea.*

The people who expose dead bodies to birds and beasts of prey,—the *Thibetians.*

The country in Asia where swarms of locusts are always found,—*Arabia.*

Where the finest and best music wire is made,—*Ceniapatam*, Hindostan.

The river said to have golden sands,—*Hermus.*

The best bay north-east of Asia,—*Bay of Awatska.*

The rivers esteemed sacred by the Gentoos,—*Ganges*, *Caveri*, *Kistnah*, *Beemah*, *Nerbudda.*

The river receiving, among many streams, eleven rivers, none smaller than the Thames,—*Ganges.*

The islands noted for the edible swallows' nests,—the *Calamaines.*

The provinces which constituted the kingdom of Assyria,—*Diarbeck*, *Curdistan*, *Irac-Arabi.*

The country watered by the five eastern branches of the Indus,—*Panjab.*

The river in which our Saviour was baptized,—*Jordan.*

Where St. John died,—*Ephesus.*

Where St. Paul was born,—*Tarsus.*

The celebrated diamond mines in Bundlecund, Allahabad,—*Panna.*

Where the Persian and Parthian kings resided,—*Hamedon*, once *Ecbatana.*

Where the physician Galen was born,—*Pergamus.*

A river, the waters of which were drank by the Persian kings,—*Choaspes*, or *Eulæus.*

The city in Palestine seventeen times taken and pillaged,—*Jerusalem.*

The most elegant monument of Grecian antiquity,—the *Parthenon*, or *Temple of Minerva.*

The city on the site of the ancient Nineveh,—*Mousul.*

The most superb monument of antiquity in Pegu,—the *Shomadoo*, an octagonal brick building of immense height, and spiral near the top.

Where St. James suffered martyrdom,—*Jerusalem.*

Where are seen the most striking ruins of ancient magnificence,—*Egypt, Greece, Syria, Persia, Mesopotamia.*

The Persian town said to be built by Alexander the Great,—*Derbend.*

The Persian town famed for the production of saffron, rock salt, and naphtha,—*Baku.*

CHAPTER 44.

AFRICA.

" Where the stupendous mountains of the moon
Cast their broad shadows o'er the realms of noon;
From rude Caffraria, where the Giraffes browse,
With stately heads among the forest boughs,
To Atlas, where Numidia's lions glow,
With torrid fire, beneath eternal snow;
From Nubian hills, that hail the dawning day,
To Guinea's coast, where ev'ning fades away;
Regions immense, unsearchable, unknown,
Bask in the splendour of the solar zone."

MONTGOMERY.

Africa, one of the grand divisions of the globe, lies chiefly in the torrid zone: snow and frost are there unknown, and to the extreme heat of the climate, may be ascribed the tawny and black complexions of the Africans: in the centre of Africa, and south of the equator, they are perfect negroes; the heat is in many places insupportable: wild beasts, in particular the lion and leopard, abound in this country: the crocodile, camelopardalus, camel, serpent, ostrich, rhinoceros, sea-horse, zebra, and hippopotamus, are found in various parts of Africa. How is Africa bounded? North by the Mediterranean, south by the South Atlantic Ocean, east by the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, west by the great Atlantic Ocean: Africa extends from 37 degrees of north latitude, to 35 degrees of south latitude;

and from 17 degrees west, to 51 degrees east longitude: its longest day in the north is fifteen hours; in the south of Africa the longest day is fourteen hours twenty minutes. What is the face of the country? The rivers are large, the ranges of mountains high and unbroken; the soil, except immediately under the equator, is luxuriantly fertile: among the most considerable mountains may be classed Mount Atlas, Sierra Leone, or the mountains of the Lions; the Lunar mountains, Mount Lupata; and the Peak of Teneriffe, which lies in one of the Canary Isles. The rivers Nile, Niger, and Gambia, at stated periods overflow their banks: and the Senegal has been long celebrated: the rivers of inferior note will be found in their respective places. How was Africa formerly distinguished? By the powerful kingdoms of Egypt and Ethiopia, and the celebrated republic of Carthage, which long contended against the power of Rome: after its final subjugation by Scipio, the Romans explored and colonized the northern parts of Africa, as far as the river Niger. The empire of Jugurtha, consisting of Mauritania, and Numidia, now forms the states of Morocco and Algiers, and the country called *Biledulgerid.* What is the present political importance of Africa? Very little, its navy is insignificant; the people, generally speaking, supine and barbarous; some privateers still continue to be fitted out from what are termed the states of Barbary, which

scour the Mediterranean, and annoy the European trade: in the seventh century, when the Roman power declined, the Saracens and Turks took possession of the northern shores of Africa, from the Nile to the great Western Ocean. To whom is Africa now subject? The states of Barbary (Morocco excepted) with Egypt, and Nubia, pay tribute to the Turkish emperor: in the southern and central parts of Africa the states are more independent of foreign powers: *Abyssinia*, *Monoemugi*, *Mocaranga*, *Benin*, and *Dahomey*, are all absolute monarchies: the trade which the English formerly carried on with Benin and Dahomey, for slaves, has been abolished by the benevolent interference of the British legislature. What are the prevailing modes of faith in Africa? In Egypt and Barbary the natives are Mahometans; Christianity is the religion of Abyssinia, though clouded by many superstitions; Paganism is professed from the Tropic of Cancer, to the Cape of Good Hope; but Christian missionaries have been sent from England to Africa, whose success, considering the numerous obstacles which such an attempt must ever meet with from a people hostile to our faith, has been great: the characteristic of the Negro is a wooly head, a black complexion, and teeth beautifully white.

CHAPTER 45.

TABLE OF CHIEF PLACES IN AFRICA.

MOROCCO.—*Mequinez*, Morocco, Fez, Sallee, Tangier, Tetuan, Mogador, Ceuta, Mazagan, Taradant.

ALGIERS.—*Algiers*, Oran, Constantina, La Calle, Bona.

TUNIS.—*Tunis*, Susa, Cabes, Porto-Farino, Africa, or Mehidita.

TRIPOLI.—*Tripoli*, Mesurata, Lebida.

BARCA.—*Tabarca*, Ptolemeta, Derna.

The above are all termed the States of Barbary.

KINGDOM OF FEZZAN.—*Moursouk*, Temissa, Zuela.

KINGDOM OF TAFILET.—*Tafilet.*

BILEDULGERID.—*Guerguela.*

ZAHARA, OR THE DESERT.—*Tesset*, or Tegasa.

NEGROLAND.—*Madinga* (or Kong, as called by the natives), Gago, Tombucto.

UPPER GUINEA

Contains two powerful kingdoms, viz. Benin, and Dahomey.

BENIN.—*Benin*, Bonny, Calabar.

DAHOMEY.—*Abomey*, Whidaw, Ardrah.

The Western part of Upper Guinea contains a state or nation called the Foulahs, one called the Eag[illegible]es, the coast of Sierra Leone, the Grain or Pepper Coast, the Ivory or Tooth Coast, the Gold Coast, and the Slave Coast.

SIERRA LEONE.—Sierra Leone.

GRAIN COAST.—Sanquin, Sestre Grand.

IVORY COAST.—Druin.

GOLD COAST.—Cape Coast Castle, Acanni.

SLAVE COAST.—Praya.

LOWER GUINEA.

LOANGO.—*Loango.*

CONGO.—*St. Salvador.*

ANGOLA.—*Loando.*

BENGUELA.—*New Benguela*, Old Benguela.

MATAMAN.—*Angrado.*

UPPER NUBIA.—*Ibrim*, Aidab.

LOWER NUBIA.—*Nubia*, Dongola, Dradate.

SENNAAR.—*Sennaar.*

ABYSSINIA.—*Gondar*, Axum, Dixan, Masuah.

KINGDOM OF ADEL.—*Zeila*, Auca-Gurel, Barbora.

AJAN.—*Brava*, Bandal d'Agoa.

ZANGUEBAR.—*Melinda*, Mosambique.

MOCARANGA, (more commonly called *Monomotapa)*—Monomotapa, Zimboa.

SOFALA.—*Sofala.*

SABIA.—*Mambone.*

MANICA.—*Manica.*

MONUEMUGI.—*Chicova.*

HOTTENTOT'S COUNTRY.—*Cape Town.*

MATAMBA.—No Capital.

MACACO.—Monsol, cannibals.

EGYPT.—Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Rosetta, Asna, Cossir, Suez.

THE LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES OF THE CAPITALS IN AFRICA.

	Latitude.		Longitude.	
	Deg.	*Min.*	*Deg.*	*Min.*
MEQUINEZ, ...	33	40 N.	5	46 West.
ALGIERS, ...	36	49 N.	3	48 East.
TUNIS, ...	36	45 N.	10	16 East.
TRIPOLI, ...	32	54 N.	13	5 East.
TABARCA, ...	32	0 N.	22	0 East.
MOURSOUK, ...	27	20 N.	15	5 East.
TAFILET, ...	30	40 N.	4	20 West.
GUERGUELA, ...	31	15 N.	4	50 East.
TESSET, ...	21	40 N.	6	30 West.
KONG, ...	11	20 N.	3	20 West.
BENIN, ...	6	50 N.	6	24 East.
ABOMEY, ...	9	50 N.	3	30 East.
SIERRA LEONE, ...	8	20 N.	12	10 West.
SANGUIN, ...	5	40 N.	9	0 West.
DRUIN, ...	5	0 N.	4	20 West.
CAPE COAST CASTLE,	5	0 N.	1	0 East.
PRAYA, ...	6	0 N.	3	30 East.
LOANGO, ...	4	15 S.	11	45 East.
ST. SALVADOR, ...	5	30 S.	14	20 East.
BENGUELA, ...	10	30 S.	12	30 East.
ANGRADO, ...	23	0 S.	14	30 East.
IBRIM, ...	23	0 N.	32	30 East.
NUBIA, ...	18	0 N.	51	20 East.
SENNAAR, ...	15	4 N.	33	30 East.
GONDAR, ...	12	34 N.	37	33 East.
ZEILA, ...	11	15 N.	44	55 East.
BRAVA, ...	1	40 N.	43	25 East.
MELINDA, ...	2	15 S.	42	0 East.

	Latitude. Deg.	Min.	Longitude. Deg.	Min.
MONOMOTAPA, ...	18	0 S.	29	40 East.
SOFALA, ...	20	20 S.	35	40 East.
MAMBONE, ...	21	15 S.	35	39 East.
MANICA, ...	unknown.			
CHICOVA, ...	16	20 S.	30	15 East.
CAPE TOWN, ...	34	29 S.	18	23 East.
MONSOL, ...	0	40 S.	17	16 East.
CAIRO, ...	30	3 N.	31	18 East.
ALEXANDRIA, ...	31	11 N.	30	10 East.
DAMIETTA, ...	31	43 N.	31	23 East.
ROSETTA, ...	31	22 N.	3	45 East.
ASNA, ...	24	59 N.	32	48 East.
COSSIR, ...	26	8 N.	33	50 East.
SUEZ, ...	30	2 N.	32	51 East.

CHAPTER 46.

TABLE OF THE CHIEF AFRICAN ISLANDS.

MADAGASCAR. St. Augustine, Fort Dauphin, (a French town).—Africans.

Comorra Isles, (four of them inhabited). Johanna.—Portuguese.

Isles of Almirante.

Isle of Bourbon. Reunion.—English.

Isle of Mauritius, (or *Isle of France*). Mauritius.—English.

Isle of Babelmandel.—Arabians.

Isle of Socotra. Caulasia, Tamara.—Arabians.

Saint Helena. Saint Helena, Fort James.—English.

Saint Matthew. Uninhabited.—Portuguese.

Ascension Isle.—English.
Princes Isle.—Portuguese.
Annabona.—Portuguese.
Saint Thomas. Saint Thomas.—Portuguese.
Senegal.—Africans.
Goree. Fort St. Michael.—English.
Cape Verde Isles, 20. St. Jago.—Portuguese.
The Canaries, 7. Teneriffe, Palma.—Spaniards.
The Madeiras, 3. Funchal.—English.
The Azores, 9. St. Miguel, Tercera.—Portuguese.

CHIEF MOUNTAINS IN AFRICA.

Mount Atlas, which divides Barbary from Biledulgerid. *The Mountains of the Lions* or *Sierra Leone*, between Guinea and Negroland. *The Lunar Mountains* in the north of Monoemugi. *The Peak of Teneriffe* in the Canary Islands. *Mount Lupata*, or the *Back Bone of the World*, divides Zanguebar from Monoemugi.

CHIEF STRAITS OF AFRICA.

The Straits of Babelmandel, between Abyssinia and Arabia. *The Straits of Gibraltar*, between Morocco and Andalusia. *The Straits of Mozambique*, between Madagascar and Zanguebar.

SEAS AND GULFS SURROUNDING AFRICA.

The Mediterranean, the Atlantic, the Gulf of Guinea, South Atlantic Ocean, Ethiopian Sea, Indian Ocean, Channel of Mozambique, De La Goa Bay, Red Sea, Gulf of Sidra, Gulf of Cabes, Aboukir Bay*, Arguin Bay, Gulf of Goletta.

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* Here Nelson fought and gained the celebrated battle of the Nile.

CHIEF AFRICAN RIVERS AND LAKES.

Nile, Senegal, Gambia, Niger, Zahir, Zambesi, Cuama, Magadoxa, Zeebee, Orange, Oliphant, Monica, Benin or River Formosa: the chief lakes are, Moravi, Aquilunda, Dembea, Guerguela, Nigris, Maberia, Gana.

CHIEF AFRICAN CAPES.

Capes Bajodor, Blanco, Verde, Roxo, Mesurada, Palmas, Three Points, Saint Paul's, Formosa, Ledo, Negro, Good Hope, Corientes, Delgada, Cobir, D'Orfui, Gardafui, Luco, Rasat, Bon, Saint Mary, Losso, Voltas, Bassas, Spartel, Cantin, Ger, and Brule.

CHAPTER 47.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR SOME OF THE CHIEF AFRICAN ISLANDS.

"Now, while I taste the sweetness of the shade,
While Nature lies around, deep-lull'd in noon,
Now come, bold Fancy, spread a daring flight,
And view the wonders of the torrid zone."

THOMSON.

THE *Isle of Madagascar* was *once* thought the largest island in the world: it has two noted capes, Saint Ambro, and St. Mary: the inhabitants are a mixture of blacks and copper-coloured: the island abounds in minerals and metals,

locusts, crocodiles, serpents, insects, and many curious plants unknown to Europe; it is extremely populous: the chief places visited by Europeans are *Fort Dauphin* and *Foule Point:* green and black ebony are exported hence to Europe.

The Comorra Isles are governed by their own chief, or king, who resides at the town of Johanna, (which has a good harbour,) but they pay tribute to the Portuguese.

The isles of *Bourbon* and *Mauritius*, now English property, are in the immediate track of East India ships. *Bourbon* produces sugar, coffee, tobacco, and ebony. *Mauritius*, so named by the Dutch, who discovered it, produces ebony of a superior grain, indigo, tobacco, and coffee: a volcano is in this island.

Saint Helena has long been in the possession of the English East India Company, affording provisions and fresh water for their ships: Fort James is one of the chief places.

Ascension Isle is uninhabited, but abounds in turtles.

Princes Island has a good harbour.

Saint Thomas abounds in a variety of animals, and fish; but the climate is peculiarly unwholesome to Europeans.

Goree has an excellent harbour and bay, and is well situated for trade, being defended by two forts, and within cannon shot of Cape Verde.

The Cape Verde Islands are noted for the production of salt; its exportation is great: the inhabitants are black, and trade in leather and salted turtles, which are purchased by the Americans from Africa: the natives of the Cape Verde Isles import saltpetre, ambergris, rice, and ivory: the heat of this climate is excessive, and water very scarce: ten of these isles are inhabited, the remainder are merely stocked with mules, cows, hogs, goats, and asses: of the inhabited isles, *Saint Jago* and *Saint Philip*, often called Fuego, take precedence, being well fortified. *The Isle of Fuego* has a volcano, the eruptions of which are numerous and tremendous. *Port Praya* is the harbour for Saint Jago.

The Canaries were once far-famed for sack, and canary birds;. a great quantity of wine is still made in these islands, and, in time of peace, exported to England: wheat, and the sugar cane, are here grown in great abundance: geographers, in former times, were accustomed to take their first meridian from *Ferro*, one of these islands. *Teneriffe*, one of the Canaries, is noted for its high, and nearly perpendicular mountain, said to be fifteen thousand three hundred and ninety six feet above the level of the sea: this mountain may be seen a great distance off: at *Santa Cruz*, a town in the island of Teneriffe, Admiral Nelson lost his right arm. The Canary Isles are called *Teneriffe*, *Palma*, *Ferro*, *Gomera*, *Canary*, *Forteventura*, and *Lancerotta*.

The Madeiras are three islands, now subject to England; they produce wine of the best quality, and sweetmeats, which are dried and sent in great perfection to Europe: salted cod, which is imported from America, is the chief food of the common people in Madeira: these islands produce a luxurious assemblage of plants, and the climate is well calculated, and frequently tried, for consumptive complaints.

The Azores were so called from the number of hawks frequenting them: their names are *Saint Miguel, St. Maria, Tercera, St. George, Graciosa, Fayal, Pico, Flores, Corvo:* they are all subject to earthquakes, and are exempt from all venomous animals. *Saint Miguel* is famous for excellent oranges. *Corvo*, is so called from the number of crows found there. *Tercera* is abundantly productive of wheat. *Graciosa* is fruitful, and supplies many of the isles; its chief town is *La Plata.* The chief town of *Saint George* is called *Vellas:* there is a volcano in Saint George.

CHAPTER 48.

SKETCH OF THE BARBARY STATES.

"O, Africa! amidst thy children's woes,
Did Earth and Heav'n conspire to aid thy foes?
No; thou hadst vengeance. From thy northern shores
Sallied the lawless corsairs of the Moors,
And back on Europe's guilty nations hurl'd,
Thy wrongs and sufferings in the sister world:
Deep in thy dungeons Christians clank'd their chains,
Or toil'd and perish'd on thy parching plains."

MONTGOMERY.

MOROCCO.

How is Morocco bounded? North by the Mediterranean, south by Tafilet, east by Algiers, and west by the Atlantic Ocean. Which are its chief rivers? The Zig and Ghir. What is the religion? Mahometanism. The trade? The trade with European nations is almost entirely in the hands of the Jews: the towns of Mogador, Sallee, Tangier, and Tetuan, are alone permitted, by the emperor of Morocco, to trade with foreign nations; and the ports called Saffi, Mazagan, Santă-Cruz, and Lairashe, have been closed by his orders.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR THE TOWNS IN THE EMPIRE OF MOROCCO.

Mequinez, being the residence of the emperor, is considered as the present capital. *Morocco*

is an ill-built town; the houses are in a ruinous state. *Fez*, a place of great trade, on the river Subu, is one of the best African cities; caravans go thence to Mecca, Tombuctoo, and the river Niger, laden with indigo, Morocco leather, cochineal, and ostrich feathers: the inhabitants of *Fez*, indeed of nearly all the cities in the states of Barbary, are chiefly Moors and Jews: Mogador was built so lately as the year 1760; it has high walls and battlements; is situated on an island and bay of the same name, and carries on a trade with *Leghorn*, *Lisbon*, *the Canaries*, *Madeiras*, *Cadiz*, *Marseilles*, *Amsterdam*, *London*, and the *West Indies*. *Ceuta*, subject to Spain, is an entire colony of Spaniards. *Taradant* has a governor, and is advantageously situated for the inland trade. *Morocco* and *Fez* were dreadfully ravaged by the plague, in 1799.

ALGIERS.

How is *Algiers* bounded? North by the Mediterranean, south by Biledulgerid, east by Tunis, and west by Morocco. Which are its chief rivers? *The Mazafran*, *Jeddi*, *Shellif*, and *Zaine*. What is the religion? Mahometanism. What is the trade of the Algerine state? The inhabitants live chiefly by piracy, endeavouring to board all European vessels, with whose sovereigns they have not previously made alliance.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR A FEW OF THE ALGERINE TOWNS.

Algiers, opposite Minorca, has a good harbour, and the town is very populous: as in *Aleppo*, the inhabitants have gardens on the tops of their houses: the governor of Algiers is absolute, and is called the Dey. *Oran*, now in the hands of the Spaniards, by whom the town is chiefly peopled, carries on a constant trade for provisions with the garrison and town of Gibraltar: *Oran* has a strong fort and battery; and Christianity is professed there. *Constantina*, the ancient *Cirta*, is noted for its splendid remains of antiquity; and *La Calle*, where the French have a coral fishery, stands on a rock: the French do not admit of any women in the factory. *Mascara* and *Tremesan* are towns of increasing population.

TUNIS.

How is Tunis bounded? North by the Mediterranean, south by Biledulgerid, east by Tripoli, and west by Algiers. Which are the chief rivers of Tunis? The river Majerda is the only one of note, it was anciently called the Bagrada. What is the religion? Mahometanism. What is the trade of Tunis? Tunis exports Barbary wool, (chiefly to Marseilles,) Morocco leather, linen, and woollen goods, ivory, gold-dust, lead, ostrich feathers, and a manufactory of red caps, worn by the Turks, and most beautifully dyed; this manufacture is carried on in the town and neighbourhood of Tunis.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR THE TOWNS IN THE REPUBLIC OF TUNIS.

Tunis stands near the ruins of the mighty Carthage: the French engross the chief trade with this city, which is confessedly the most polished of any in the states of Barbary, indeed the only place in these districts which has the slightest pretensions to literature and the arts: Tunis stands on the Gulf of Goletta, about eight miles from the site of Carthage: the governor of this town is called the Bey. *Susa* displays some remains of antiquity, and is a tolerably well-built town, trading in oil and olives. *Porto-Farina* is the ancient *Utica*, where Cato slew himself. *Cabes* is situated in the Gulf of Cabes. *Kairvan* ranks next to Tunis in trade and population, and has a magnificent mosque.

TRIPOLI.

How is Tripoli bounded? North by the Mediterranean, south by the kingdom of Fezzan, east by Barca, and west by Tunis. Which are its chief rivers? Tripoli is a barren sandy soil, destitute of rivers, springs, and wells; the water used being rain-water filtered and preserved in cisterns: yet the palm tree flourishes here, and the lotus, of which the natives make a kind of bread: the Dey of Tripoli is not absolute; and the town of Tripoli is noted for its piracies. What is the religion? Mahometanism. The trade? The chief trade of Tripoli is in

thick white and coloured silk, of which laces are made; ashes are exported to France and Spain in great quantities, as ingredients for glass-making.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR THE TOWNS IN THE STATE OF TRIPOLI.

In *Tripoli* the knights of Malta, anciently called the knights of Rhodes, were formerly settled by the emperor Charles V.: it is surrounded by a strong wall, and the finest mulberry trees grow in its environs. *Mesurata;* caravans travel hence to the interior of Africa, and carry on a great traffic with *Fezzan.*

BARCA.

How is Barca bounded? North by the Mediterranean, south by the Lybian Desert, east by Egypt, and west by Tripoli. Which are its chief rivers? This is a barren and desert country, producing no considerable stream: the temple of Jupiter Ammon, and the ancient town of Cyrene, were in this province: the religion is Mahometanism; and the trade in ivory, wax, gum-arabic, and dates, which are all exported.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR THE CHIEF PLACES IN BARCA.

Derna, *Tabarca*, and *Ptolemeta*, are all tolerably well-built towns, but have little calculated to secure the attention of an European eye.

BILEDULGERID.

Biledulgerid is a large tract of country lying south of Morocco, Algiers, and Tunis; its

boundaries are yet undefined; and it is famous for its woods of palm trees and dates, its gum and ostrich feathers: the lion, here, as in Zahara, ranges uncontrolled: the Romans, when masters of the northern parts of Africa, carried great numbers of lions from Zahara, and the Lybian deserts, to Rome, where in the most cruel and inveterate contests with the gladiators, they evinced that native ferocity so generally shewn by animals of the torrid zone.

CHAPTER 49.

SKETCH OF FEZZAN, TAFILET, AND ZAHARA.

"Lo! the green serpent from his dark abode,
Which e'en imagination fears to tread,
At noon forth issuing, gathers up his train
In orbs immense; then, darting out anew,
Seeks the refreshing fount."

THOMSON.

FEZZAN.

How is Fezzan bounded? Fezzan, a kingdom lately explored, is bounded on the north by Tripoli, on the south by Bornou and Cassina, on the east by the Deserts, and on the west by Zahara. What is the religion? Mahometanism. What is the face of the country? This small kingdom is a plain, surrounded by mountains: no rain falls in Fezzan: gold dust is the chief medium of traffic and payment: the heat is intense here: the government monarchical: the

natives are negroes; their houses chiefly built of clay: whirlwinds are frequent in this country, and wild animals numerous: Mr. Horneman, a late traveller, assures us there are many remains of ancient magnificence, even in this country.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR THE TOWNS IN FEZZAN.

Moursouk is inhabited by Arabs; its commerce consists of foreign merchandize, brought from *Cairo*, *Bornou*, and *Mesurata*, in caravans annually. *Temissa*, at this town the caravans are provided with provisions and dates requisite for their journey through a desert country. *Zuela* is famed for its remains of ancient splendour.

TAFILET.

How is the kingdom of Tafilet bounded? North by Morocco and Biledulgerid, south by Zahara, east by Biledulgerid, and west by Mount Atlas: the chief town is *Tafilet*, on the river Tafilet. What are the commodities of this district? Horses, dates, stuffs, carpets, and feathers: the Arabs, who possess part of this country, live in tents; the natives in villages.

ZAHARA.

How is Zahara, or the Desert bounded? North by Tafilet and Biledulgerid, south by Negroland, east by Cassina and Fezzan, and west by the Atlantic Ocean. Which are its chief rivers? Zahara, being composed of burning sands, has no river of importance; there is great scarcity

of water. What is the religion? Mahometanism and Paganism. The trade? The natives of Zahara exchange salt (a principal commodity), camels, ostrich feathers, and dates, with the inhabitants of Negroland, for blue cotton cloth and slaves: caravans pass through this country from Barbary to Negroland; the want of water is by them most sensibly felt. What is the appearance of Zahara? In general dry and barren, but there are small *oases*, or spots of fertile ground, which are assiduously cultivated by the Arabs, who form the greater part of the population; the remainder being a mixture of Moors and Portuguese: the Arabs, as is their general custom, live here in tents: gum is found in abundance; and the wild boar, the ostrich, and serpent, are, with the leopard and the lion, rangers of this desert.

CHAPTER 50.

SKETCH OF NEGROLAND, OR SOUDAN, FREQUENTLY CALLED NIGRITIA.

"The parent sun himself,
Seems o'er this world of slaves to tyrannize,
And with oppressive ray, the roseate bloom
Of beauty blasting, gives the gloomy hue,
And features gross." .... THOMSON.

How is Negroland bounded? Soudan, meaning the land of the blacks, is bounded on the

north by Zahara, on the south by Guinea, on the east by Darfur, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. Which are its chief rivers? The Senegal, Gambia, Niger, or Joliba; the last river annually fertilizes the ground by the overflow of its waters. What is the religion? Paganism, intermixed with a strong belief in magic and witchcraft. What is the government of Negroland? It is divided into many states and monarchies, each independent of the other; the most noted of which are, Bornou, Kassina, Tombuctoo, and Agades: on the western coast of Negroland the Europeans have many settlements, among which are *Fort James*, on a small island up the Gambia, belonging to the English, and *Pisania:* many different languages are spoken in the different states or kingdoms of Negroland, and the late discoveries of Mungo Park, have shewn us that the interior of Africa has reached a higher state of civilization than could have been supposed, from the specimens afforded by the Negroes on the coast. What is the trade of Negroland? The negroes exchange wax, gum, ivory, gold-dust, and slaves, for beads, hardware, gunpowder, fire-arms, spirituous liquors, common knives, glass in mirrors, and coral; which are all brought to the coast for that purpose by the Europeans. What is chiefly grown in Negroland? Rice, maize (or Indian corn), tobacco, cotton, and indigo: crocodiles and sea-horses abound in the rivers of Negroland, and locusts in its plains,

which frequently make the most dreadful devastations, laying waste all before them.

CHAPTER 51.

SKETCH OF UPPER GUINEA.

"Ah! what avail their fatal treasures, hid
Deep in the bowels of the pitying earth?
What all that Afric's golden rivers roll,
Her odorous woods, and shining iv'ry stores?
Ill fated race! the softening arts of peace,
Whate'er the humanizing Muses teach;
The godlike wisdom of the temper'd breast;
Progressive truth, the patient force of thought;
Investigation calm, whose silent pow'rs
Command the world; *the light* that leads to Heav'n:
These are not theirs. .... THOMSON.

How is Upper Guinea bounded? North by Negroland, south by the Gulf of Guinea, east by Monoemugi, and west by the Atlantic Ocean. How is Upper Guinea subdivided? Into the country of the *Eagoes*, the coast of *Sierra Leone*, the *Grain* or *Pepper Coast*, the *Ivory* or *Tooth Coast*, the *Gold Coast*, *Slave Coast*, and the extensive kingdoms of *Dahomey*, and *Benin*. Who are the *Eagoes?* A savage, warlike race, with a king or chief, who, like the Turkish bashaws, may be absolute one day, and the next in danger of losing his head, by the sudden caprice of his subjects. What is *Sierra Leone?* Sierra Leone is a British settlement, very

lately established (1791) for the express purpose of civilizing this part of Africa, but the effects have not yet been commensurate to the goodness of the cause. Which is the *Grain* or *Pepper Coast*? The Grain or Pepper Coast is sometimes called *Malaguetta* by the Portuguese, from a species of pepper which bears that name: palm-trees and dates are plentiful: this coast extends about one hundred leagues along the Gulf of Guinea: the Portuguese principally occupy the coast, being the first Europeans who some centuries since touched here. What is the *Ivory* or *Tooth Coast?* This coast lies between Cape Appollonia, and Cape Palmos; it is famed for the teeth of elephants, and its traffic in slaves *has* been great: the natives of the Ivory Coast are fierce and savage, allowing no residence to Europeans in the interior; and these coast Negroes transact all the barter, or trade, carried on with the English, French, Danish, Portuguese, and Dutch adventurers, who visit these parts. Whas is the *Gold Coast?* This coast produces gold-dust plentifully: *Acanni*, a small town or village a little way up the country, affords the best and purest gold to be met with in these parts: rice is cultivated in prodigious quantities. What does the *Slave Coast* comprehend? The Slave Coast comprehends the kingdoms or states of Whidah, Ardra, and Popo: the religious belief in Whidah and the neighbouring kingdom of Dahomey is very singular: they

acknowledge a sort of superior being, but imagine that he leaves all earthly government to the *Fetishes*, or inferior deities, of which the Negroes have four kinds, snakes, lofty trees, the sea, and the chief river in Whidah: the *Foulahs* are praised for their hospitality and generous spirit: they are dexterous hunters, the skins of lions, leopards, and other wild beasts, being with them articles of trade: their king is called the Siratick, and possesses great authority: this country extends along the shores of the river Senegal.

DAHOMEY.

What is *Dahomey?* An absolute monarchy, to which Whidah is now a tributary province: the king of Dahomey maintains a large standing army; women are his guards, armed as men: and at the celebration of a horrid feast, called *his customs*, he orders slaves taken in battle to be sacrificed; these are chiefly old and middle-aged men: the grossest Paganism prevails throughout the Guinea coast, and the people are immersed in ignorance and darkness.

BENIN.

What is the kingdom of *Benin?* An absolute, most arbitrary monarchy: here, as in Whidah, the English were accustomed to treat for slaves, and till the traffic was, as far as related to Britain, abolished, the three most noted marts for them were, *Bonny*, *Calabar*, and *Xavier* (the capital of Whidah). What is the chief manufac-

ture of Benin? Cotton cloth, of which the natives dye and export great quantities; the trade in palm oil is also considerable: the inhabitants of the town of Benin are more civilized than the generality of western Negroes, and in their shops and store-houses European merchandize is sold. What is the face of the country? Benin is said to be unhealthy, owing to the noxious vapours from the damps of the marshes, but fruits of various kinds abound, particularly the orange and the lemon; cotton is cultivated, and small Guinea pepper.

Which are the chief animals of the Guinea coast? Taken in its full extent, from Cape Verd to the equator, it will be found to produce elephants, serpents, leopards, wild boars, tigers, parroquets, ostriches; and its rivers abound with alligators. Which are its chief rivers? The river Benin or Formosa, the Mesurada, the Sucra, the Saint Andrew, the Jamour, and the river Sierra Leone. Which are the chief English settlements on the Guinea coast? The strong fort called *Cape Coast Castle*, *Anamaboe* (frequently called *Jamissa,)* and *Sierra Leone.* Which are the Dutch settlements? *Saint George Del Mina*, *Axim*, and the fort of *Cormantin.* Which are the Danish settlements? *Fredericsburgh*, and *Christiansburgh.*

CHAPTER 52.

SKETCH OF LOWER GUINEA.

.... "Behold at closing day,
The Negro village swarms abroad to play;
He treads the dance through all its mazy rounds,
To the wild music of barbarian sounds:
Or, stretch'd at ease, where broad palmettos shower
Delicious coolness in his shadowy bower,
He feasts on tales of witchcraft, that give birth
To breathless wonder, or extatic mirth."

MONTGOMERY.

LOWER Guinea comprehends Loango, Congo, Angola, Benguela, and Mataman: the Portuguese first discovered these coasts, and still occupy and enjoy the chief commerce with the natives: they have a good fort called St. Paul, in Angola. What is the trade of Lower Guinea? The natives trade in ivory, copper, tin, lemons, oranges, cassia, tamarinds, palm-wine, and oil; these commodities they barter with the Europeans for iron, toys, beads, knives, and nails: the natives of Lower Guinea have been frequently carried off as slaves, to work the plantations in America: the Negroes of Angola are said, from their native independence of spirit, to be peculiarly refractory: they have good features and elegant persons; and being unaccustomed to the hard way of living common to the Negroes in Upper Guinea, slavery has been to them a *bitter potion*: the country is governed by several

petty princes, all subservient and tributary to the Portuguese: that shame to humanity, the slave-trade, being now abolished in England, France, and America, is confined to the Dutch, Danish, and Portuguese colonies. Which are its chief rivers? The *Zaire*, *Coanza*, and *Cameni.* What is the general face of the country in Lower Guinea? The air is oppressively hot, and the climate, particularly that of Benguela, insalubrious to European constitutions: the forests are filled with monkeys, tigers, elephants, and serpents of an enormous size. What is the religion of the country? Gross idolatry. How is Lower Guinea bounded? North by Upper Guinea, south by Caffraria, east by Ethiopia, and west by the South Atlantic Ocean, or Ethiopian Sea.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR A FEW TOWNS IN LOWER GUINEA.

St. Salvador, in Congo, has a quarter appropriated to the Portuguese, and a Portuguese bishop, with many churches: one-fifth of the population of this town is European. At *Benguela*, in Benguela, the Portuguese have a settlement: their trade from this place is still carried on: the surrounding country produces tamarinds, and a variety of tropical fruits: rains are very frequent in Lower Guinea, and rattlesnakes numerous; large herds of that untameable animal the panther, are seen here, and the hippopotamus infests most of the large African rivers which do not fall into the Mediterranean;

it inhabits also that part of the Nile which runs through upper Egypt.

CHAPTER 53.

SKETCH OF UPPER AND LOWER NUBIA, WITH SENNAAR.

"But come, my Muse, the desert barrier burst,
A wild expanse of lifeless sand and sky;
And, swifter than the toiling caravan,
Shoot o'er the vale of Sennaar, ardent climb
The Nubian mountains."

THOMSON.

How is Nubia, including Sennaar, bounded? North by Egypt, south by Abyssinia, east by the Red Sea, and west by Negroland, and the Desert. What states or provinces does Nubia contain? *Turkish* or *Upper Nubia*, *Lower Nubia*, the states of *Dongola*, and *Sennaar*: Nubia is watered and fertilized by the celebrated river Nile, and in the north of Nubia are its great cataracts. What is the trade of Nubia? The Nubians export slaves, who are publicly sold in the markets to the Egyptian traders; gold-dust of an extremely pure quality is purchased from the Nubians by the merchants of Moccha, in Arabia, and thence conveyed to the different parts of India. What is the government of Nubia? Monarchical: a powerful prince reigns over these states with absolute sway. What is the religion? Mahometanism.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR SOME NUBIAN TOWNS.

Aidab, in Turkish Nubia, is the chief port on the Red Sea; it trades in ebony and aromatic plants. *Nubia*, the houses here have low mud or clay walls: the Nubians export sandal-wood, elephants' teeth, tobacco, civit, and tamarinds: the inhabitants are a barbarous race of people; the use of money is unknown among them, barter being the general medium of traffic. *Dongola* is situated near the Nile; it is a large town, but the natives are quite uncivilized. *Sennaar*, on the frontiers of Abyssinia, is the most populous of the Nubian towns: the heats are here excessive. To the west of the river Nile is the desert of *Bahiouda*, which is the common route chosen from Egypt to Abyssinia, and the caravans are generally five or six days in performing this journey. What are caravans? A number of camels and horses travelling in company, and conducted by skilful guides, laden with merchandise, provisions, and water: these caravans cross the deserts of Africa, and Asia*.

* Note from Chateaubriant, who well describes one of these caravans in Asia Minor. " It was midnight when we arrived at the kan (or inn). I perceived, at a distance, a great number of scattered lights; it was a caravan making a halt. On a nearer approach, I discovered camels, some lying, others standing, some with their loads, others relieved from their burdens; horses and asses, without bridles, were eating barley out of leathern buckets; some of the men were still on horseback, and the women veiled had not alighted from their dromedaries; Turkish merchants were seated crosslegged

What are caravanseras? Houses erected on the great roads and thoroughfares in Persia, Turkey, and other Asiatic countries, where travellers have the permission to lodge and dress their provisions free of expense: caravans cross Africa from Soudan or Negroland, to Saquem, in Abex, and thence to Mecca, and from *Darfur* to Egypt. *Abex* is a long slip of land on the coast of the Red Sea, adjoining Nubia; *Saquem* is its capital. *Dradate*, in Nubia, has a good harbour on the Red Sea, and some wells of excellent water.

CHAPTER 51.

SKETCH OF ABYSSINIA.

.... "The secret bounds
Of jealous Abyssinia boldly pierce." .... THOMSON.

How is Abyssinia bounded? North by Nubia, south by Monoemugi, east by the kingdom of Adel, west by Negroland. What is the face of

on carpets in groups round the fires, at which the slaves were busily employed in dressing pilaw; other travellers were smoking their pipes at the door of the kan, chewing opium, and listening to stories; here were people burning coffee in iron pots, there hucksters went about from fire to fire offering cakes, fruit, and poultry for sale; singers were amusing the crowd, *Imans* were performing their ablutions, prostrating themselves, rising again, and invoking the prophet, and the camel drivers lay snoring on the ground; the place was strewed with packages, bags of cotton, and *couffs* of rice."

the country? Abyssinia is remarkably mountainous, the rainy seasons are here of long duration, and the heats during the remainder of the year excessive; the wild beasts are numerous, and the hyæna prowls even in the streets of Gondar. What is the religion of Abyssinia? A kind of corrupt Christianity, which has prevailed for ages in the midst of surrounding Mahometan, and idolatrous nations; they have many Jewish and Mahometan customs, and observe the fast of Lent in the most rigorous manner. What is the government of Abyssinia? An absolute monarchy, the laws are subject to the will of the sovereign; and as money is here likewise unknown, the trade with eastern nations is proportionably small: *Masuah,* on the Red Sea, is the only Abyssinian port. Abyssinia, it is thought, was originally peopled from Arabia: the chief products of the royal revenue arise from the barter of cattle.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR THE CITIES IN ABYSSINIA.

Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia, has its houses built with clay, the roofs are of a conical form, but the sovereign and his retinue frequently reside in tents; the inhabitants of Gondar traffic in gold dust, and rock salt; the town contains 100 churches, all built in a round form, with a portico: *Axum*, was formerly a celebrated city, and the capital of Abyssinia, now reduced to a mere village: many remains of

ancient sculpture were seen here by Bruce the traveller, and a large old ruinous cathedral of the gothic architecture. *Dixan*, contains many inhabitants, a mixture of Moors and nominal Christians, who inhumanly steal children from the interior of Abyssinia, and sell them as slaves to the inhabitants of Masuah, whence they are resold to purchasers in Arabia, and the contiguous Asiatic nations; it is south of Masuah. *Masuah*, is an island and town near the coast of the Red Sea, with an excellent harbour, the houses, with some few exceptions, are built in the Arabian method, by poles and bent grass; one part of Masuah is reserved for building upon, another for the interment of the dead, and a third for the reception of cisterns, in which rain water is caught, and deposited: the island is very small, not exceeding a mile in circumference. When the Arabs and inhabitants of Abyssinia kill an hyæna, they always bury its head, from a superstitious notion that it would be used for some magical purpose against them: the hyæna has been known, when pressed by hunger, to ransack the graves, and devour human bodies, brought out by it in a state of absolute *putridity*.

CHAPTER 55.

SKETCH OF THE EASTERN COAST OF AFRICA, INCLUDING THE KINGDOMS OF ADEL AND AJAN, THAT OF MAGADOXA AND ZANGUEBAR, FROM TWELVE DEGREES NORTH, TO EIGHTEEN DEGREES SOUTH LATITUDE.

WHAT are the boundaries of Adel? North by the Arabian Sea and Straits of Babelmandel, south by Ajan, east by Ajan, and west by Abyssinia. What is the general face of the country? Very fertile; it is in particular famed for its myrrh and frankincense. What is the religion? Mahometanism. The trade? This is entirely in the hands of the Portuguese, who are the general factors of all commerce carried on upon the African coast, from Adel to Sofala.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR THE TOWNS.

The chief town of Adel is *Zeila*, a rich and commercial place situated near the Red Sea. *Barbora*, is another sea-port of some note; and *Auca Gurel*, an inland town: this kingdom was originally peopled by Arabians.

AJAN.

How is Ajan bounded? North by Adel, south by Magadoxa, east by the Indian Ocean, and west by Adel. Is the soil luxurious? It consists of sandy deserts, which are thinly peopled by scattered Arabian tribes; the eastern coast is

barren, the northern more productive, the Bedouins, or wandering Arabs, keep up a constant intercourse with the natives of Ajan. What is the trade of Ajan? The natives exchange swift horses, bred in the north of Ajan; gold, ivory, and slaves, for cotton, silk, and useful manufactures, in which the Arabians and Abyssinians trade. *Brava*, the capital of Ajan, is a sea-port tributary to the Portuguese. *Bandel D'Agoa*, a small mean town.

MAGADOXA.

How is Magadoxa bounded? North by the river Magadoxa, which divides it from Ajan, south by Ajan, east by Ajan, west by Monoemugi: *Magadoxa* is a small independent kingdom within the state of Ajan, and situated on its coast; the town, called also Magadoxa, is a place of great trade, exchanging commodities with Aden; the ports of that kingdom having an easy commerce with the port towns in Arabia Felix: *Magadoxa* is the chief river: the natives of Magadoxa are idolators.

ZANGUEBAR.

How is Zanguebar bounded? North by Ajan, south by Mocaranga or Monomotapa, east by the Indian Ocean, west by Monoemugi: the soil is said to be marshy, and the climate peculiarly unhealthy. What is the religion of Zanguebar? Paganism: but the Portuguese, who monopolize the trade, and an ascendency over

the people, profess Christianity, and have many Christian churches: the Portuguese language is generally spoken in this country. What is their trade? Their exports are ivory, gold, slaves, ostrich feathers, various drugs and gums: though there are some good gold mines in the kingdom of Zanguebar, yet the bulk of that metal, with the ivory, and slaves, is brought from the interior of Africa to the Zanguebar marts. Which are the chief rivers? The *Cavi* and *Quilimanci*.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR A FEW TOWNS IN ZANGUEBAR.

Melinda, the inhabitants are a mixture of Portuguese and negroes; the surrounding soil is fertile, producing sugar, cocoa nuts, rice, and tropical fruits. *Mosambique*, is a handsome city containing many Portuguese churches, and convents: the country abounds in gold, which is washed down by the rivers and torrents from the mountains: the excellent harbour of this town is used by the Portuguese as a place of necessary refreshment for their ships in East India voyages. *Quiloa*, a port town subject to the Portuguese, stands upon the river Cava. *Mombaza*, a well inhabited town south of Melinda; it has a good harbour, and plenty of fresh water: from this place the Portuguese furnish their Brazil settlements with occasional exports. *Lamo*, a sea-port upon a small island, is tributary to the Portuguese.

CHAPTER 56.

SKETCH OF MONOMOTAPA OR MOCARANGA, SOFALA, MANICA, AND SABIA.

How is Monomotapa bounded? North by Zanguebar, south by Sofala, east by the channel of Mozambique, west by Caffraria. Which are the chief rivers? The *Zambezi*, and the *Manzara.* What is the appearance of the soil? Very luxurious, the sugar-cane grows in the greatest abundance; gold is found in the mountains, particularly in those of *Fura;* herds of elephants are seen here, with ostriches, and various wild beasts. What is the government of *Mocaranga* or *Monomotapa?* An absolute monarchy, the natives of this empire are negroes, and their king has female guards to attend him: in this custom of keeping a standing army of women, he resembles the king of Dahomey.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR THE TOWNS IN MONOMOTAPA.

Benemetapa, Monomopata, or *Medrogan,* for it is known by these three names, is the chief town in the kingdom, and tolerably large. *Massapa* is a Portuguese station; near it are rich gold mines. *Sena,* situated on the river Zambezi, has a Portuguese factory. *Tete* and *Chingoma,* are also Portuguese settlements.

SOFALA.

How is Sofala bounded? North by Monomotapa, south by Sabia, east by the gulf of Sofala,

west by Manica. Which is the chief river? The Sofala. Sofala contains gold mines, and is partly tributary to the Portuguese, the chief town, Sofala, is situated upon a small island: honey is here superabundant; and the gold of the finest quality: the natives of Sofala are governed by a Negro king, who is tributary to the European settlers.

MANICA AND SABIA.

Manica and *Sabia*, are small kingdoms, the one south, the other south-west of Sofala. *Manica* is little known to Europeans, but said to be rich in gold; its capital is Manica: the chief place in Sabia is Mambone, on the sea coast: Paganism is the religion of these countries.

MONUEMUGI.

How is the kingdom of Monuemugi bounded? North by Abyssinia, south by Monomotapa, east by Zanguebar, west by Congo and Matamba: this country is so little known to Europeans, that the best accounts we can receive of it are, of course, very imperfect: the Portuguese, who have the sole European trade with Monoemugi, assert, that the king is an absolute monarch, himself and subjects gross idolators: *Chicova*, the capital, and a Portuguese settlement, are the only towns at all known to the natives of Europe: a commerce or barter is kept up with Abyssinia,

in gold, ivory, and copper. Lake *Zambre* or *Maravi*, is celebrated in this country.

CAFFRARIA, INCLUDING HOTTENTOT'S COUNTRY,

Extends from the southern point of Africa, to the tropic of Capricorn, and is peopled by the Caffres, and various tribes of Hottentots, among whom are the Cape Hottentots, the *Boshmans* or wild Hottentots, the *Jackall Hottentots* (another wild tribe, much more ferocious than the natives of the Cape,) and a tribe of Hottentots near the mouth of the river Orange, who construct their huts in a superior style, but are more disgustingly filthy than any tribe. What is the distinction of the Caffres and Hottentots? The Caffre has a black complexion, is taller and better shaped than the Hottentot, is expert in the ingenious art of basket-making, extremely courageous, has frequent combats with the lion and the elephant, and is wonderfully agile; the Hottentot is of a deep yellow colour resembling an European in a confirmed jaundice; the hair of the Hottentot, like the Negro, is wooly, and his teeth, generally speaking, very good. What is the characteristic of the Hottentots? An inattention to cleanliness, which is absolutely become proverbial; they dress in dirty sheep skins; smear themselves with a mixture of soot and grease; daub and streak their faces and noses with red and black paint; never comb their hair, which is plastered together with unctuous

substances, offensive to the smell; and both men and women are fond of beads, rings, &c. which they wear on the legs: the *Boshmans*, who inhabit the interior of Caffraria north-east of the Cape, delight in hunting and plunder; they eat with avidity white ants, spiders, snails, dried locusts, the caterpillar from which the butterfly is produced; when these rarities are not to be procured, plants and berries supply their place. How are the houses or huts of the Hottentots constructed? A *Kraal*, or Hottentot village, is in a semi-circular form; they are shaped with conical tops, like a bee-hive: when either a natural or violent death happens among the Hottentots of a kraal, it is immediately removed and pitched in another situation: one frequent cause for the removal of a village, is the scarcity of herbage. Which are the chief animals of Caffraria? The zebra, the hippopotamus, the rhinoceros with two horns, the chamois or wild goat, the camelopardalus (as frequently called giraffe), snakes, adders and in particular horned snakes, the bite of which is eminently poisonous: the porcupine is found here, and elephants are hunted at the Cape. Which are the chief rivers in Caffraria? The river Oliphant, the river Monica, the Endless river, and the river Orange. Which are the chief bays? False Bay, Table Bay, Saldannah Bay, and St. Simon's Bay. Which are the chief mountains? The Copper Mountains, the Table Mountains, and the Lion's Mount.

Cape Town is the capital of southern Caffraria: it was possessed and built by the Dutch, but in 1806 it fell into the hands of the English: it is a neat, populous, and well-built town: oxen are in great request here, supplying the place of draft horses: the vineyards in the southern environs of Cape Town produce the famous *Constantia* wine: the corn and fruits are excellent, and the plants to be found here surpass those in Europe, while the flowers exhibit a brilliancy of tint, and delicacy of odour, not to be found elsewhere: the euphorbia, a poisonous plant, is used by the Hottentots to tip their arrows with. *Cape Town* is 6000 miles south of London; and our East India ships touch there in their way to Indostan, taking in water and refreshments: the wild Hottentots preserve water in the shell of the ostrich, and the bladder of the seal.

MATAMBA.

Matamba, is a small state in Africa, contiguous to, and, by some geographers said to be a part of, Lower Guinea: its chief, indeed its only European settlement, is Saint Maria: the natives barter ivory, and gold dust; and the country is bounded on the north by Congo, south by Benguela, east by Ethiopia, and west by Angola.

MACACO.

What is Macaco? *Macaco*, or as it is sometimes called *Anzico*, is situated immediately

north of Lower Guinea; the natives of the country are idolatrous cannibals: at *Monsol*, their chief town or village, men's flesh is publicly sold: the sun and moon are the chief deities of this people, who live, like the wandering Arabs, wherever an opportunity offers for pillage or plunder: their king bears the name of Micoco, whence the appellation of the country; they barter slaves, ivory, and copper, at Angola, with the Portuguese, for European commodities: the river *Zaire* divides this country from Congo.

CHAPTER 57.

EGYPT.

"Who has not heard, where Egypt's realms are named,
What monster gods her frantic sons have framed?
Here ibis gorged with well-grown serpents; there
The crocodile commands religious fear:
Through towns Diana's power neglected lies,
Where to her dogs aspiring temples rise:
And should you leeks or onions eat, no time
Would expiate the sacrilegious crime.

JUVENAL.

How is Egypt bounded? North by the Mediterranean, south by Turkish Nubia, east by the Isthmus of Suez and the Red Sea, west by Barca and the Lybian desert. The scripture name for Egypt was *Misraim*: the Nile, its celebrated and only river, extends from south to north, and anciently discharged itself into the

Mediterranean, by seven channels; the only two now completely open are Rosetta and Damietta; the other channels being stopped up and nearly choked with sand and rubbish: the idea that no rain falls in Egypt has been proved a false one by modern travellers: rain, it is true, is seldom seen in Upper Egypt, but occasional showers do undoubtedly refresh some parts of the country. The *Nile*, at no place exceeding a mile in breadth, is noted for its fertilizing powers, and the annual inundation of its waters: in ancient times many canals were formed as the mean of commercial intercourse, but they are now of little use. How is Egypt at present governed? Under the Pashaw of Cairo, who is himself tributary to the Grand Seignior: Egyptian merchants visit the several Mediterranean ports, and till Egypt became the scene of modern war, consuls were regularly appointed to protect the trade, and stationed at Cairo. Who are the present inhabitants of Egypt? The Turks, Mamelukes, Copts, and Arabs: the Mamelukes are all horsemen: from the tribe of Copts, which claims descent from the *ancient* Egyptians, are selected all officers in the civil department; the secretaries and instructors of youth. What is the face of the country? The Egyptian mountains are of no great elevation, if we except those across the desert, from the Nile to Cossir, which are the only mountains properly so called: the beautifully variegated green marble, known by the

name of Verde Antico, is found here: Egypt possesses few if any minerals, and no woods: the air of Egypt, when the Nile does not overflow its bounds, is hot and unhealthy; but the rising of this wonderful river removes every infectious distemper, and purifies the air: cucumbers, onions, rice, and water-melons, are peculiarly objects of request; the natives cultivate them in the greatest abundance; opium, nitre, and kali, are articles of exportation: the emporium for commerce is Cairo. Who are the Sheiks or Shaiks? Petty princes or governors of Upper Egypt, whose oppressions and misconduct are frequently connived at by the Pashaw: the *Bedouins*, or wandering Arabs, are the chief occupiers of this soil: Egypt is said to be the native country of the original gypsies. Which are the most noted Egyptian animals? The crocodile, hippopotamus, hyæna, ichneumon, (storks also abound here which emigrate from Europe), the chameleon, ostrich, serpent, and scorpion, are common animals in Egypt: the idolatrous superstition of the Egyptians in former times is well known: Egypt has been frequently, and with great propriety, called the cradle of arts and the sciences, though the present character of the natives is much degenerated; indolence pervades every rank, and in vain do we look for the traces of that spirit and energy which once gave law to the world. By what curiosities has Egypt been distinguished? They are almost too

numerous to particularize, but we shall glance at the chief, viz. those large and massy piles of building called the *pyramids;* they are generally supposed to have been intended as mausoleums for the Egyptian kings; were begun about 1204 years before the birth of Christ, by Cheops and Cephrenus, successively kings of Egypt; four of these pyramids have attracted particular attention; they stand near *Gize,* a village on the western shore of the Nile; the two largest are five hundred feet perpendicularly high; and one is an exact square of 660 feet, it covers ten English acres of ground: these Egyptian monarchs, who each reigned a period of nearly fifty years, were at an enormous expense in materials and workmen for the undertaking, which could have been effected only under such an oppressive government as theirs: there are six or seven pyramids in the desert of smaller dimensions: more than three thousand years have now elapsed since the erection of these enormous and useless structures: the pyramids of *Sakhara* and *Dashair,* are south of those near Gize. Name some other Egyptian curiosities? The *sphynx,* a rock at no great distance from the largest pyramid, is shaped into the head, bust, and negro-like features of a woman; it was formerly sixty feet high, but is now more than half buried in the sand. *The Isle of Pharos,* (north of Egypt,) which communicated with Alexandria by a bridge, was once famed for its

magnificent tower, and light-house, which were built by the architect Sostrates, in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, at the sole expense of that enterprising monarch. Where are the *mummy pits* of Egypt? Near the pyramids: a mummy is an embalmed body; many of these, though buried more than three thousand years since, are dug from these pits in a perfect state: the catacombs are repositories for the dead, consisting of large vaults, in the environs of Alexandria, Syracuse, and Naples; those in Alexandria were chiefly used as burial places for the Greeks, and the coffins are placed in an upright position in niches, which are regularly ranged in the walls of these vaults, side by side. What were the *obelisks?* High spires, with broad base, and four sides; they were formed from the granite rock of Syene, a town situated near the tropic of cancer, and adorned with hieroglyphics, or mystical characters, representing the number of tributary nations which acknowledged the sway of the great Sesostris, his victories, and the extent of his empire: these obelisks or columns, after receiving these inscriptions, were floated from Syene, down the Nile, to Heliopolis, and there erected: when Egypt became a mere Roman province, the Roman emperor Augustus commanded two of these obelisks to be conveyed to Rome to grace his capital; one was broken in the carriage thither: a third obelisk, erected by Rameses, king of Egypt, was brought to Rome by the emperor Constantius, many years after;

they were long the admiration of travellers, but during the subsequent storms of the Roman empire, and the irruptions of the Goths and Vandals, those foes to taste and the arts, they were thrown down, much injured, and their inscriptions mutilated by fire and other accidents; the remaining inscriptions are said to be the most ancient in the world; the sculpture is of excellent workmanship. Are any of these obelisks still at Rome? After a lapse of many centuries, upon the revival of arts and literature, these obelisks were again erected by Sixtus V. pope of Rome: thus while *Thebes*, *Memphis*, *Alexandria*, *Coptos*, *Syene*, *Babylon*, and *Athens*, are fallen to rise no more, these proud columns, surviving the wreck of time, stand as monuments of those primeval arts which seem to have reached perfection: that formed in the reign of Sesostris, is prior in antiquity to the pyramids themselves. "How," says an intelligent author, "should the sight of these obelisks impress the mind with reverential awe! how lead it to the consideration of the prophet's beautiful lines!"—thus by him rendered into our language:

"Art thou better than the populous city of *Ammon*,*
She that was seated among the waters?
The river of Egypt was her defence;
The sea was her dominion and riches;
Lybia and *Africa* were her helpers;
Ethiopia and Egypt were her infinite strength;
Yet even *she* went into captivity,
Even *she* was destroyed utterly."

* Alexandria.

What a striking lesson to modern times—to modern manners!—The few remaining objects of wonder in Egypt are the *labyrinth*, which anciently contained three hundred rooms, and twelve halls; said to have been built by twelve kings as mausoleums for the royal race, and the sacred crocodiles: the ruins of the labyrinth are near lake Moeris. *Pompey's Pillar*, and *Cleopatra's Needle*: Pompey's Pillar is by some authors said to have been erected about the time of the emperor Severus, but this is not certain: this pillar is one entire piece of granite marble, seventy feet high, and twenty-five in circumference: *Cleopatra's Needle*, is an obelisk on which the Egyptian mystical characters are inscribed.* At *Tentyra*, now *Dendyra*, are the ruins of a most astonishingly magnificent temple, which are fully described by Denon, a modern French traveller, as the most perfect in construction, and the most finished in execution: nor should the ruins of Thebes be forgotten, which, when a late French army were marched thither, struck them with such awe and amazement, that they made a sudden and involuntary halt. What is the trade of Egypt? The caravan, or carrying-trade, is the chief; and from Cairo, the centre of this commerce, caravans proceed to Dongola, Sennäar, Darfur, and Fezzan: five thousand camels are said to be employed merely in the caravan trade to and from *Morocco*, and this country: the

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* They are both at Alexandria.

commerce of Egypt with eastern nations is no longer an extensive one, but the Egyptians import drugs and coffee from *Arabia*, spices, in particular cinnamon, from the Isle of *Ceylon*; muslins and silks from *India*, shawls from *Cashmire*, and hardware of every description from *Constantinople*: the natives of Cairo manufacture into linen the fine Egyptian flax: sal-ammoniac and sugar are exported by them.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR A FEW EGYPTIAN TOWNS.

Cairo, the capital of Egypt, was once a great, rich, and most commercial city, now much declined in wealth and power; it is divided into three parts, *Old Cairo*, *New Cairo*, and the port of *Bulac*, which stands upon the Nile; the streets of this city are to Europeans most uncomfortably narrow; it lately contained three hundred mosques: on the north side of *Bulac* is the Chalige, or great canal, which runs thence quite through the town of Cairo: when the Nile rises, the water is let into this canal, and thence by small channels distributed to the surrounding country: on a pillar in the city, the degrees of the Nile's increase are marked, and criers proclaim the height to which it has risen; and when the summit is attained of the inundation, fireworks are displayed, and a general rejoicing takes place: the tax paid to the Turkish government for the Egyptian lands is always regulated by the higher or lower degrees of the Nile's

final increase: the natural cause of this inundation, is supposed to be the rains which fall in Ethiopia; it begins to rise about the end of June, continues rising till the end of September, and then returns by degrees to its usual course: its waters *never* putrify: the Chalige (or canal) is dry half the year, and is then attended by a horrid stench, being the general receptacle for filth, mud, and the refuse of the gardens. *Alexandria*, situated on the Mediterranean, was built by Alexander the Great, and is one of the many cities then called after him; it was originally strongly fortified, and contains many splendid remains of antiquity: when the Nile rises, its waters are conveyed by canals to Alexandria, and there kept for present and future use in immense pools, cisterns, and reservoirs: Alexandria once contained the most extensive literary collection which the world ever knew; it was founded by Ptolemy Soter, king of Egypt, about 260 years before Christ; was enriched with many thousand volumes by his successor Ptolemy Philadelphus, who has been called the second founder of this Alexandrian library: the Saracens destroyed this seat of the muses, 642 years after Christ: the country round Alexandria is uncommonly sterile and flat; the land scarcely discoverable by seamen, it lies so low; hence the necessity in former times of erecting the *pharos*, or high watch-tower, which is now turned into a castle, and its modern name is Pharillon: a

canal extends from the harbour of Alexandria, to the west branch of the Nile, which is sometimes called Rhamanie: the population of this city was once great, but it is now much diminished, and more than half the place lies in ruins; its population is now about ten thousand, it has been three millions. *Damietta* lies on the eastern branch of the Nile, is a place of tolerable trade; and contains many baths and mosques; its manufactures are fine linen and napkins fringed with silk; the best rice is here cultivated, and a trade is carried on with Syria. *Rosetta*, is a populous trading town, but of no great antiquity, the inhabitants call it *Raschid;* it is beautifully situated, and the vegetation is here in much greater luxuriance than in any other coast town of Egypt: all European merchandize is brought by sea from Alexandria to Rosetta, and *thence* conveyed by boats to Cairo: the manufactures and productions of Egypt calculated for exportation, are all sent to Alexandria, *there* sold and shipped. *Esne*, or *Asna*, is a small town, but noted for the ruins of two magnificent temples: a monastery is to be seen here; and *Asna* is situated on the Nile. *Cossir*, on the western coast of the Red Sea, situated on a bad harbour; it has a castle with the ruins of ancient fortifications: the country is dreary, not a shrub nor tree to be seen, with the exception of a very few palm trees: water is very scarce here, being purchased of the wandering

Arabs: fish abound in Cossir; but corn, and provisions of every kind, very scarce. *Suez*, situated on the Gulf of Suez, which is properly an arm of the Red Sea, gives name to the isthmus which connects Africa with Asia: Egyptian productions sail from this town to Jiddah, in Arabia, and are bartered for coffee and other oriental commerce: provisions and water are here, likewise, very scarce, and the Arabians furnish from the wells of *Naba*, which lie on the Asiatic side of the Gulf of Suez, water for the immediate necessity of this town: the burning sands of Suez and Cossir are supposed to be one cause of that prevalent disease among the Europeans who visit these countries, the *opthalmia*, or disease of the eye.

Egypt was anciently thus divided: the *Upper Egypt*, the *Lower Egypt*, and the *Middle Egypt*. *Thebes*, with its hundred gates, celebrated by the Grecian bard, was the ancient capital of Upper Egypt; its ruins are now called Seyd, or Said. *Memphis*, on the west side of the Nile, was the capital of Middle Egypt: the modern Cairo is built nearly opposite, on the other bank of the Nile. *Alexandria* was once the flourishing capital of Lower Egypt; and before the Portuguese discovered the Cape of Good Hope, it was the emporium for eastern commerce. The French, who lately invaded this country, and took possession of its chief town, were driven out by the English, and the government restored

by them to the Turks: but the devastations of war have greatly altered the face of things, and prevented the re-establishment of order: the religion of Egypt is that of Mahomet: and before we take leave of this interesting country, we will just mention the lakes of *natron* to be found there, and the *oases*, or spots of highly cultivated ground, in the midst of the desert: natron is used as a substitute for *barilla*. Egypt has undergone many revolutions of government: since the time of Sesostris it has been in the hands of the Ethiopians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, and Macedonians; it then became part of the Roman empire, and was finally reduced by the Saracens: that part of Lower Egypt inclosed by the mouths of the Nile, and forming a triangle with one hundred miles on each side, is called the Delta; it is the most luxuriantly fruitful place in the kingdom.

CHAPTER 58.

KINGDOMS AND STATES EXPLORED BY MUNGO PARK, AND OTHER TRAVELLERS.

Of these, Bornou and Cassina claim the first rank; they lie in the heart of Africa; are both extremely populous: the empire of Bornou is very extensive; it is governed by a Mahometan sultan: the empire of Cassina is represented as containing many towns and villages, but these

accounts must be received with caution, being chiefly given by the natives of these countries, who would naturally wish to make their nations appear important to an European traveller. In Negroland lie the kingdom and city of Tombuctoo; it is rich, populous, and the great mart for traffic between the Negro inhabitants of Africa and the Moors: the town of Houssa is said to be even larger than Tombuctoo. Park classes the natives in the interior of Africa thus: viz. the *Mandingoes*, or real Negroes; the *Foulahs*, who have neither the curly hair, nor extreme blackness of complexion shewn in the Negroes; and the *Moors*, who are descended from the Arabians. *Darfur* is a powerful kingdom, governed by a sultan: the people are a barbarous race, of Negro complexion; the country abounds in wild animals: the trade in salt is great, it is the general article of barter here: *Cobbè* is the chief town: elephants are numerous in Darfur, they are even seen in herds of many hundreds together: the population of this country, as stated by Browne, is two hundred thousand: the houses in Cobbè are built with clay: the women here do all the laborious work: the religion is Mahomedan; and polygamy allowed universally.

TABLE OF CENTRAL AFRICA,

AS EXPLORED BY MUNGO PARK AND OTHERS, CONTAINING THE DISTRICTS OR KINGDOMS OF

BORNOU, ...	*Bornou.*
CASHNA, ...	*Cassina,* Agades.
BEGARMEE.	
KARTA, ...	*Kemmoo.*
LUDAMAR, ...	*Jarra,* Benowm.
BAMBARRA, ...	*Sego,* Silla.
BONDOU, ...	*Fatteconda.*
KASSON, ...	*Kooniacarry.*
HOUSSA, ...	*Houssa.*
BEROO, ...	*Walet.*
DARFUR, ...	*Cobbè.*
KORDOFAN.	

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF THE CAPITALS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

	Latitude.		Longitude	
	Deg.	*Min.*	*Deg.*	*Min.*
BORNOU, ...	19	45 N.	23	5 East.
CASSINA, ...	15	40 N.	11	35 East.
BEGARMEE, ...	17	0 N.	22	20 East.
KEMMOO, ...	14	15 N.	7	46 West.
JARRA, ...	15	6 N.	7	30 West.
SEGO, ...	14	15 N.	2	46 West.
FATTECONDA, ...	15	20 N.	10	4 West.
KOONIACARRY, ..	15	30 N.	8	0 West.
HOUSSA, ...	16	10 N.	4	20 East.
WALET, ...	15	45 N.	3	0 West.
COBBE, ...	14	11 N.	28	8 East.

CHAPTER 59.

AN EXERCISE ON THE MAP OF AFRICA.

THE site of the ancient Canopus,—*Aboukir Bay.*

The oyster fishery in the kingdom of Morocco,—*Targa.*

Where Pompey's Pillar, and Cleopatria's Needle were erected,—*Alexandria.*—Cleopatria's Needle was a pillar on which were hieroglyphical inscriptions.

Where the finest and best African mats are made,—*Isle of Bulam.*

The English factory, famous for its trade in wax,—*Tankrow*, on the Gambia.

The desert where the wild Arabs live by the plunder of caravans,—*Lempta.*

The burning desert in the north of Africa,—*Bilmah.*

The town whence the greatest part of Egypt is supplied with charcoal,—*Dendyra.*

The Portuguese settlement in the kingdom of Cumba, Upper Guinea,—*Cacheo.*

The African country, and islands, discovered by the Normans in the latter part of our Edward the 3d's reign,—*Guinea, Canaries.*

The isles discovered by the Portuguese in the reign of Henry V. of England.—*Madeiras.*

The mountains south-east of Africa, noted for gold-dust,—those in *Manica.*

The country in Africa famed for fine horses,—*Barbary.*

The bay at which all ships concerned in the south whale fishery touch,—*Delagoa Bay.*

The Algerine town famed for its trade in carpets,—*Callah.*

The Tunisine town equally noted for its potteries,—*Nabal.*

The town, south of Barca, famed for the caravan trade,—*Augela.*

The Nubian country noted for salt and honey,—*Dongola.*

The towns between which vessels annually sail,—*Suez, Jiddah.*

The country in which are whole forests of ebony trees,—*Abex.*

The Algerine town noted for its exports of oil and wax,—*Bugia.*

The port town for Cairo,—*Bulac.*

The ruins on which Marius contemplated the reverses of fortune,—*Carthage.*

The most northern point of the Delta,—*Cape Brule.*

The country in Congo which abounds in salt,—*Banza.*

The town and province in Congo noted for mines of various metals,—*Sundi.*

A port town in Congo subject to the Portuguese,—*Cabenda.*

The African town taken by Louis IX. king of France,—*Damietta.*

Whither Juvenal, the poet, was exiled,—*Syene.*

Where crocodiles are now chiefly found,—*Upper Egypt.*

The Arabian and Turkish name for Aboukir,—*Bequieres.*

The battle in which Sir Ralph Abercrombie was slain,—*Alexandria.*

Where Louis IX. of France died,—*Tunis.*

Where Pompey was assassinated,—*on shore* in the gulf of *Pelusium*, now *Damietta.*

Where Scipio defeated Hannibal,—*Zama;* it stood in 36 degrees of north latitude, and 26 deg. 40 min. east longitude.

Where Louis IX. of France, and his army were taken prisoners,—*Mansoura.*

RIVERS IN AFRICA, AS EXERCISES FOR THE LEARNER, WITH A TOWN AS THE REFERENCE TO THEM.

Fort Lewis, on the Senegal. *Fort James* and *Pisania*, on the Gambia. *Congo* and *Batti*, on the Zahir, or Zaire. *Magadoxa*, on the Magadoxa. *Sego* and *Tombuctoo*, on the Niger. *Rosetta*, *Damietta*, *Cairo*, *Assiat*, *Dongola*, *Syene*, *Thebes* and *Ibrim*, on the Nile. *Tafilet*, on the Tafilet. *Benin*, on the Formosa. *Anca Gurel*, on the Hawash. *Kouniacarry*, on the Senegal. *Chicova*, on the Cuama. *Tete*, near the Cuama. *Sofala*, on the Sofala. *Tatta*, on the Zorat. *Quiloa*, on the Coava. *Melinda*, on the Quilimanci. *Fez*, on the Subu.

The only isthmus in Africa is that of *Suez*, which joins it to Asia.

Africa itself is one grand peninsula.

CHAPTER 60.

AMERICA.

" Then first Columbus, with the mighty hand
Of grasping genius, weigh'd the sea and land;
The floods o'erbalanced: where the tide of light,
Day after day roll'd down the gulf of night,
There seem'd one waste of waters;—long in vain
His spirit brooded o'er the Atlantic main;
When sudden as creation burst from nought,
Sprang a new world by his stupendous thought:
Light, order, beauty." .... MONTGOMERY.

THIS part of the world displays the grand and striking features of majestic nature; the deep tangled forests of America, its thick woods, immense lakes, and savannas, forming cataracts, and mighty rivers, give it a character wholly distinct from Europe, Asia, and Africa. This country was unknown to the ancients: the first discoverer of the American (or West India) islands, was Christopher Columbus, who thus immortalized his name, and extended the resources and commerce of man to a degree scarcely at that time calculable. The first European settlers in the North American Islands were the Spaniards; but the continent of North America was explored by Cabot, a navigator, then in the service of our Henry VII. of England. America, including the northern and southern continent, extends from the 80th degree of north latitude, to the 56th degree of south latitude, a space of

9400 miles; and from 35 degrees west, to 172 degrees east longitude: the continent of North America is connected with south America, by the isthmus of Darien, which is about sixty miles in breadth: America extends through every inhabited latitude of the globe: it produces many valuable metals, minerals, vegetables, and uncommon drugs: Mounts *Andes* or *Cordelirras*, reaching from the isthmus of Darien, to the south of Chili, are esteemed the highest in the world; they are topped with perpetual snow, and the mighty rivers called Amazon, La Plata, Oronoco, and Saint Francis, with many others, water South America: this southern continent, which had for ages past been governed, in the western and more civilized part, (Peru,) by a race of native independent monarchs, called Incas, was, in 1553, subdued by the Spaniards; and the western and northern parts of South America were, from that period, considered as appendages to the Spanish monarchy. What nations now claim the sovereignty of South America? The Spaniards have Peru, Chili, Paraguay, some settlements in Amazonia, and the northern part of the continent known by the name of Terra Firma; the Portuguese claim Brazil; the Dutch and English the western part of Guiana; and the French, its eastern part: Patagonia is chiefly possessed by the native Americans, and a remarkably tall race of men inhabit its coasts. How is North America divided? It admits of five great divi-

sions, British America; Spanish America; the United States, which are now *seventeen* in number; the savage nations; and the islands in the Gulf of Mexico, and great Atlantic, which appertain to this quarter of the globe. How is British America divided? British America comprehends Labrador or New Britain, (the native place of the race called Esquimaux Indians,) Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. Which are the Spanish dominions in North America? East and West Florida, California, New Mexico, and Old Mexico. Which are the chief rivers in North America? The Mississippi, St Lawrence, Ohio, Missouri, Deleware, Susquehanna, and many others, are found in this country: the river Saint Lawrence is navigable from its mouth to Quebec, for the largest men of war, a course of three hundred and sixty miles: in the warmer latitudes, the American rivers contain great quantities of fish; the alligator infests the Ohio and Mississippi; and the whale fishery is carried on in the Greenland Seas, and Davis's Straits.

The chief North American mountains, which can by no means vie in height and magnitude with those in the southern continent, are the *Allegany*, or Endless Mountains, extending from New York, to Georgia; the *Stony Mountains* in the savage nations; and a high continued chain in *Labrador*. What are the general religious opinions in America? In the United States,

British Canada, Nova Scotia, the Spanish and Portuguese possessions, Christianity prevails; the savage nations have only a confused idea of a supreme Power, and it is well known that in the celebrated empire of Peru, when subdued by the enterprising Pizarro, *millions* paid adoration to the sun and moon, whose descendants they believed were their Incas, a title sacred to the Peruvian monarchs. What is meant by the West Indies? The islands in the Gulf of Mexico, which, since their discovery, have been a never failing source of European trade, and an equal cause of contention and discord to the European powers: sugar, coffee, tobacco, and ginger, are cultivated with success in these islands; indigo is planted in abundance, and the Jamaica rum has long been noted: the West India islands are chiefly in the hands of the British, French, Spanish, Dutch, and Danish nations. The subdivision called Caribee Islands, acquired its name from their original inhabitants, the Charibs, a wild, fierce, and warlike race of Indians. Greenland, though always considered as a part of North America, is separated from the main land by a strait: in habits and manners the Greenlanders resemble the Esquimaux Indians: many Danish and Movarian settlements are found here, and the habitable part of West Greenland is claimed by his Danish majesty: East Greenland, or Spitsbergen, is the property of the Russians: the original inhabitants of America are copper-

coloured, with long straight black hair, little or no beard, flat noses, and high cheek bones; they are in general tall, and well made, many of them remarkably well and elegantly shaped; they possess great natural activity. The inhabitants of the polar regions, comprehending the Greenlanders, Laplanders, Esquimaux Indians, are striking contrasts to this general description; *they* seldom exceed four feet in height, have clumsy persons, broad, and nearly flat noses, dark or yellow-brown eyes, large bushy beards, and dark grey skins.

CHAPTER 61.

TABLE OF NORTH AMERICA.

LABRADOR. Moose Fort, Albany Fort, Nain.

New South Wales. York Fort.

New North Wales. Churchill Fort, (or as it is frequently called, Prince of Wales Fort.)

Canada or Upper Canada. Montreal, Kingston, Niagara.

Lower Canada. Quebec, Trois Rivieres.

New Brunswick. Frederic's Town, St. John's Town.

Nova Scotia. Halifax, Shelburne, Annapolis.

New Mexico. Saint Fe, Saint Antonio, St. Barbe, Cineguilla, Cinaloa.

Old Mexico. Mexico, Acapulco, Vera-Cruz, Puebla de los Angelos.

California. St. Diego, St. Juan, Loretto.

East Florida. Saint Augustin.

West Florida. Pensacola.

THE LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE OF THE CHIEF PLACES IN NORTH AMERICA.

	Latitude. Deg.	Min.	Longitude. Deg.	Min.
MOOSE FORT, ...	51	0 N.	83	0 West.
YORK FORT, ...	57	15 N.	88	44 West.
CHURCHILL FORT,	58	48 N.	94	3 West.
MONTREAL, ...	45	50 N.	73	11 West.
QUEBEC, ...	46	47 N.	71	10 West.
FREDERIC'S TOWN,	46	20 N.	66	30 West.
HALIFAX, ...	44	45 N.	62	30 West.
SAINT FE, ...	36	50 N.	108	48 West.
MEXICO, ...	20	4 N.	100	40 West.
ST. DIEGO, ...	33	12 N.	116	53 West.
SAINT AUGUSTINE,	29	56 N.	81	10 West.
PENSACOLA, ...	30	32 N.	87	12 West.

CHAPTER 62.

BRITISH AMERICA, CONTAINING LABRADOR, NEW NORTH WALES, NEW SOUTH WALES, UPPER AND LOWER CANADA, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA.

NEW BRITAIN.

" Rough tenant of these shades, the shapeless bear,
With dangling ice all horrid, stalks forlorn ;
Slow paced, and sourer as the storms increase,
He makes his bed beneath th' inclement drift.

THOMSON.

How is New Britain bounded? Labrador, or New Britain, including North and South Wales, is bounded on the north by Hudson's Bay,

Hudson's Straits, and Davis's Straits; south by Canada; east by the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean; west by the Savage nations, and James's Bay. Labrador is nominally in the hands of Great Britain: but a company established for the purpose of collecting the best furs, and selling them to the best advantage, has monopolized the trade of the coasts; this is called the Hudson's Bay company, and their forts are merely commodious stations for laying up their furs. Churchill (or Prince of Wales) Fort, York Fort, Moose Fort, Albany Fort, and Fort Nelson, are their chief stations: Rupert's Fort, (or east Main Factory,) was once a considerable commercial station here, but is now abandoned by the company. What is the trade of these settlers? It is entirely in furs, skins, seals, and whales: the furs of this inhospitable climate are much superior to those found in more southern latitudes. What is the face of the country? High mountains, lakes, and marshes intersect it: the soil is sterile, affording little wood, merely a few scattered bushes and shrubs, moss in great profusion, and a scanty herbage: the coasts of Labrador have large and safe bays, and harbours: the Danes and Moravians, (the latter a sect of religionists,) have many flourishing stations in Labrador: *Nain*, a well-known colony in particular. What is the climate of New Britain? Rigorously cold in the winter season, which prevails nine months

in the year; during this long night, the Aurora Borealis, or northern lights, shine with the greatest lustre: the short summer of perpetual day, is made good use of by the Esquimaux Indians, natives of this country: hunting and fishing are *then* their chief occupations: the severity of the winters here makes every thing wear the appearance of a wild waste: the skins and furs of animals assume the colour of snow: the Esquimaux defend themselves from the effects of extreme cold by warm skin clothing; they eat the whale, the seal, the sea otter, and the bear, all raw, when they can procure them: the Hudson's Bay company sell many thousands of beaver skins annually to Europe: the beaver is found in the northern parts of Europe and Asia, but chiefly in America; it is the most industrious animal on the face of the globe.

CANADA.

"Yet here life glows;
Yet cherished here, beneath the shining waste,
The furry nations harbour: tipt with jet,
Fair ermines, spotless as the snows they press;
Sables, of glossy black." .... THOMSON.

How is Canada bounded? North by Labrador; south by Lake Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario; east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and New Brunswick; west by the Savage nations. *Canada* has been lately divided into Upper and

Lower Canada; *Quebec* and *Trois Rivieres*, are the chief towns of Lower; Montreal, Kingston, and Niagara Fort, the most noted places in Upper Canada: the native tribes of Americans in, and bordering on Canada, are numerous. What is the present government of Canada? This country was discovered by the navigator Cabot, and settled by the French; it long remained a part of the French dominions, the manners, customs, and the language being those of France; but at the close of the reign of George II. king of England, General Wolfe conquered the country, and its allegiance was transferred to Britain in 1759; the established religion is the catholic, but a protestant church, and bishop, (who has received English ordination,) are now at Quebec: the constitution of Canada is in some respects modelled by that of Great Britain. Which are the chief Canadian rivers? The Saint Lawrence, which in winter constantly freezes, the Trois Rivieres, Utawas, and Niagara.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR A FEW CANADIAN TOWNS.

Quebec, advantageously situated upon the river St. Lawrence, built by the French, has a good harbour, a beautiful citadel, a catholic cathedral, and many churches; in some of them the protestant worship is performed.

Montreal, situated on an island of the same name, is a well-built town, and very populous;

it has a great trade in furs, which are exported to England.

Trois Rivieres, is tolerably populous; the surrounding country fertile and romantic: this town was formerly the great mart for skins and furs, it is still the resort of the Indians for the barter of their commodities with the Canadians and Europeans.

Niagara, a fort erected by the French, has been in the hands of the English since the year 1763; the falls of Niagara are the most celebrated cataracts in the world: the river Niagara forms the communication between Lakes Erie, and Ontario, its length is about thirty-six miles: about eighteen miles below Fort Erie, are the cataracts sublimely tremendous; here the river Niagara is seven hundred and forty yards wide, it is thrown a perpendicular descent of fifty-eight feet; the waters then fall again down a precipice of one hundred and fifty feet, in three distinct sheets, all side by side, finally falling into Lake Ontario.

Name the chief North American lakes that form the southern boundary of Canada? *Lake Superior* deserves the first consideration; being fifteen hundred miles in circumference; it is subject to violent storms, has many islands, and more than thirty rivers fall into Lake Superior: the Indians suppose it the abode of the great spirit: it communicates with lake Huron, by the straits of Saint Mary; and abounds in sturgeon and trout.

Lake Huron, is one thousand miles in circumference, and joins Lake Michigan by the short strait called *Michilimakinac*: it joins Lake Superior by the straits of St. Mary: its shape is nearly a triangle.

Lake Michigan, is the property of the United States: it is about two hundred and sixty miles long, and fifty miles broad: it is navigable; and from its fisheries great advantages are derived.

Lake Erie, about two hundred and sixty miles long, and forty broad: it joins Lake Ontario by the Strait of Niagara: rattle-snakes, water-snakes, and venomous serpents, infest the borders of this lake: at one end Lake Erie receives the waters of several lakes by the river Detroit, and at the other discharges them into Lake Ontario.

Lake Ontario, between five and six hundred miles in circumference, abounds in excellent fish: it has few islands: the French erected forts at the several straits which connect the five great lakes, to secure the fisheries and trade of the coasts.

The Slave Lake is two hundred miles long, and *Lake Winnipeg* of great extent.

N. B. The most valuable furs are procured from the south of Siberia, Nova Zembla, Greenland, Spitsbergen, Labrador and Canada: the Ostiacks and Samoides, savage nations, inhabiting the northern parts of Siberia, near the seashore, frequently venture over the ice into uninhabited land, for the purpose of hunting rein-

deer, elks, and foxes; and the tribute exacted from the Tartars, by the Russians, Turks, and Persians, is paid in skins and furs: the skin of the martin is frequently sold for that of the sable; skins of the sable are valued because supposed to be stronger and more durable than other skins.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

.... "The frost-work fair,
Where transient hues, and fancied figures rise;
Wide-spouted o'er the hill, the frozen brook,
A livid tract, cold-gleaming on the morn;
The forest bent beneath the plumy wave;
And by the frost refin'd the whiter snow,
Incrusted hard." .... THOMSON.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

How is *New Brunswick* bounded? North by Upper Canada, south by the Bay of Fundy, east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and west by Upper Canada: the climate here is unhealthy; the soil barren: the chief trade of this cold dreary country is supported by occasional exports of timber, and the fisheries: the chief towns are *Frederic's Town* and *St. John's Town:* St. John's Town, stands at the mouth of that river on the Bay of Fundy: Frederic's Town is on the river St. John, about ninety miles up the country.

NOVA SCOTIA.

An isthmus connects *New Brunswick* with *Nova Scotia.* Nova Scotia is bounded on the north by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, south by the Atlantic Ocean, east by the Atlantic, and west by New Brunswick and the Bay of Fundy: James I. of England made a grant of this country to Sir William Alexander, hence the *name*, given by him in memory of his benefactor's country: it long continued transferable private property, but is now formally annexed to the government of Great Britain. What is the face of the country? It is extremely well wooded, and has timber of excellent quality for ship-building; there are many lakes and streams: some of the West India islands begin to have supplies of timber from Nova Scotia: the cold in this part of North America is excessive. What is the chief trade? The cod fishery, carried on along the coasts of Cape Sable; this fishery is very extensive and productive. *Halifax*, the capital of Nova Scotia, built by the English on the Bay of Chebucto, is a populous town, tolerably fortified, and has a good harbour, well calculated for the benefit of the fisheries. *Shelburne*, a town yet in its infancy, which stands on a commodious bay, has been built by emigrants from the United States, and is about three miles in circumference. *Annapolis*, though it possesses a noble harbour, is but a small place; the popula-

tion very inconsiderable. Cape Canso is the northern point of Nova Scotia, Cape Sable its southern point: the channel between Cape Canso and the island of Cape Breton, is called the Gut of Canso; it is only a mile over.

CHAPTER 63.

SPANISH AMERICA.

"The prospect varies; plains immense
Lie stretch'd below, interminable meads,
And vast savannas; where the wandering eye
Unfixt, is in a verdant ocean lost." .... THOMSON.

EAST AND WEST FLORIDA.

How are the Floridas bounded? North by Georgia, south by the Gulf of Mexico, east by the Atlantic Ocean, and west by Lousiana: Florida is noted for its beautiful plants and flowers, and its numerous herds of cattle: it was discovered by Sebastian Cabot: pearls are found on its coasts: immense savannas are seen here: the red and white cedar, pine, hiccory, and cypress wood, are plentiful. *Saint Augustin*, the capital of East Florida, is defended by a strong castle; and *Pensacola*, the capital of West Florida, has a safe and commodious harbour: lapis lazuli is found in the Floridas: there are copper and quicksilver mines: oranges and lemons grow wild in the fields or plains; and

mahogany is produced in East Florida: the luxuriance of the soil in Florida is almost proverbial. *Mobile*, a town of West Florida, was formerly of much greater importance than it is at present; it has a good harbour, and stands on the river Mobile which here falls into the sea.

NEW MEXICO.

"That gold for which unpitied Indians fell;
That gold, at once the snare and scourge of hell,
Thenceforth by righteous Heav'n was doom'd to shed
Unmingled curses on the spoiler's head."

MONTGOMERY.

How is New Mexico bounded? On the north by the savage nations, south by Old Mexico, east by Lousiana, and west by the Gulf of California, which gulf is sometimes called the Vermilion Sea: many wandering tribes of native Indians are here seen, and the majority of the population is composed of unsubdued native Americans: it lies in the temperate zone, and has three grand divisions, called New Leon, New Mexico Proper, and New Navarre: the face of the country is uncommonly beautiful: rock-salt and timber are here procured in great abundance. Which are the chief rivers? The Rio del Norde, and the river Colorado: the chief towns are Santa Fe, near the Rio del Norde, and Saint Antonio, to the west of that river; Saint Barbe is another populous, well-built town; there are rich silver mines in its vicinity: *Cineguilla* is a

settlement in the province of *Sonora*, where the greatest quantities of pure gold are found; it is a very populous place: *Cinaloa* is a province south-west of New Mexico, famed for its abundance of this precious metal: *Sonora*, also, has excellent and most productive gold and silver mines.

CHAPTER 63.

SPANISH AMERICA CONTINUED.

CALIFORNIA.

How is California bounded? North by New Mexico, south by the Pacific Ocean, east by the Gulf of California, and west by the Pacific Ocean: Cortez was the discoverer of this peninsula, and it was afterwards touched at by Sir Francis Drake, who called it New Albion: the Jesuits, in the seventeeth century, formed many settlements in this country: *St. Diego* is a good harbour, with excellent anchorage: *St. Juan* is another good town: the Spaniards claim California, which is annexed to the province of New Mexico: it contains some mines, and has an excellent pearl fishery on its coast.

OLD MEXICO.

> "Their steps were graves, o'er prostrate realms they trod,
> They worshipp'd mammon, while they vow'd to God;
> Let nobler bards in loftier numbers tell,
> How CORTEZ conquer'd, MONTEZUMA fell."
>
> MONTGOMERY.

How is Old Mexico (or New Spain) bounded? North by New Mexico; south by the Isthmus of Darien; east by the Gulf of Mexico, the Sea of Honduras, and the Carribean Sea; and west by the Pacific Ocean: Old Mexico abounds in mineral and metallic treasures; it is celebrated for its gold and silver mines, its quarries of marble, its porphyry, and jasper; the amethyst and torquoise stone are also found in Old Mexico: indigo, logwood, cochineal, and cocoa, are exported thence: its mountainous districts are interspersed with rich valleys, and the mahogany tree thickly shades the shores of Campeachy: guiacum, jalup, sassafras, and other eminently useful drugs, are found in this country: the present inhabitants of Old Mexico are a mixed race of Spaniards, Creoles, Mulattoes, and native Indians: Mexico is generally acknowledged to be the most populous part of the Spanish dominions in America. How is Old Mexico divided? Into twenty-three districts, and three large provinces, which are called *Mexico Proper*, *Guadalajara Proper*, and *Guatimala Proper*: *Honduras*, the most southern district in Old

Mexico, is uncommonly fertile, but thinly inhabited: *Valladolid*, *Truxillo* (a sea-port on the Gulf of Honduras), *Gracio a Dios*, and *Saint Jago*, are the chief places in Honduras: the country has forests of logwood and mahogany. Which are the chief rivers in Old Mexico? The Hermosa, St. John's River, the Gujalva, Zacatula, and many others: not any of these rivers are long in circuit, but the Guadalaxara has a longer course, and a romantic cataract. Which are the most important Mexican lakes? Nicaragua, Chapala, and the Lake of Mexico, or as it is frequently called, Tetzeuco: Lake Nicaragua communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by the river Saint Juan; at the south of this lake is the town of Nicaragua; the lake is well stocked with fish, but is infested by crocodiles: the surrounding province is noted for cochineal: Tetzeuco, or the Lake of Mexico, has a town of the same name built on its banks, about or within twenty miles of Mexico: Tetzeuco is inhabited by the Spaniards and Indians: the Lake of Chapala is sixty miles long: a plague has lately depopulated the city of Mexico, twenty thousand being carried off by it.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR A FEW TOWNS IN THE VICE-ROYALTY OF OLD MEXICO.

Mexico, once a most magnificent city, in the time of the emperor Montezuma was subdued and

destroyed by Cortez, the enterprising Spaniard; it was rebuilt by the Spaniards, and is now the most beautiful town in North America; it contains many churches and monasteries, the Catholic religion being professed: Mexico is the centre of the trade carried on between Spanish America, Europe, and the West Indies: the most wealthy inhabitants of this city are the goldsmiths, whose profits are enormous: the gold and silver for the use of the Spanish monarchy has been hitherto coined in the city of Mexico; and here is deposited the king of Spain's fifth upon the mines. *Acapulco* and *Vera Cruz*, are the chief ports for Mexican exportation: the revenue accruing to the crown of Spain from this province has been computed at one million sterling. *Puebla de los Angelos*, is a good town, with a population of sixty thousand. *Guadalaxara*, has many rich mines in its neighbourhood, and is supposed to contain about thirty thousand inhabitants. *Guatimala*, once a celebrated town, has been depopulated and destroyed by an earthquake; its vicinity produces the finest indigo. The most delightfully fertile province in Old Mexico is *Nicaragua*. *New Guatimala* is building near the ruins of the old town.

Mexico for ages was famed as an independent empire before its conquest by the Spaniards: the religion of the Mexicans was an idolatrous worship, far less mild in principle than that of

the Peruvians; the sacrifices of human beings to their gods were very common, and the number thus annually destroyed is said to be twenty thousand; but we would hope the account has been exaggerated: at present the professed faith is the Roman Catholic, and there are few places where the churches and altars are more profusely decorated than in Mexico.

The animals peculiar to America are few: the moose deer, or American elk, is hunted in Canada, and the flesh eaten by the Indians; the skin makes buff leather, snow shoes for the Indians, and is useful in forming their canoes: the elk grows to the height of seven feet, it is a swift, strong, timid, and inoffensive animal: the rein-deer is found in America in a perfectly wild state, and is called the caribou, by the Indian tribes: the Canada porcupine is taken by the trading Indians in those parts, who eat the flesh, and trim the edges of their deer-skin clothing with the quills of the porcupine, so arranged that they resemble fringe: there are some wild horses in America; the breed was originally introduced by the Spaniards, and it has since spread over both the continents: the ass also was brought thither by that people, and has since run wild in great numbers: every domestic animal was unknown in America, till introduced by the followers of Cortez and Pizarro: the otter

is frequently seen in the northern parts of America; this amphibious animal is there called the *minx;* its fur is soft, and shorter than that of the beaver.

CHAPTER 64.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The winds were hush'd, the tempest's banner furl'd,
He glanc'd upon the undiscover'd world:
Luxurious plants in spacious meadows bloom'd;
The tangled forests then impervious gloom'd;
Extensive lakes, huge foaming cataracts roar;
Deep mighty waters gird the craggy shore:
Commerce and industry's energic form,
These wilds shall cultivate, these plains adorn.
Glory awaits thee, strains of grateful praise,
Repeat Columbus to the latest days.
See, at thy bidding, growing states appear,
And date their fame from this eventful year!

TABLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

COLUMBIA.—*Washington.*

PENSYLVANIA.—*Philadelphia*, Pittsburgh, Carlisle, German Town.

NEW YORK.—*New York*, Albany, Hudson.

MASSACHUSETS.—*Boston.*

DISTRICT OF MAINE.—*Portland*, Belfast.

RHODE ISLAND, and PROVIDENCE PLANTATION.—*Newport*, Providence.

CONNECTICUT.—*New London*, Hartford, Newhaven.

VERMONT.—*Windsor*, Rutland, Bennington.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Portsmouth*.

DELAWARE.—*Dover*, Newcastle.

MARYLAND.—*Annapolis*, Baltimore.

NEW JERSEY.—*Burlington*, Trenton, Perth-Amboy.

VIRGINIA.—*Richmond*, James Town, Williamsburgh.

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Ralegh*, Newbern, Edenton.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Charles Town*, Columbia.

GEORGIA.—*Louisville*, Augusta, Savannah.

TENASSEE.—*Knoxville*, Nashville, Jonesborough.

KENTUCKY.—*Lexington*, Frankfort.

To the above sixteen States, are added as subject to the American Government,

LOUSIANIA.—*New Orleans*, New Madrid, St. Louis.

OHIO.—*Chillicothe*, Marietta.

WESTERN TERRITORY.—*Gallipoli*.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF THE CHIEF TOWNS IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Latitude.		Longitude.	
	Deg.	*Min.*	*Deg.*	*Min.*
WASHINGTON, ..	38	57 N.	70	0 West.
PHILADELPHIA, ..	39	57 N.	75	8 West.
NEW YORK, ...	40	40 N.	74	11 West.
BOSTON, ...	42	22 N.	70	59 West.
PORTLAND, about	47	0 N.	70	30 West.
NEWPORT, ...	41	30 N.	71	15 West.
NEW LONDON, ..	41	25 N.	72	10 West.
WINDSOR, ...	43	27 N.	72	40 West.
PORTSMOUTH, ..	43	5 N.	70	42 West.
DOVER, ...	39	10 N.	75	34 West.
ANNAPOLIS, ...	39	0 N.	76	48 West.
BURLINGTON, ...	40	17 N.	75	10 West.
RICHMOND, ...	37	35 N.	77	55 West.
RALEGH, ...	35	40 N.	78	52 West.
CHARLESTOWN, .	32	42 N.	80	0 West.
LOUISVILLE, ...	32	42 N.	82	17 West.
KNOXVILLE, ...	35	58 N.	84	8 West.
LEXINGTON, ...	38	5 N.	84	55 West.
FRANKFORT, ...	38	10 N.	85	10 West.
NEW ORLEANS,	29	58 N.	89	59 West.
CHILLICOTHE, ...	39	14 N.	83	8 West.
MARIETTA, ...	39	18 N.	81	44 West.
GALLIPOLI, ...	38	30 N.	81	30 West.

CHAPTER 65.

SUMMARY OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE United States of America, which now collectively form one great empire, with a population of seven millions of people, were formerly considered as a part of the British dominions: in the early part of George the 3d's reign, king of England, a war broke out between England and America, occasioned by some political differences, which, after a contest of eight years, ended in the total separation of the States from the British government, and their acknowledgment as an independent power by all European nations: a medal struck by the Americans in the opening of the contest, shews the spirit and energy displayed by a rising people; it represented a wounded snake divided into thirteen pieces, the motto, "*Join or Die*:" each State has now its peculiar government: the high legislative authority for all the States is vested in two councils; and the executive authority in a president: the English language is the mother-tongue of the United States, most of them having been originally settled by the English; and our laws are the ground-work of those in America: great encouragement is given to literature; and commerce, though yet in its infancy, is daily improving: the Americans excel in the art of ship-building.

COLUMBIA,

Is a district or state lately ceded to the American government by the states of Virginia and Maryland, for the purpose of building a town called *Washington*, which is to supersede Philadelphia as the seat of legislative and executive government: the streets and squares of this city were planned out in 1792, but the work does not advance as rapidly as might be expected, though the town is in a rising state: the houses are built with freestone found in the adjoining mountains: the country is famed for blue slate, coal, limestone, and marble; and *Washington*, so named in honour of the great American general, is most advantageously situated upon the river *Potomak*.

PENSYLVANIA.

How is Pensylvania bounded? North by Lake Erie and the state of New York, south by Maryland and Delaware, east by New Jersey, and west by the state of Ohio. Which are its chief rivers? The Susquehanna, Scuilquil, and Delaware. Who settled this state? It was granted to William Penn by Charles II. of England, in lieu of a debt due from that government to Penn, who purchased the land of the Indians for a mere trifle; won their confidence by his honesty and plain-dealing; and, after planning, gradually raised one of the finest cities in the world, viz. *Philadelphia:* till very lately this

town was the supreme seat of government for the United States; it has a state-house, custom-house, public observatory, and a college, or as it is sometimes called, university: the prevailing religious opinion in Philadelphia is Quakerism: the yellow fever frequently makes dreadful ravages here. *Pittsburgh*, built in the west of Pensylvania, on the plan of Philadelphia, is a town of growing importance, and the great thoroughfare to the Ohio settlements; by its nearness to the rivers Ohio and Mississipi, it communicates and carries on a commerce with New Orleans and New Madrid, connecting also the trade of Philadelphia with that of the western country. *Carlisle*, situated near the river Susquehanna, has a college and a court-house, and is tolerably populous.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

How is the state of New York bounded? North by Canada; south by Pensylvania; east by Vermont, Massachusets, and Connecticut; and west by the Lakes Erie, and Ontario: New York is divided from Vermont by Lake Champlain, and Lake George. Which are its chief rivers? The Hudson and Mohawk: the Dutch and Swedes were the original settlers of this country; the English acquired it in the reign of Charles II.: this province contains twenty-one counties: it is, generally speaking, a mountainous district: wheat is its staple commodity:

the capital, *New York*, is built on York Island, at the confluence of the rivers Hudson and East River: York Island is about one mile broad, and fifteen long: New York has many handsome buildings, and is a very gay city. *Albany*, is a large populous town, well adapted for commercial purposes, to which its situation on the river Hudson not a little contributes: it is the grand magazine for the trade between Canada and the lakes; and the resort of many foreigners who are desirous to push their fortune. *Hudson*, is a town of rising opulence; ships of the largest size load and unload there: it is noted for its distilleries, and spermaceti works. *Ticonderaga*, was a fort erected between the lakes Champlain and George: it is now a mere ruinous heap, but was celebrated, and frequently mentioned in the history of the last American war. *Crown Point*, to the north, was also an object of contention during this war. *Huntingdon* and *Southampton* are sea-ports in the province of New York, upon Long Island.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETS, WHICH INCLUDES THE DISTRICT OF MAINE.

How is Massachusets bounded? North by Vermont and New Hampshire, south by Connecticut and Rhode Island, east by Massachusets' Bay, and west by New York: this state, once a part of New England, was founded by the persecuted puritans, in the reign of our

Charles II.: it is the most populous part of the United States: what the Dutch and Venetians once were for Europe, the Bostoners are now for North America, viz. the common exporters and carriers of merchandise. Which are the chief rivers? The Connecticut is the only noted one. Which are the principal sources of trade in this, and the adjoining states of Vermont, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island? Good iron-mines, valuable timber, of which the chief kinds are the oak, cedar, chestnut, and walnut; sassafras, so useful in medicine, abounds here: ship-building is carried on by contract to a very great extent; the ships are bought by foreign states, and for swift sailing exceed all others: many of the sea-ports, in what formerly went by the general name of New England, are connected with this trade: there is also an extensive cod, mackarel, and whale fishery. Which are the chief New England sea-ports? Boston, Salem, Portsmouth, Newport, Newhaven, Providence, Belfast, and New London. *Boston*, the chief town in the state of Massachusets, is the birth place of the great Franklin: the harbour is good, the trade flourishing, and the manufactures extensive. *Portland*, in Maine, is situated on a peninsula at the entrance of Casco Bay; it possesses a light-house, good fort, and battery. *Belfast*, in Maine, on the west of Penobscot Bay, is a good harbour, though inferior to Portland.

RHODE ISLAND, INCLUDING PROVIDENCE PLANTATION.

How is Rhode Island bounded? North by the state of Massachusets, south by the Atlantic, east by the Atlantic, and west by Connecticut: the state of *Rhode Island* and *Providence Plantation,* is celebrated for its iron and lime-stone, the mildness and salubrity of the air: the rivers *Providence* and *Taunton,* with many other streams, water this state. *Newport,* the chief town in Rhode Island, is noted for its considerable trade, flourishing college or academy, safe, and most beautiful harbour; many hundred vessels clear out from thence annually. *Providence,* on the river Providence, is the oldest built town in Rhode Island; it possesses a good foreign and inland trade, chiefly carried on by the Quakers.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

How is Connecticut bounded? North by the state of Massachusets, south by the Atlantic, east by Rhode Island, and west by New York. Which are its chief rivers? The Connecticut and the Thames. *New London,* the capital of Connecticut, is a good sea-port, defended by two forts; it has a good West Indian trade, and lies on the river Thames. *Hartford,* is a flourishing town, most romantically situated on the banks of the Connecticut; it is celebrated for its glass, and iron works. *Newhaven,* situated on a bay, trades largely with the islands in the Gulf of

Mexico, and the province of New York; it has a commodious harbour, and some elegant public buildings.

STATE OF VERMONT.

How is Vermont bounded? North by Canada, south by Massachusets, east by New Hampshire, west by New York. Which are its chief rivers? The river Onion, and the Connecticut. *Windsor*, on the Connecticut, is the present capital of Vermont, a small but improving place. *Rutland*, is a tolerably well-built town, and has long been the seat of legislature for the state of Vermont, till of late years it was transferred to Windsor. *Bennington*, lies at the foot of the Green Mountains, it is the largest and oldest town in this district.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

How is New Hampshire bounded? North by Canada, south by Massachusets, east by the district of Maine, and west by Vermont. Which are its chief rivers? The Connecticut, the Salmon, and Pisquataqua: *Portsmouth*, the capital of New Hampshire, has a fine harbour, the sole sea-port in this state; it lies on the river Pisquataqua, and about two miles from the main ocean.

STATE OF DELAWARE.

How is Delaware bounded? North by Pensylvania, south by Maryland, east by Delaware

Bay, west by Maryland: Delaware is considered a very unhealthy country; intermitting fevers are prevalent: the Swedes were its first settlers: the chief articles of traffic in this state, are corn, and flour. *Dover*, is the capital of Delaware, situated on Jones's Creek, within a few miles of Delaware Bay; it carries on a corn trade with Philadelphia. *Newcastle*, settled by the Swedes, lies on the river Delaware: it is thinly inhabited, and has a very small number of houses: the chief rivers of this state are the Delaware, and the Milford.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

How is Maryland bounded? North by Pensylvania, south by Chesapeake Bay, east by Delaware, and west by Virginia: Maryland has the advantage of several navigable rivers, and Chesakeake Bay is most conveniently situated for foreign commerce: the climate is mild and healthy: this state was settled by Lord Baltimore. Which are the staple commodities? Wheat, iron, and tobacco; Virginia tobacco was formerly particularly famous, but that of Maryland is now thought equally good. Which are the chief Maryland rivers? The Potomack, Severn, and Patuxent. *Annapolis*, though the capital of Maryland, is much smaller than Baltimore; it lies at the mouth of the river Severn, which falls into Chesapeake Bay: it is, however, a neat, healthy, and wealthy place, and the seat of government. *Baltimore*, lies on the river

Pelapsee, which falls into Chesapeake Bay: it is a very large, populous, and extensively trading town: there are many iron works in the adjoining country.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

How is New Jersey bounded? North by New York, south by Delaware Bay, east by the Atlantic Ocean, and west by Pensylvania: It was given by Charles II. with the province of New York, to his brother James II. and afterwards sold by James to Sir George Carteret, who having large estates in the Isle of Jersey, named this newly-acquired territory, New Jersey. Which are the chief rivers? The Delaware, the Raritan, and the Passwaick, which has a famous cataract. *Burlington*, the capital of New Jersey, is a good port on the Delaware; it has an excellent harbour, and the town is chiefly inhabited by Quakers: there is little foreign trade carried on from the state of New Jersey, as the towns of New York and Philadelphia, in general, supply foreign merchandise and foreign commodities. *Trenton*, though of little political importance, is the largest town in New Jersey; it has an academy, and lies on the Delaware. *Perth Amboy*, is a port with a good harbour, lying at the mouth of the Raritan.

CHAPTER 66.

UNITED STATES CONTINUED.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

How is Virginia bounded? North by Maryland, and Pensylvania, south by North Carolina, east by Chesapeake Bay, and west by Kentucky: tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn (or maize), are grown here: the English colonized Virginia, and built one of its towns (James Town): the Virginians are good agriculturists; abundance of the finest and most valuable timber grows in this country; and here is the great licking place, whither deer and buffaloes resort to lick the earth and saline water. Which are the chief Virginian rivers? The Potomac, James River, York River, and the Rappahannoc. *Richmond*, on James River, is the capital of Virginia; a handsome well-built town: ships of great burden can only come within twenty miles of this town, as far as City Point. *James Town*, a neat, but very small place. *Williamsburg*, once the capital of this state, and the seat of government, now much decayed: Virginia is noted for the exquisitely beautiful plumage of its birds; the humming-bird, in particular, is a native of this state: its horned cattle are numerous; and the best American horses are bred here: serpents abound; and here, as in the more southern states, is found the destructive

rattle-snake: an immense morass, called the Great Dismal Swamp, dividing Virginia on the south, from North Carolina, is covered with underbrush wood, large pine, cypress, juniper, and oak trees; it is the resort of wild beasts, and some parts of it are, in the wet seasons, quite overflowed with water.

NORTH CAROLINA.

How is North Carolina bounded? North by Virginia, and the Great Dismal Swamp, south by South Carolina, east by the Atlantic Ocean, and west by the Tenassee government or state: the vegetation in both the Carolinas is quick, and the climate mild, but peculiarly unhealthy; fevers prevail in the summer to an alarming degree: there are forests of the American pine, and hiccory nut: cotton is cultivated in the Carolinas; tobacco and ginseng grown; and a brisk trade is now open with the Indian nations situated to the west of these provinces. Which are the chief rivers of North Carolina? The Nuse, the Pamlico, the Catawba, and the Cape Fear river. *Ralegh*, or *Raleigh*, so named in honour of the celebrated Sir Walter, who, in the time of Elizabeth, sailed up Roanoke inlet, and settled the adjoining coasts, has many handsome buildings, but its distance from the sea is the grand objection to it as a capital. *Newbern*, is the largest town in North Carolina, and trades with success in tar, pitch, and turpentine. *Edenton*,

is well situated for trade on Albemarle Sound, but is a very small town, and now in a declining state; the oak, cypress, and pine, grow to an immense height in the environs of Edenton: to the south side of Albemarle Sound lies the Little Dismal Swamp.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

How is South Carolina bounded? North by North Carolina; south by Georgia, and the Atlantic; east by the Atlantic; west by Georgia. Which are the chief rivers? The Savannah, the Santee, the Saluda, and the Cangaree. *Charlestown*, is a good port on the confluence of two small streams, the Cooper and Ashley; its harbour is excellent: the yellow fever generally appears here in summer, rendering the town almost desolate; the inhabitants who have the means, remove from the fear of infection to Sullivan's Island, the strong sea breezes of which have a renovating effect: in the Carolinas the heats are in summer excessive, they in some measure engender disease: the island of Port Royal, on the coast of South Carolina, well known, as the space between it and the continent forms Charlestown harbour. *Columbia*, though now the seat of government, is much inferior to Charlestown in size and population. The Carolinas were settled in the reign of Charles II. of England, and so called in honour of him (Carolus): much rice is grown there, and trade

is chiefly carried on with the West Indies, and the Northern States.

GEORGIA.

How is Georgia bounded? North by the Tenassee government, south by the Floridas, east by the Atlantic Ocean, west by Louisiania. Georgia is not so fruitful as the Carolinas, it abounds in woods, morasses, and swamps: it was settled by the English in 1732: rice and indigo are peculiarly the objects of cultivation in this province. Which are the chief Georgian rivers? The Savannah, and the Saint Mary's.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR SOME OF THE GEORGIAN TOWNS.

Augusta, is well situated for trade on the river Savannah, it lies in a plain on its bank, and has long been considered as the capital of the province; but the American government, in 1795, appointed *Louisville* as the future capital, and the records and other state papers were accordingly removed thither. *Louisville*, the present capital of Georgia, lies south-west of Augusta, is an opulent town, and has a good seminary for learning, founded by the celebrated Mr. Whitfield, called Huntingdon-college. *Savannah*, was severely injured by fire in the year 1796: it lies advantageously at the mouth of the river Savannah: forests of oak, mulberry, pine, and the hiccory tree, are to be seen in the south of Georgia, and the separation of Georgia from East Florida is formed by the great swamp,

called *Owaquafenoga,* which is three hundred miles in circuit, and resembles in wet seasons an inland sea.

TENASSEE GOVERNMENT, AND GOVERNMENT OF KENTUCKY.

How is the Tenassee country bounded? North by Kentucky, south by Georgia, east by North Carolina, west by Louisiania. Which are its chief rivers? The Tenassee, the Holston, and the Cumberland river: the soil of Tenassee is rich, and uncommonly productive, as is that of Kentucky; tobacco, flax, rice, and ginseng are cultivated: the great Cumberland mountain, extending nearly thirty miles, divides Tenassee into an eastern and a western part; it is of a formidable height, and the iron hills lie to the west of this state; it was settled by emigrants from Virginia and Pensylvania, in the early part of the reign of George III. *Knoxville,* is the seat of government, it has a college called Blount College: Knoxville, lies on the river Holston, and has a communication by post with every part of the United States. *Nashville,* lies on the river Cumberland. *Jonesborough,* lies near the foot of the Iron Mountains, it is increasing in population.

KENTUCKY.

How is Kentucky bounded? North by the Western Territory, south by Tenassee, east by Virginia, west by Louisiania. Which are its

chief rivers? The Green River, Ohio, and the Red River; there are many others, most of them navigable for boats. *Kentucky*, has a most fertile soil, it was purchased by the Virginians from the Indians, 1775, and afterwards made an independent state: this country has plenty of good timber; the sugar-maple is a tree peculiar to Kentucky; the flowers are here of wonderful variety and beauty of tint; iron and lead are found; the rivers produce the best fish, trout in particular; in the mountainous part of this state, ginseng is found, which makes an article of trade with the Chinese, who highly value it; wheat and maize are grown. *Frankfort*, the chief town, lies on the river Kentucky. *Lexington*, on the river Elkhorn, was once the capital of Kentucky; its trade is very considerable; it has a court-house and university or college.

LOUISIANIA.

How is Louisiania bounded? On the north by the Indian nations, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico, on the east by West Florida and the United States, on the west by New Mexico: this province, lately ceded to the United States, produces the finest fruits in abundance; it is noted for flowery meadows and forests, which rival any in America; the ash, mulberry, walnut, and cedar tree grow here. Louisiania, is intersected by many noble rivers; it produces hemp,

flax, indigo, and tobacco, and has two annual crops of rice and maize, or Indian corn; timber of fine and valuable quality grows here: it was settled by the French under Lewis XIV. in the eighteenth century, and named after him. *New Orleans*, the capital of Louisiania, was built in 1720, during the regency of the Duke of Orleans; the climate is excellent, the soil good; it trades with the West India islands, and stands advantageously at the mouth of the Mississippi. *New Madrid*, is a newly-planned town on the Mississippi; it is expected to be one day a place of general trade, as the commerce of the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the Illinois will be here centured: the roebuck is very common in Louisiania, the inhabitants of this country live in a great measure on its flesh.

TERRITORY OF OHIO.

How is Ohio bounded? North by the lakes Michigan and Erie, south by the Ohio, east by Pensylvania and Indiana, west by the Western Territory: its chief towns are Chillicothe and Marietta; Chillicothe is the seat of government, and Marietta contains about two hundred houses: Detroit is a fort where coarse European goods are bartered with the Indians for furs and deer skins.

THE WESTERN TERRITORY.

The Western Territory is bounded on the north by Lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron; south by Kentucky; east by Ohio Territory;

west by the Mississippi. *Gallipoli*, a French colony, is the chief town. *Saint Mary*, on the strait which connects Lake Superior with Lake Huron, is a factory belonging to Montreal, which has store-houses and a boat-yard.

CHAPTER 67.

TABLE OF NORTH AMERICAN ISLANDS.

NEWFOUNDLAND. Placentia, Bonavista, St. John's, —English.

Cape Breton. Louisburgh.—English.

Saint John's. Charlotte Town.—English.

The Bermudas. Saint George.—English.

The Bahamas. Nassau, Guanahani.—English.

The Elizabeth Isles, belong to Massachusett's Bay.

Martha's Vineyard, ditto.

Nantucket, ditto.

Islands of Koppawac, ditto.

Isle of Cannonicut, to Rhode Island.

Isle of Prudence, ditto.

SEAS AND GULFS SURROUNDING NORTH AMERICA.

Atlantic, Arctic Sea, Bay of Fundy, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Hudson's Bay, Baffin's Bay, James's Bay, Bristol Bay, Nootka Sound, Gulf of California, North Pacific Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, Sea of Honduras, Carribean Sea, Spanish Main, Chesapeake Bay, Delaware Bay, Massachusett's Bay, Gulf of Nicova, of Papagyo, of Teguantepec.

LAKES AND RIVERS IN NORTH AMERICA.

Lakes—Superior, Huron, Erie, Ontario, Michigan, Wennipeg, Arabasca, Great Slave Lake, Lake Clair, Buffalo Lake, Cogead Lake, Minatoba, Doegg, Nicaragua, Sturgeon Lake, White Bear Lake, Lake of Mexico, Lake of Chapala.

Rivers—St. Lawrence, Mississippi, Ohio, Hudson's River, Susquehanna, Deleware, Potomac, Savannah, James's River, Illinois, Missouri, Rio-Bravo.

CAPES IN NORTH AMERICA.

Icy Cape, Cape Prince of Wales, Cape Rodney, Cape Edgecombe, Cape Blanco, Cape Florida, Cape Saint Lucas, Cape Roman, Cape Fear, Cape Lookout, Cape Hattras, Cape Cod, Cape Sable, Morro Hermosa.

THE CHIEF MOUNTAINS IN NORTH AMERICA.

The Apalachian Mountains, or *Allegany Mountains*, extending from New York to Georgia, at the back of the United States. *The Stony Mountains*, in the Savage Nations. *The Green Mountains*, in Vermont. *The Lady Mountains*, in Canada. *The White Mountains*, in New Hampshire. *The Blue Mountain Ridge*, in New Jersey.

CHIEF STRAITS IN NORTH AMERICA.

Davis's Straits, between Greenland and the North Coast of America. *Hudson's Straits*,

between Labrador and the northern part of America. *Bhering's Straits*, between Asia and America. *The Straits of Belleisle*, between Newfoundland and New Britain. *The Straits of Frobisher. The Straits of Cumberland. Wager's Straits.*

TABLE OF WEST INDIAN ISLANDS.

THE GREAT ANTILLES.

Cuba. Saint Jago, and Havannah.—Spaniards.

Jamaica. Kingston, Spanish Town, Port Royal.—English.

Domingo. Saint Domingo, Port au Prince.—Free Island.

Porto Rico. Porto Rico.—Spaniards.

THE LITTLE ANTILLES.

Margarita. Mon Padre.—Spaniards.

Blanco, Tortuga, Orchilla, Buenos-Ayres, Curassou (English), *Oruba, St. Catherine, Albuquerque, St. Andros, Catalona, Rocca.*

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Anguilla.—English.

Saint Eustatia. The Bay.—English.

Saint Bartholomew.—English.

Saint Kitt's. Basse Terre.—English.

Barbuda.—English.

Antigua. Saint John's.—English.

Montserrat. Plymouth.—English.

Nevis. Charles Town.—English.
Guadaloupe. Basse Terre.—English.
Saint Martin's.—Dutch.
Saba.—Dutch.
Deseada.
Marigalante.—English.
Dominica. Rousseau, Charlotte Town.—English.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

Martinico. Saint Peter's, Fort Royal.—English.
Saint Lucia. Carenage.—French.
Saint Vincent. Kingstown.—English.
Granada. Saint George.—English.
Barbadoes. Bridgetown.—English.
Tobago. Scarborough.—English.
Trinidad. Saint Joseph.—English.

THE VIRGIN ISLES.

Saint Thomas.—English.
Cammanoes.—English.
Tortola (the capital).—English.
Saint John.—English.
Saint Croix.—English.
Virginia-Gordo.—English.
Anegada.—English.

There are nearly thirty Virgin Isles which are the property of the English: many of them are merely sugar plantations.

The products of the West India islands are, coffee, sugar, cotton, ginger, timber, indigo, and tobacco.

CHAPTER 68.

THE West India islands are too numerous to allow of separate consideration in this work; a general sketch of climate will suffice, and we shall just touch upon the most noted islands in the Gulf of Mexico: *Jamaica*, *Cuba*, *St. Domingo* or *Haiti*, *Porto Rico*, *Barbadoes*, *Guadaloupe*, and *Martinico*.

As the West Indies lie within the tropics, the heat is excessive, but the trade winds, which blow from the sea, prove a refreshing alleviation of it: so impetuous and sudden are the rains, that they come down as vast floods: the wet and dry seasons are the only varieties of that nature known in these islands: the trees are clothed throughout the year with verdure: cold, frost, and snow, are here unknown; but in August, hurricanes, the bane of the planter, are frequent, and their effects instantaneous, and terribly destructive; fields of sugar canes are sometimes suddenly whirled away, and scattered in the air; whole plantations torn up, and totally destroyed. Sugar is the staple commodity of all the islands, and cotton is generally cultivated.

ISLE OF JAMAICA.

Jamaica, the property of the English, was discovered by Columbus, and was long in the hands of the Spaniards; but in 1656 it was taken

from them by the British: it is one hundred and sixty miles from east to west, and being naturally less fertile than the other great Antilles, requires more assiduous cultivation: its population is about twenty-seven thousand: the established religion is that of the Church of England; and the British appoint a governor here, who is generally a man of high rank: Indian and Guinea corn grow in Jamaica, but not any European grain: the pimento trees (bearing Jamaica pepper) grow spontaneously in most parts of the island; they form groves of the most delightful fragrancy; these trees rise to the height of eighteen feet, their leaves are a deep green, which is enlivened in the months of July and August by a profusion of white flowers; the leaves are of equal fragrance with the fruit, and thence is distilled a kind of oil of cloves, much used by Europeans in medicine: the *ceiba*, or wild cotton-tree, is another remarkable growth of this island. Edwards, from whom these extracts of Jamaica are chiefly taken, tells us, the stem of the ceiba is so immense, that a boat, capable of receiving one hundred people, was made by merely hollowing it concave. Which are the chief exports of Jamaica? Sugar, rum, molasses, pepper, ginger, coffee, cocoa, planks of the mahogany, and manchineel tree, physical, and dyeing drugs: Jamaica has some good harbours. The Maroons form too prominent a part, even in a sketch of Jamaica, to be passed over wholly

unnoticed. Who are the Maroons? They were originally Spanish slaves, and when the Spaniards left the island, these negroes, with the native spirit of independence, retired to the woods, carrying on from thence a kind of marauding, harassing war with the English planters: after many struggles they are now reduced to obedience, and the most violent among them have been removed to Nova Scotia. *Kingston*, *Spanish Town*, and *Port Royal*, are the chief places in the island.

CUBA.

Cuba is a large and most fruitful island, in possession of the Spaniards, and discovered by Columbus: it is seven hundred miles from east to west: it has forests of ebony, mahogany, cedar, and cotton trees: the finest flavoured tobacco is produced in this island: Cuba is a hilly country: it has several convenient harbours: birds of the greatest variety abound here. At *Havannah*, the present capital of the island, the Spanish galleons (a fleet laden with gold and silver) collect on their return to Spain. The chief towns of Cuba are *Havannah*, *St. Jago*, and *Santa Cruz*.

ST. DOMINGO, HISPANIOLA, OR HAITI.

This island is three hundred and fifty miles long: it is one of the most fruitful islands in the world; and was at first possessed by the Spani-

ards solely, then the French engrossed the greater part to the west of the island, but with the exception of the town of St. Domingo, which now appertains to the French: an independent Negro government is at present formed in the island called the *empire of Haiti*, the ancient name of the place. To understand how this happened, it will be necessary to premise that the united population of the Negro slaves, and free people of colour, amounted to above five hundred thousand, while their tyrants the whites, did not exceed thirty thousand eight hundred odd: the native blacks, exasperated at some grievances, rose upon the French, and, after a contention of some years, have succeeded in nearly expelling them from the island, whence they drew immense riches: a black of African extraction, called Toussaint, became the chief leader of his countrymen, and was long the opponent of the French forces sent out by Bonaparte for the reduction of the natives; but unable to withstand regular, well-disciplined troops, he was obliged to come to terms; and the French, soon after charging him with treasonable practices, he was seized, sent loaded with chains to France, and died there most miserably in a dungeon: his friends and abettors, Christophe and Dessalines (Negroes) escaped. Affairs soon took a new turn; disease, and the power of the climate, hastily thinned the French ranks in Saint Domingo; and Dessalines returned, routed the French, and was

then known and acknowledged as emperor of Haiti, under the name of Jacques I.: a war with his own chiefs ensued, Dessalines was killed, and Christophe chosen emperor in his room. *Saint Domingo* and *Port au Prince* are the chief towns.

PORTO RICO.

Porto Rico, now in the hands of the Spaniards, was discovered by Columbus: the products are much the same as the other West India islands: this island is mountainous, well watered by springs and streams, and there are some mines of gold and silver, though now in a neglected state. *Porto Rico* is the chief town.

BARBADOES.

Barbadoes, in the possession of the English, is the nearest to Europe of all the West India islands: its sugar is of the sweetest and whitest quality; it is also famed for a peculiar produce called Barbadoes tar: the country produces little wood: ginger, cotton, rum, and sugar, are exported. *Bridge Town*, the capital, has good wharfs and quays: it lies in Carlisle Bay, is extremely populous, and has a college founded by Colonel Codrington.

GUADALOUPE,

Belonging to the English: here is a volcano and sulphur pits: indigo, coffee, ginger, sugar, and cotton, are the chief commodities: Guada-

loupe is divided into two parts by a narrow channel which is ferried over. *Basse Terre*, the capital, is defended by a citadel, and is reckoned a good port.

MARTINIQUE.

Martinique is a very valuable island: the country is mountainous, and the tropical fruits here, as in Barbadoes, are abundant: the population is great, and the harbours good. *Saint Peter's* and *Fort Royal* are the two chief towns, but Fort Trinity and Fort Moulliage are by no means despicable: Fort Royal has an excellent harbour.

CHAPTER 69.

SUMMARY OF THE NORTH AMERICAN ISLANDS WHICH ARE UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITAIN.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

NEWFOUNDLAND is a large, barren, and excessively cold island, covered with snow for half the year, yet the short summer heat is violent: it is celebrated for its extensive cod fisheries, which are said to employ fourteen thousand seamen; the fishing season commences in May, and ends in September: those engaged on the island in these employments are about ten thousand, but in winter few families remain, perhaps their

number is four or five hundred: the towns on the coast are, in fact, only fishing stations: the cod caught here is cured, dried, and then exported to England, and other parts of Europe: the interior of Newfoundland has never yet been penetrated: Sebastian Cabot was the discoverer of this island: timber grows in plenty: the Newfoundland dogs, an active and hardy breed, are employed by the families resident in the island in bringing down wood for fuel to the coasts; these dogs are peculiarly faithful, can fetch and carry at the word of command, and are endued with wonderful sagacity; they can swim and dive well; are naturally fond of fish, either raw or dried: Newfoundland has a governor appointed by the British. *St. John's*, *Placentia*, and *Bonavista*, are its chief towns or stations.

CAPE BRETON.

Cape Breton was discovered by the French, and is separated from Nova Scotia by the strait of Canso: this island is barren; the climate always foggy; and deep snows cover for many months the scanty vegetation: the cod fishery is the support of the inhabitants, which begins here in April, and ends in December; the cod caught here is of superior flavour: the island is more thinly peopled than formerly. *Louisburgh*, the capital, has an excellent harbour.

ST. JOHN'S, OR PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLE.

St. John's, or Prince Edward's Island, has a population of about five thousand: the soil is more fertile, and the natural products more abundant, than either Newfoundland, or Cape Breton: it is well watered by fine rivers, and well wooded. *Charlotte Town* on the *Hillsburg* is the chief place.

N.B. Miquelan and Saint Pierre, with Anticosti, all barren isles in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, are used for the purpose of salting and drying fish: on the coast of Anticosti, good cod is found.

THE BERMUDAS.

> "By the gay borders of Bermuda's isles,
> Where spring with everlasting verdure shines."

The Bermudas were discovered by Bermudas, a Spaniard: they are frequently called Sommers' Isles, from Sir George Sommers being there shipwrecked, in the year 1609: they at present are English property: many of these islands are uninhabited; eight are known by the names of *Saint George*, *Saint David's*, *Somerset*, *Ireland*, *Cooper*, *Long Island*, *Bird Isle*, and *Nonsuch*. St. George's island has *St. George*, a tolerable town upon it, which is the capital of the Bermudas: St. David's and Cooper have several villages in each, and the other islands are merely used as farms. What is the climate of the Ber-

mudas? It is of the finest, mildest, nature; perpetual spring reigns here; the trees are always green; the music of the birds is always heard: the Bermudians are fond of dress and shew; extremely licentious in their manners: they outwardly conform to our established church. What is the chief employment of these islanders? They are universally occupied in boat and sloop-building: these small sloops or brigantines are extremely light, fast sailors, and built of cedar-wood, of which there is great abundance in the islands; they are employed in the trade between North America and the West Indies.

CHAPTER 70.

THE BAHAMA ISLES.

> "Oft o'er the Eden islands of the west,
> In floral pomp and verdant beauty drest,
> Roll the dark clouds of his awaken'd ire,
> Thunder and earthquake, whirlwind, flood, and fire."
>
> MONTGOMERY.

THE Bahama Isles were discovered by Columbus, and one of them was named by him Saint Salvador: there are about three hundred of these islands, many of them merely barren rocks; but twelve of the Bahamas are of superior value, being fertile, nay even luxurious, in natural product: the Isle of Providence, one of these, (chief town Nassau,) was formerly much resorted to

by the buccaneers, who were a species of free-booters, or American pirates, and at that time the great annoyance of the lawful American trade: the Bahamas are separated from the northern coast of America by the Gulf of Florida, which is sometimes called the channel of Bahama: the exports of these isles are cotton, and wood for dyeing; mahogany is grown here, but not of sufficient value for exportation: the islands of Bahama and Lucayo, both to the north of this groupe, give name to it.

CHAPTER 71.

WEST AND EAST GREENLAND.

.... "Miserable they,
Who, here entangled in the gathering ice,
Take their last look of the departing sun;
While, full of death, and fierce with tenfold frost,
The long long night, incumbent o'er their heads,
Falls horrible!" .... THOMSON.

West Greenland is claimed by Denmark; it it was discovered by the Icelanders towards the close of the eighth century: a colony was then formed, and the tenets of Christianity introduced into it by the Norman missionaries: it was so flourishing that it soon became an episcopal see under the archbishop of Drontheim: at that period, Greenland preserved an uninterrupted intercourse with Europe; but after this colony

had subsisted five centuries, it was suddenly lost to Europeans, and no traces could be discovered: the most probable conjecture on this head is, that large masses of ice must, in the winter season, have floated and drifted on the eastern shore of Greenland, intercepting the communication by sea with Europe, and that the colony thus situated, and deprived of all supplies from the continent, was actually starved: no access has yet been procured to the part where it was established. What is the present state of the Greenlanders? The vital spirit of the Gospel is lost among them, and they are again immersed in ignorance: as already observed, the Greenlanders are of low stature; in the summer season they dwell in tents, in winter in huts, which have neither door nor chimney, but a passage made through the middle of the hut answers both purposes: the Greenlanders excel all nations in the construction and management of the canoe; they are also most expert hunters and fishers. What is the climate of Greenland? Intensely cold; and there are only a few bushes and juniper trees to enliven the dreary prospect: scanty grass and a thin herbage are occasionally seen, but no corn will grow in Greenland, and the greatest part of the country is covered with continual snow and frost: the northern lights, which here shine in the greatest beauty, are particularly serviceable to the inhabitants. Which are the chief Greenland ani-

mals? On the ocean, the whale and the seal; on land, the rein-deer, which is the Greenlander's glory, foxes, white hares, white bears, and the Greenland dog, which is of savage aspect, and generally white; it does not bark, but makes a howling noise: the Greenlander values his dog highly, sometimes eats his flesh, and converts his skin into clothing and covers for his summer tents; four, five, or six of these dogs are fastened to his sledge, and remove it expeditiously from place to place. What are the chief products of Greenland? Skins, whalebone, and blubber, or train oil: the sea coasts are annually visited by the English ships, and those of other nations, engaged in the whale fishery; London, Hull, Whitby, and Yarmouth, are the chief English ports concerned in this trade: the Greenlanders have no regular money, but use iron as a medium of commerce among themselves.

EAST GREENLAND, OR SPITSBERGEN.

This desolate and most dreary assemblage of islands, though generally classed by geographers in the European quarter, is most naturally mentioned here: it is now in the hands of the Russians; and was called Spitsbergen from its high pointed, craggy mountains; its coasts are frequented by those who are concerned in the whale fishery; and many ice islands are here to be met with, which prove extremely dangerous to those ships and whale boats which come in

contact with them: the rein-deer is found in Spitsbergen, in West Greenland, and indeed in most of the northern icy regions; it is of the greatest use to the inhabitants of these districts: the Lapland deer is particularly noted; and large herds of wild rein-deer may be frequently seen in the vicinity of Hudson's Bay.

CHAPTER 72.

THE SAVAGE NORTH AMERICAN NATIONS.

"Where roll Ohio's stream, Missouri's floods,
Beneath the umbrage of eternal woods,
The red man roam'd,—a hunter warrior, wild."

MONTGOMERY.

In North America are many tribes of native Indians, who are called, in general, the Savage Nations: among these are the *Copper Indians*, the *Dog-ribbed Indians*, the *Creek Indians*, the *Chicasaws*, *Hare Indians*, *Black-footed Indians*, *Doeg Indians*, *Mountain Indians*, *Miamis*, *Cherokees*, *Nadowesses*, *Ottagamis*, and *Chipaways*; all these tribes, and many more, are totally independent of the European governments in America, and of a very distinct character: they are haughty and fierce in battle, have the greatest contempt of pain and suffering, nay even of death itself: as their wants are few, the bonds of society are proportionably weak;

and when not engaged with the tomahawk, their chief delight is to wander in the woods, hunting or fishing: these Indians are implacably cruel to their enemies, but extremely affectionate to their friends; of this a striking proof is given in their *general feast of the dead*, a ceremony performed every eighth or tenth year, and the bodies of those Indians which have been interred within these spaces of time are dug up again by their respective friends, brought to one general place of rendezvous, mourned over by the survivors in expressive sorrow, their heroic actions recited, and after the celebration of many savage rites, the bodies are all re-interred in one large pit dug for the purpose: these Indians have, in general, little religious idea; but they believe in the existence of the great spirit, who, they say, will reward their dexterity in hunting, fishing, and war, by a paradise in another land: their chiefs are dressed in the most beautiful feathers; but these savages have, generally speaking, little or no clothing: the *Iroquois*, or five nations, the *Creeks*, and the *Cherokees*, are the most civilized of these Indian tribes: in the reign of George II. some Cherokee chiefs came over to England, were presented to that monarch, and did him homage: the Russians have some settlements in the north-west of America; and the western coast has been visited and explored by the English, Dutch, and French navigators. Mr.

Mackenzie, an enterprising traveller, has gone nearer to the pole in these wild regions than any of his predecessors.

CHAPTER 73.

RIVERS IN NORTH AMERICA, AS EXERCISES FOR THE LEARNER, WITH A TOWN SITUATED UPON EACH.

QUEBEC, on the Saint Lawrence. *New Orleans*, *New Madrid*, and *Saint Louis*, on the river Mississippi. *Halifax*, on Chebectoo Bay. *Savannah* and *Augusta*, on the river Savannah. *Washington*, on the Potomack. *Albany* and *Hudson*, on the river Hudson. *New York*, on the junction of East River with Hudson's River. *Frankfort*, on the Kentucky. *Knoxville*, on the Holston. *Nashville*, on the Cumberland River. *Hartford*, on the Connecticut. *Richmond* and *James Town*, on James River. *Philadelphia*, on the junction of the Delaware and Schuylkill. *Edenton*, on Albemarle Sound. *Portland*, on Casco Bay. *Belfast*, on Penobscot Bay. *Fort Defiance*, on the river Miami. *Charlestown*, on the junction of the small rivers Ashley and Cooper. *Annapolis*, on the Severn. *Carlisle*, near the Susquehanna. *Portsmouth*, on the river Pisquataqua. *Baltimore*, on the Pelapsee. *Lexington*, on the Elkhorn. *Saint Juan*, on the Rio Brava. *Mobile*, on the river Mobile. *Vera Cruz*, on the Gulf of Mexico.

Acapulco, on the North Pacific Ocean. *New London*, on the Thames. *Tegoantepec*, on the Tegoantepec. *Missouri*, on the Missouri. *Mingo Town* and *Fort Washington*, on the Ohio. *Mackenzie's River* falls into the great Slave Lake. *The Copper-mine River* is north of the Savage Nations. *The Ohio* is navigable as far as Pittsburgh; and the *Missouri* for nearly a thousand miles. The river *Wabash* is navigable by boats and canoes four hundred and twelve miles.

CHAPTER 74.

AN EXERCISE ON THE MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

THE most romantic cataract in Mexico,—*Guadalaxara.*

Whence a rich ship was accustomed annually to sail for the Philippine Islands,—*Acapulco.*

The isle on which Cortez refreshed his troops before the reduction of Mexico,—*Cozumel.*

The first West India island touched at by Columbus,—*Saint Salvador.*

The highest Mexican mountain,—*Orezaba.*

The town in Old Mexico built by Cortez,—*Vera Cruz.*

Where the same hero landed before the subjection of Mexico,—*Fort Ulua*, near Vera Cruz.

The West India island noted for its copper mines,—*Cuba.*

The bay celebrated for its high tides, which rise fifty feet,—*Bay of Fundy.*

The finest bay in Florida,—*Mobile Bay.*

The town taken by General Wolfe, who was killed in the engagement,—*Quebec.*

The province and town of Old Mexico which abound in silver mines,—*Xalisca.*

The isles near Jamaica noted for the turtle fishery,—*Isles of Caiman.*

One of the largest harbours in the world,—*Chesapeake Bay.*

The richest gold mine known,—*the Plain of Cineguilla,* in Sonora.

The island discovered by Columbus on his third voyage,—*Trinidad.*

The celebrated falls in the Bay of Saint Lawrence,—those of *Montmorenci.*

The island opposite to which these falls are seen,—*Isle of Orleans.*

Where the sword was first drawn in the American war with England,—*Lexington,* in Massachusets.

The centre of North American literature,—*Philadelphia.*

Where General Burgoyne surrendered an English army,—*Saratoga.*

The fort before which General Bradock lost his life,—*Pittsburgh.*

The state in which a cascade is seen to fall over a semicircular rock of marble,—*Pensylvania.*

PENINSULAS IN NORTH AMERICA.

Nova Scotia, California, Alvasca, East Florida, Delaware, and *Yucutan.*

The Isthmus of Darien joins North to South America, and the *Isthmus of Chediac* joins Nova Scotia to New Brunswick.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF THE CHIEF PLACES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

	Latitude. Deg.	Min.	Longitude Deg.	Min.
PANAMA, ...	8	48 N.	80	15 West.
CARTHAGENA, ...	10	27 N.	75	22 West.
ST. MARTHA, ...	11	27 N.	74	0 West.
VENEZUELA, ...	10	35 N.	68	50 West.
RIO DE LA HACHA,	11	30 N.	72	0 West.
ST. THOMAS, ...	7	46 N.	63	30 West.
ST. LEON DE CARACCAS	10	3 N.	65	10 West.
COMANA, ...	10	12 N.	64	24 West.
ST. FE DE BAGOTA,	4	6 N.	73	30 West.
POPAYAN, ...	2	35 N.	75	55 West.
LIMA, ...	12	1 S.	76	49 West.
BUENOS AYRES, ..	34	45 S.	39	30 West.
ST. JAGO, ...	34	10 S.	71	45 West.
ST. PEDRO, ...	1	0 S.	59	0 West.
PORT ST. JULIAN,	49	10 S.	68	44 West.
PARAMARIBO, ...	5	48 N.	55	11 West.
CAYENNE, ...	4	56 N.	53	15 West.
ST. SEBASTIEN, ...	22	54 S.	42	44 West.
QUITO, ...	0	13 S.	77	55 West.
POTOSI, ...	19	50 S.	67	30 West.
CUSCO, ...	12	1 S.	71	47 West.
ST. SALVADOR, ...	13	30 S.	39	30 West.

CHAPTER 75.

SKETCH OF SOUTH AMERICA.

> " Round Andes' heights, where winter from his throne,
> Looks down in scorn upon the summer zone."
>
> MONTGOMERY.

THE immense peninsula called South America, is joined to North America by the isthmus of Darien, which is a narrow neck of land that separates the Gulf of Mexico from the Pacific Ocean: South America extends from the torrid to the south frigid zone; and is much colder than North America, even in similar climates: Columbus discovered this part of the world during his third voyage, previous to which period the Peruvian monarchy had existed with great pomp and splendour for a series of ages: South America is particularly noted for its broad, deep, and sea-like rivers; it has also many towering mountains, among which the Andes stand pre-eminent; they extend from the isthmus of Darien north, to the south of Patagonia; their distance from the sea is about one hundred miles, and their direction lengthwise nearly five thousand miles: the tops of these mountains are covered with snow; they have numerous volcanoes, and some of the largest rivers rise from them: the highest part of the Andes lies in Terra Firma and Peru; as the chain runs through Chili, the altitude decreases: Chimborazoe, one of these cloud-cap't

mountains, is four miles high. Terra Firma and Brazil have other mountainous ridges, but by no means equal in magnitude to the least of the Andes. Which are the chief South American rivers? The river *Amazon*, called by the native Indians the *Maragnon*, is one of the largest; the *Rio de la Plata*, celebrated for the purity of its waters; the *Oronoko;* the *Parana;* and the *Paraguay*. How is South America divided? Into Terra Firma, Guiana, Amazonia, Brazil, Paraguay, Peru, Chili, and Patagonia. To whom is South America subject? Terra Firma, Peru, Chili, and Paraguay, are in the hands of the Spaniards; Guiana now belongs to the French and English; Amazonia and Patagonia are governed by petty Indian chiefs, called Caciques, and again subdivided into an infinity of small tribes; and Brazil is an appendage to the crown of Portugal: the present Prince Regent of that monarchy has been driven, by the usurpation and machinations of Bonaparte, to take refuge in Brazil, where he has lately kept his court; but he may shortly be expected to return to his European dominions in Portugal. Exclusive of the mountains and rivers in South America, its rich mineralogy is the most striking feature: diamonds, gold, silver, quicksilver, platina, emeralds, and the torquoise stone, are all found in great abundance: the pearl fishery in the Bay of Panama is very productive: and various drugs, useful in the healing art, are ex-

ported to Europe from South America, among which may be particularized the Peruvian bark, quassia, and the ipecacuhanna. What are the manufactures of South America? They are of little importance; the literature very confined; and the arts yet in their infancy, although the temples of the ancient Peruvians were profusely adorned with gold and silver plates, and the modern churches for catholic worship are decorated with gildings and paintings imported from Europe. Among the curiosities of South America may be included the inca-stone and the gallinazo, which are both bright fossils used by the Indians as a substitute for looking-glasses, or European mirrors. Before the introduction of horses and mules to South America by the Spaniards, the lama was almost the only beast of burden with which the aboriginal nations were acquainted: at that period the lama was used in ploughing the land; it is now employed as a carrier from one district to another, and resembles the camel in its outward conformation, but is much smaller, and has no hunch on its back: the lama can abstain from water for many days, and endure the greatest fatigue; it lives on the herbage to be found on its journeys, and is chiefly employed by the natives of South America in conveying the silver, which is dug from the mines of Potosi, across the Andes, for exportation: the wild lamas, or, as the natives call them, the guanacos, herd together in the clefts of the

Andes; they are hunted by the Indians for the sake of the hair, which on the wild lama is long and coarse, on the tame lama exquisitely soft and fine.

CHAPTER 76.

TABLE OF SOUTH AMERICA.

TERRA FIRMA PROPER. Panama, Porto-Bello.

Carthagena. Carthagena, Tolu.

Saint Martha. Saint Martha.

Venezuela. Venezuela (or Coro), Maraycabo.

Rio de la Hacha. Rio de la Hacha.

New Andalusia, or *Paria.* Saint Thomas.

The Caraccas. St. Leon de Caraccas.

Comana. Comana.

New Granada. Saint Fe de Bagota.

Popayan. Popayan.

All the above are subdivisions of, and included in, the general name of Terra Firma.

Peru. Lima, Quito, Payta, Cusco, Potosi, Arica, Truxillo, Atacama, Caxamarca, Guaquil, La Paz.

Chili. Saint Jago, Baldivia, Imperial, St. Juan de Frontera, Osorno.

Paraguay. Buenos Ayres, Assumption, Corrientes, St. Jago del Estera, Cordova.

Amazonia. Saint Pedro, Saint Joachin de Omaguas, St. Paulo de Omaguas.

Patagonia. Port Saint Julian.

Dutch, now *English Guiana.* Paramaribo, Essiquebo, Demerara.

French Guiana. Cayenne, St. Louis, St. Paul.

Brazil. Saint Sebastien (or Rio de Janiero), Saint Salvador, Olinda, Para.

CHAPTER 77.

TERRA FIRMA, WITH ITS SUBDIVISIONS, ALL SUBJECT TO SPAIN.

THIS country, taken in its greatest extent, includes Terra Firma Proper, Carthagena, Saint Martha, Venezuela, Rio de la Hacha, New Andalusia, or Paria, Caraccas, Comana, New Granada, and Popayan: Terra Firma is bounded by the Spanish main north, by Peru and Amazonia south, by Guiana east, and by the Bays of Panama and Bueneventura west: throughout Terra Firma the established religion is Roman Catholic: the chief places in Terra Firma Proper are Panama and Porto-Bello: *Panama* is the see of a bishop; has a commodious harbour, many good buildings, and an excellent pearl fishery in the bay, at which some thousand Negroes are constantly employed: *Porto-Bello* is of less commercial import, though the population is considerable; it has a good fort; but the climate is unhealthy: tapioca is the produce of Terra Firma Proper; and the country abounds in monkeys.

CARTHAGENA.

The principal towns in the district of Carthagena, are Carthagena and Tolu: the former has

a population of about twenty thousand, and an extensive, beautiful harbour: *Tolu* is famed for a balsamic extract from a tree in its environs: the heats in this province are excessive; and during the rainy seasons, which continue six months, the waters rush in torrents from the mountains: emeralds of the finest lustre are found here: a species of the sloth, called the ai, is peculiar to Terra Firma: the sloth is an extremely inactive and sluggish animal, whence its name; it lives chiefly on trees, strips them of their foliage, blossom, or fruit, even devours the bark, and then drops on the ground in a kind of torpid, senseless state, till compelled by the calls of hunger, it ascends another tree.

SAINT MARTHA.

In this small province the chief town is *Saint Martha*, an insignificant place: it lies at the mouth of the river Guayra: the houses are principally built of canes, covered with the leaf of the palmetto: the air in this country is most oppressively sultry: salt, gold, and precious stones, are found here: and a ridge of snowy mountains crosses the country, called the *Sierra Novada.*

RIO DE LA HACHA.

Rio de la Hacha, or *Hacha*, lies at the mouth of the river Hacha: this town and province were formerly of greater importance in a commercial light than they are at present: fairs for mer-

chandise were once held here, at *Panama*, and at *Porto-Bello;* but since the trade between Spain and her colonies has been declared free, the communication which was kept up between Rio de la Hacha and the other settlements, to announce the arrival of the Spanish fleet, has ceased.

VENEZUELA, OR CORO.

This is a mountainous country, especially near the sea: it is a most populous province: great flocks of sheep are bred here: tobacco and cotton, with large plantations of cocoa-nuts, are also cultivated. The chief town in this district, called *Venezuela*, or *Coro*, is situated on the Gulf of Coro (Venezuela): this gulf communicates with Lake Maraycabo, on which lies *Maraycabo*, a large town, with an extensive trade in chocolate, skins, and the finest tobacco. Bordering on the province of Venezuela is that of *Merida*, with a town of the same name: Merida is noted for a high *Sierra Novados*, or snowy mountain.

NEW ANDALUSIA, OR PARIA,

Lies on the banks of the river Oronoko: between this district and the Isle of Trinidad, lies the Gulf of Paria. *Saint Thomas*, a small place, is the capital of Andalusia.

THE CARACCAS.

This district of Terra Firma has for some years been the seat of war and insurrection:

after a long rebellion against Spain (the mother country), the provinces called *Caraccas*, *Comana*, *Varinas*, *Margotta*, *Barcelona*, *Merida*, and *Truxillo*, erected themselves into a free republic, called the confederation of Venezuela; but this has been annihilated; a better order of things will now, we trust, be seen in the Caraccas, and the rights of the lawful sovereign again universally acknowledged: the Caraccas produce cocoa, coffee, indigo, and tobacco. Which are the chief towns? The capital is *Leon de Caraccas*, a port on the river Guayara, twelve miles from the sea: the population and trade were considerable; but on March the 26th, 1812, a dreadful earthquake, in three minutes, laid waste the whole tract of country near the Caribean Sea; and in the devastation which it caused at *Leon de Caraccas*, five thousand people were buried: *Puento Cavallo* suffered greatly, and the towns of *Laguira* and *Vittoria* were nearly demolished by it.

COMANA.

This is a small province in which large plantations of cocoa are cultivated: *Comana*, the capital, is a good sea-port.

Note—In the government of Caraccas are included the whole province of Venezuela and Comana, called, when spoken of collectively, *the Caraccas*.

NEW GRANADA.

New Granada is one of the richest provinces in Terra Firma: the climate is here less variable than in more mountainous tracts of the country: there are gold, copper, iron, and platina mines: emeralds are also found here. *Saint Fe de Bagota*, the chief town in New Granada, stands on the river Madelina, at the foot of Mount Bagota: it is a place of great trade; and the seat of a Spanish viceroyalty.

POPAYAN.

A chain of barren mountains extends from north to south of Popayan: the soil near the sea is marshy, and almost continually flooded by rains: the climate is said to be extremely unhealthy, and earthquakes are frequent: gold dust is found in the sand of the smaller streams: the natives and Spaniards in Popayan carry on an advantageous trade or barter with Quito, in cattle, horses, and mules, which are fed on these plains; they take cloth of various kinds in exchange from the inhabitants of Quito. *Popayan*, the capital, is the see of a Spanish bishop, and the seat of an university.

Which are the chief rivers in Terra Firma? The *Oronoko* is upon the most mighty scale; it winds through an amazing extent of country, nearly one thousand four hundred miles, and then falls with great impetuosity into the Atlantic, at

Saint Thomas: the rivers *Darien*, *Chagre*, *Saint Martha*, *De la Hacha*, *Madelena*, and *Maraycabo*, are all in the great province of Terra Firma.

CHAPTER 78.

SPANISH POSSESSIONS CONTINUED.

PERU.

Here, in the centre of the torrid zone,
Quito's fair plains and lofty spires are shewn;
Here, 'mid the burning heats, the zephyrs play,
And flow'rs, of brightest colours, rival day.

How is Peru bounded? North by Terra Firma, south by Paraguay, east by the Andes and Amazonia, and west by the South Pacific Ocean. What is the climate of Peru? Remarkably temperate, though situated in the torrid zone; the air also is dry and salubrious: over a tract of country which extends along the coast of Peru, from the Bay of Guaquil to the great desert of Atacama, the sun is seldom seen to shine; and in this long plain no rain falls; but as we approach the mountainous part of Peru, rains are frequent; and in the city of Quito, which is built on an elevated plain between two ridges of the Andes, the rainy season, which is annually experienced, continues from September to May. Which are the chief Peruvian rivers? The *Amazon*, the *La Plata*, the *Saint Jago*, the *Grenada*, and

the *Oronoko*, all take their rise in the Andes or Gordelliras: the *Emerald* river is to the north of Quito; and the river *Guaquil*, which falls into the Bay of Guaquil, is noted for alligators. What is the mineralogy of Peru? The torquoise, emerald, silver, and quicksilver (or mercury), are found in abundance: the silver mine of *Potosi* has long been most deservedly celebrated; its riches have been immense: there are also silver mines in the province of Peru Proper, in the district of Truxillo, and in that of Arequipa: the chief quicksilver mine is called *Guancavelica*, and is situated in the neighbourhood of *Lima*. Which are the chief Peruvian products? Cotton, cocoa, the wool of the lama, and various useful drugs, among which are the Peruvian bark, so efficient in medicine, growing chiefly in the environs of Quito; and Guinea pepper, or as it is more frequently called, Cayenne pepper, from the circumstance of its being shipped for Europe at Cayenne, in French Guiana, but it grows in in the vale of Arica, situated in the south of Peru. How is Peru subdivided? Into three great provinces, which admit of inferior divisions: these provinces are *Quito* in the north, *Los Reys* (or *Lima*) in the middle, and *Los Charcos* in the south.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR A FEW PERUVIAN TOWNS.

Lima, the capital of Peru, and the chief town in all South America, the residence also of a

viceroy, is a rich, and in some respects a most magnificent city, having forty convents and many highly decorated churches: Lima stands on the river Rimac, a few miles from the sea; and Callao is its port town: the population of Lima exceeds sixty thousand: it enjoys an extensive outward commerce, and is considered as the grand deposit of rich merchandise; but has suffered much from frequent earthquakes: near this city is an extensive plain of saltpetre.

Quito: the population is about fifty thousand: it is the highest inhabited ground on the face of the earth: wild animals are not seen here, but they roam in the desert below the city: neither are there any mines in the vicinity of Quito: guiacum and the Peruvian bark are found in prodigious quantities: the chief trade of the place is in hats, cotton, fine wool, bark, and flax.

Payta, is a tolerable sea-port, principally known to Europeans as having been plundered and set on fire by Lord Anson, in the reign of George II.: it has also been frequently attacked and pillaged by the American freebooters, or pirates.

Potosi, encircled by the most dreary, barren country, which possesses not one article of provision, is, notwithstanding this disadvantage, a rich place, and the population one hundred thousand: it lies at the foot of Mount Potosi, whence incalculable treasures have been drawn: this silver-mine is about twenty miles in circum-

ference, and has been the grave of many thousand Indians: the mountain is conical, and the inside perforated with some hundred shafts (or deep pits), whence the ore is dug, and sent in bars to Lima, or occasionally coined at Potosi, where a mint is established for this purpose; there are also other mints at Lima and Saint Jago: it has been calculated, that the joint coinage of these mints amounts yearly to more than one million eight hundred and four thousand pounds.

Cusco, is an ancient town, and now a Spanish bishoprick: it was once the magnificent residence of the incas, or Peruvian monarchs; the remains (or rather the site) of the imperial palace and temple of the sun is here: the population is tolerably good, and chiefly composed of the native South Americans, who are all of a copper colour. Cusco lies in a plain surrounded by high mountains, whence copious streams fall and water the city.

Arica, is noted for its plantations of, and trade in, Guinea pepper: from this sea-port all the silver of Potosi was formerly exported, but it is now taken by land to Lima on the backs of the lamas. Arica has occasionally suffered much from earthquakes.

Truxillo: this town was built by Pizarro and settled by his followers: it is called after the place of his nativity in Spain, and is a rich trading place.

Caxamarca, is chiefly noted as the place where Pizarro inhumanly murdered the emperor Atabalipa, who was at that period the reigning Peruvian monarch, the twelfth and last of the incas.

Atacama, near the boundary of Chili, lies at the foot of a mountainous ridge which bears the same name: and to the west is the extensive and dreary desert of Atacama.

Guaquil, on the river Guaquil, is a commercial town, and celebrated for a dye of the most beautiful purple, which is extracted from a small shell fish, and forms a considerable article of commerce.

La Paz, is noted for its choice wines and exquisite fruits: it possesses a hospital, college, and many religious buildings. La Paz is situated south-east of the lake Titicaca: in an island of this lake there was formerly a magnificent temple dedicated to the sun.

Note—The trade of South America and the Spanish colonies, which was once in the hands of a few, is now laid open to all the Spanish subjects: twenty-seven galleons used to be appointed for the supply of Terra Firma, Peru, and Chili; these vessels sailed once a year to Porto Bello: there was another flotilla which furnished Mexico and the northern Spanish colonies; it contained twenty-three ships, and sailed once in three years to Vera Cruz and Carthagena. Porto Bello and Vera Cruz were

the towns fixed upon by the Spanish government for the resort of all merchants, the freightage of American productions, and the sale of such European commodities as were brought to South America from Spain; but in the year 1788, the Spanish monarchy issued a new decree, which gave to each individual the right of private commerce.

CHAPTER 79.

CHILI.

Andes' deep sides, with snows eternal lin'd,
Flaming volcanoes in their tops confin'd;
Piles upon piles in airy grandeur soar,
While from each fissure, streams and rivers pour.

How is Chili bounded? North by Peru and the great desert of Atacama, south by Patagonia, east by Paraguay and Patagonia, and west by the Pacific Ocean. What is the climate of Chili? The air is there much colder than in Peru, but uncommonly dry; and the natives of Chili are very long lived: this is the finest and most fertile part of South America. What is the produce of Chili? It has mines of gold, silver, and lead; but the chief of the gold exported is washed down from the mountains: most of the European productions will, when cultivated, flourish here; in particular, the vine and the olive tree. How is Chili divided? Into two

parts; Chili Proper, and Cuyo. In Chili Proper is Saint Jago, which is the capital of all Chili: In Cuyo is Saint Juan de Frontera. Chili, though claimed by the Spaniards, has, with the exception of the sea-coasts, an almost entire Indian population: the Spanish settlers are masters of that tract of country which lies between the desert and mountain of Atacama north, as far as the Isle of Chiloe south.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR A FEW TOWNS IN CHILI.

Saint Jago, the capital of Chili, is subject to earthquakes: it lies a little to the west of the Andes; is a lively, pleasant place, with a good population, and was built by the Spanish general Baldivia.

Valdivia, or *Baldivia*, is situated on the Bay of Baldivia; it was built by the same Spanish chief: a constant trade is carried on here with Lima, and the town has a good fort and battery.

Imperial, is a sea-port at the junction of two rivers.

Saint Juan de Frontera, near, and situated north of, Lake Guanacache, is famed for its gold mines, and excellent almonds.

CHAPTER 80.

PARAGUAY.

How is Paraguay bounded? North by Amazonia and Peru, south by Patagonia, east by

Brazil, and west by Chili. How is Paraguay divided? Into six provinces; called, *Buenos Ayres* (or *La Plata*), *Chaco*, *Parana*, *Uraguay*, *Tucuman*, *Guarya*. Which are its chief rivers? The *Parana*, the *Uraguay*, and the *Paraguay*, are great streams, which, in conjunction, form the celebrated river *Del Plata*: these streams occasionally overflow their banks, and thus contribute to the fertilization of the surrounding country: the *Rio del Plata* falls into the Atlantic, between capes St. Mary and St. Anthony; at its mouth it is one hundred and fifty miles broad. Of the six provinces into which Paraguay is divided, Tucuman claims the most particular notice: it lies between Chili and the east of Paraguay, and is famed for its rich pasturages: in these plains mules, horses, large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep are fed; and there are many wild beasts in the woods: the natives live in villages. The only Spanish stations which are dignified with the title of towns in this province, are *Saint Jago del Estera*, and *Cordova*: in Saint Jago, which lies on the river Dolche, the inquisition is established; this town is noted for the finest raisins and figs: Cordova is the chief station for the trade carried on with mules, horses, and cattle. The *Abipons*, a warlike race of native Indians, are generally employed in catching, breaking in, and training as cavalry, the numerous herds of wild horses, which, since the entrance of the Spaniards into South America,

multiplied prodigiously. The herb called guay, is the general drink of the natives, who e of it an infusion which resembles tea.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR A FEW TOWNS, OR STATIONS, IN PARAGUAY.

Buenos Ayres, the capital of La Plata, is a handsome, well-built town, with an extensive population and fine cathedral: it is well fortified, and situated on the river La Plata: the air, as the name implies, is here uncommonly healthy. This town is the great thoroughfare to Potosi: a post-road is made from Buenos Ayres to the silver mine there, by the way of Cordova and Tucuman: in the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres thirty gold mines, and twenty-seven silver mines, are worked; some also of copper and lead. The water of the La Plata is, by its extreme coldness, very prejudicial to European constitutions.

Saint Anne, is the chief town in Parana; *Los Reys*, of Uraguay; *Assumption*, of Paraguay; this place has a peculiarly mild climate and continual verdure. *Cividad Real* is the capital of Guarya, and is considered as a town of rising importance.

Colonia de Sacremento, or Saint Sacrament, was originally settled by the Portuguese, but afterwards given up to the Spaniards: the Jesuits, before their expulsion from Paraguay, made this place one of their stations.

Monte Video, a sea-port situated at the foot of

a very high mountain: the English stormed [illegible] place in 1807: it has a well-defended fort.

N. B. As in D'Anville's, and other good m[illegible] the territories of the Jesuits in Paraguay are [illegible]quently mentioned, it will be necessary to give the young reader some idea of the meaning annexed to this phrase. Towards the close of the sixteenth, and at the commencement of the seventeenth century, the Jesuits, a religious order of Catholic Christians, projected, and carried into effect, a dominion over the natives of Paraguay; which succeeded even beyond their hopes. At that period the Jesuits had members of their order in most of the Catholic countries: they had attained the height of their power, and had received permission from the Court of Spain to go out as missionaries to the Indians, with the view of converting them to the Catholic faith, and making them obedient to the Spanish crown. The spirit and perseverance of the Jesuits were amply repaid: they had the happiness to instil the doctrines of Christianity into the minds of the Indians; they civilized their manners; taught them, in these uncultivated wilds, the arts of agriculture, and various manufactures, suited to the state and produce of the country. The Jesuits, by taking the oath of allegiance to the Spanish crown, and paying the capitation tax for their proselytes, engaging with the monarchy also that the Indians should in turn work daily in the silver mines, became in reality the head of these

poor people, though the crown of Spain was nominally so; and they established a kind of new empire in Paraguay, which subsisted till the feuds raised by the Jesuits in Europe, and their political interference with some of its governments, caused the abolition of their order there. Thus compelled to quit France, and persecuted in Portugal, a few years after the accession of George III. (1767) they were obliged to resign their possessions in South America, which were then restored to the legitimate government. The power of the Jesuits is now scarcely remembered, though at one time they could raise among the native Indians sixty thousand men, armed by themselves: and it is said three hundred and forty thousand Indian families paid implicit obedience to their mandates.

The chief lakes in Paraguay are *Xarayes*, and *Caracoroes*.

CHAPTER 81.

AMAZONIA AND PATAGONIA.

AMAZONIA.

How is Amazonia bounded? North by Guiana and Terra Firma, south by Paraguay, east by the Atlantic Ocean and Brazil, and west by Peru: though in the torrid zone the air of Amazonia is temperate, which may be account-

ed for by the heavy continued rains, and the cloudy atmosphere, the natives of Amazonia are well made, copper coloured, and divided into many tribes; they are all in a state of savage nature: Amazonia was explored by Orellana, a Spaniard, in the sixteenth century: the river Amazon, down which Orellana sailed, is sometimes poetically called by his name: the forests and swamps of this country are numerous: the Portuguese are masters of the river Amazon, but the interior of Amazonia has been very imperfectly explored: the soil is remarkably luxurious: wild beasts of various kinds roam in these deserts, which, like their inhabitants, are supposed to be perfectly uncultivated: the Spaniards have attempted to make settlements, but the only one they could retain is *Saint Pedro*, situated on a branch of the Amazon, called the *Uruba*. *Saint Paul de Omaguas* is a town, or Indian station to the west of Amazonia; and *Saint Joiachin de Omaguas* is still nearer Peru.

PATAGONIA.

How is Patagonia bounded? North by Paraguay, south by the straits of Magellan, east by the South Atlantic Ocean, and west by Chili and the South Pacific Ocean: Patagonia is a remarkably cold, barren climate: of the natives little satisfactory is known; they are a savage race, and are said to be tall in stature; some

even between seven and eight feet high: storms and earthquakes are frequent in Patagonia, which was visited by Magellan and his fellow-sailors: wild cattle and wild horses rove about the country: the only harbour worth mentioning is *Saint Julian:* ostriches have been seen in abundance on the coasts: the Patagonians are remarkably expert in the use of the bow and arrow: and those natives seen by the Europeans are well made, and of a copper or kind of bronze colour.

CHAPTER 82.

GUIANA.

GUIANA is divided into two parts, which have been long called French and Dutch Guiana; but Dutch Guiana is now in possession of the English: this country is peculiarly unhealthy: from July to October the rains are excessive, and from October to March the heats are intense; the inundations during these tropical rains are very great. How is Dutch Guiana bounded? North by the Atlantic Ocean, south by New Andalusia and French Guiana, east by French Guiana, and west by New Andalusia and Comana. Which are the chief rivers in Dutch Guiana? The Essiquebo, the Surinam, the Berbice, and the Demarara: the inhabitants of Guiana are partly Charibs, and in part of a more mild and gentle character: the Charibs are all cannibals: the morasses and swamps of the

country are numerous; and tigers abound in its woods: deer without horns are found; the largest snakes, serpents, and the Surinam toad: this province is also remarkable for the variegated beauties of its birds, plants, and insects: the rivers are well stocked with fish; alligators infest these streams; and the torpedo fish, which has the singular power when touched of conveying an electric shock; its common size is three or four feet, and it is known in Surinam by the name of *gymnotus*. Which are the chief medical productions of these coasts? Ipecacuhanna, quassia, and the castor-oil. *Parimaribo*, *Essiquebo*, and *Demarara*, are the chief towns: *Paramaribo*, now the seat of government, has a fine road for shipping, and a strong citadel: one half of its population is Jewish: the streets are beautifully planted with rows of the tamarind, orange, and lemon tree: the adjoining country is noted for plantations of coffee, tobacco, and cotton. In the reign of our Charles II. the province of Surinam was ceded to the Dutch by the English government in lieu of New York, which they resigned to the British adventurers. *Essiquebo* and *Demarara* are both situated on the Spanish main: and *New Middleburgh* is a small town of increasing commerce and population.

FRENCH GUIANA.

How is French Guiana bounded? North by the Atlantic Ocean, south by Amazonia, east by

the Atlantic, and west by Dutch Guiana and Andalusia. Which is the chief river? The Ovapock, which falls into the Bay of Ovapock: *Cayenne*, the chief place in French Guiana, is situated on the Isle of Cayenne, the circumference of which is nearly thirty miles: it has a tolerable harbour, but the town is dreary and disagreeable, and the surrounding country barren almost to a proverb: the coast is low and extremely unhealthy: the French export hence to Europe, Cayenne pepper, which grows in the vale of Arica (Peru), sugar, coffee, and Indian rubber: horses and cattle are fed in the low pastures.

CHAPTER 83.

BRAZIL.

How is Brazil bounded? By the Atlantic Ocean north, the province of Paraguay south, the South Atlantic Ocean east, and Paraguay and Amazonia west: Brazil has been long in the hands of the Portuguese, and the eldest son of the Portuguese monarch is called Prince of Brazil: the interior of this country is but little known to Europeans, but the coast has been well explored, the general language of which is now Portuguese: the chief revenues of the Portuguese monarch arise from the gold and diamond mines: one of great value in diamonds lies in

17 degrees south latitude, and 64 west longitude, and is called Villa Nova de Principe. What is the commerce of Brazil? Logwood, tamarinds, mahogany, and ebony; cattle are hunted merely for their hides, which are sent to the different parts of South America, and exported to Europe; but the tobacco of Brazil, and its sugar plantations, are of the greatest importance; the sugar is peculiarly fine, and the tobacco is sent in great quantities to the African coast. What is the climate of Brazil? Mild, and the soil very luxuriant: the discoverer of this country was Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese, driven on shore by a tempest, in 1500: the natives are copper coloured. Which are the chief rivers? The Tocantin, and the river Saint Francis.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR A FEW OF THE BRAZILIAN TOWNS.

Saint Sebastien, or *Rio de Janeiro*, is situated on the Bay of Janeiro: it was formerly the residence of the Portuguese viceroy, but since the year 1808, Rio de Janeiro has been the seat of the Portuguese court, which was driven from Europe by the ambition of Bonaparte: the religious edifices are here splendid and numerous: this town is built more in the European style than any other in South America: it is said to contain forty thousand blacks, and more than three thousand whites, exclusive of a varying population, caused by the late influx from Europe: the birds and insects in the vicinity of

this place are beautiful: the summer heats are excessive: the mines, when worked, have the value estimated, a fifth of which, whether diamonds, topazes, gold, or amethysts, always goes to the crown of Portugal.

Bahia, or *Saint Salvador*, on the Bay of All Saints, is a large populous place; its church, built of marble by the Jesuits, is the finest building in the city.

Pernambuco, or *Olinda*, is a bishop's see, but has a poor harbour: the adjoining province produces Brazil wood in abundance, and feeds numerous herds of cattle.

Para, on the Tocantin, is a fort whence much sugar, tobacco, and cotton are exported; the latter grows wild in the neighbourhood.

CHAPTER 84.

TABLE OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN ISLANDS.

TERRA DEL FUEGO.
Falkland Isles. Port Egmont.—Spanish.
Sandwich Land.
Isle of Trinidada.—Portuguese.
The Pearl Islands, in the Bay of Panama.—Spanish.
Staten Land.
Isle Grande.
Isle of Fernando Noronha.—Portuguese.
Saint Felix.
Madro de Dios.
Saint Ambrosio.

Isle of Juan Fernandes.
Isle of Masefuero.
Isle of Chiloe. Castro.—Spanish.
The Gallipagos.
Isle of Juanes.

STRAITS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The Straits of Magellan, between Patagonia and Terra del Fuego. *The Straits of Le Maire*, between Terra del Fuego and Staten Land. *Straits of Carlos*, between Great Falkland and the Isle of Soledad.

CHIEF MOUNTAINS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The Andes, which extend from the Isthmus of Darien to the south of Chili.

SEAS AND GULFS SURROUNDING SOUTH AMERICA.

Spanish Main, Gulf of Darien, Gulf of Venezuela, North Atlantic Ocean, South Atlantic Ocean, South Pacific Ocean, Gulf or Bay of Guayquil, Bay of Buenaventura, Bay of Panama, Bay of Ovapock, Bay of All Saints.

LAKES AND RIVERS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The Rio de la Plata, Parana, Oroonoko, Amazon, St. Francis, Tocantin, Parapatinga.—The Lakes are, Titicaca, Parima, Zarayos, Merib, Maracaybo, Tehuel, Ybera, Paria.

CAPES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Cape Passado, Cape Blanco, Cape Three Mounts, Cape Victoria, Cape Horn, Cape Saint

Antonio, Cape Saint Mary, Cape Frio, Cape Saint Thomas, Cape Saint Augustin, Cape Saint Roque, Cape Orange, Cape Vela, Cape de la Hacha, Cape Saint Francisco, Cape Saint Lorenzo, Cape Lune.

CHAPTER 85.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR THE ISLANDS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

TERRA DEL FUEGO, is an assemblage of craggy mountains and barren islands, thinly inhabited by a race of savages, who go without clothing, and are in their persons and manners dirty and disagreeable: many plants and birds have been seen by those who touched on these shores, Sir Joseph Banks in particular: the natives live on the flesh of seals, paint their naked bodies, and are remarkably stupid and inactive: there is a volcano in the largest of these islands, which was visited by Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander.

The Falkland Isles, or, as the French call them, the *Malouins*, were discovered by Davis, in 1592: they are subject to frequent storms; consist of two large, and some smaller islands, and were for some time in possession of the English, but are now subject to the Spaniards.

Sandwich Land: the southern part of this desolate land is the greatest south latitude yet explored, being 59 degrees 54 minutes: Sand-

wich Land was touched at by Cook in 1775: it consists of many small islands.

Isle of Trinidada, is a very small place, not more than three miles in circumference: the Portuguese maintain a small garrison there, to prevent any illicit trade with Brazil.

The Pearl Islands, are so called from a very productive pearl-fishery carried on there by the Spaniards: they lie in the Bay of Panama, and are sometimes called the King's Islands.

Staten Land, is a barren island; its craggy rocks are topped with snow; no earth, no mould, to be seen, nor any appearance of vegetation.

Isle Grande: the very existence of this island is doubted by some geographers, by others supposed to be in the South Atlantic Ocean.

The Isle of Fernando Noronha, lies near the Brazilian Coast, and is the property of the Portuguese: the natives live the greater part of the year on turtles: this island is of much use in victualling ships; and its mountains are of great height.

Saint Felix, is an insignificant island, occasionally touched at by sailors.

Saint Ambrosio, is frequently touched at by sailors, for the purpose of killing seals, and curing their skins.

Madro de Dios, is an unproductive island sixty leagues in circumference.

Isle of Juan Fernandez. this Spanish isle was long the residence of Alexander Selkirk, whose

shipwreck and subsequent adventures gave rise to the popular story of Robinson Crusoe: goats are found here in great abundance; and there is a good harbour called Cumberland Bay, where ships take in water, and increase their stock of fresh provisions.

Isle of Masefuero: this is a mountainous place, but it possesses wood, water, and good anchorage for shipping.

Isle of Chiloe, famed for its ambergris and cedar trees: it is Spanish property: Castro, the capital, has a well-defended castle, which overlooks the harbour.

The Gallipagos, are in number about fifteen or sixteen: they are uninhabited, lie under the equator, and abound in the finest turtles.

The Isle of Juanes, is in the midst of the broad estuary formed by the mouths of the Amazon and Tocantin.

CHAPTER 86.

RIVERS IN SOUTH AMERICA, WITH A TOWN UPON EACH, AS REFERENCES TO THE LEARNER.

PARA, in Amazonia, on the river Amazon. *Assumption*, on the Paraguay. *Para*, in Brazil, on the Tocantin. *Buenos Ayres*, on the La Plata. *Saint Thomas*, on the Oronoko. *Fort Nassau*, on the Berbice. *Demarara*, on the Demarara. *Sergippo del Rey*, near the Saint

Francis, and on the Sergippo del Rey. *Saint Martha*, on the Saint Martha. *De la Hacha*, on the Rio de la Hacha. *Venezuela*, on the Gulf of Coro. *Maracaybo*, on Lake Maracaybo. *Saint Leon de Caraccas*, on the Guayra. *Saint Fe de Bagota*, on the river Madelena. *Lima*, on the Rimac. *Guaquil*, on the Guaquil river and bay. *Baldivia*, on the Bay of Baldivia. *Saint Jago del Estera*, on the river Dolche. *Saint Pedro*, on the Uruba (a branch of the Amazon). *Bahia*, on the Bay of All Saints. *Saint Sebastien*, near the mouth of the Rio Janeiro. *Essiquebo*, on the Essiquebo. *Ovapock*, on the Bay of Ovapock. *Paramaribo*, on the Surinam. *Barbacos*, on the Tolembi. *Callao*, on the river Callao. *Corrientes*, on the river Parana. *Piura*, on the Piura.

CHAPTER 87.

AN EXERCISE ON THE MAPS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

THE town whence the Incas drew their treasures of gold and silver,—*Porco*, in Peru

The sea-port in Chili noted for its foreign trade,—*Valparaiso*.

The Peruvian town lately destroyed by an earthquake,—*Riobamba*.

The port-town of Lima which less recently experienced a similar fate (1746),—*Callao*.

The town in Peru, near the Andes, famed for its gold mines,—*Zamora*.

The native province of the emerald,—*Peru.*

That of the diamond and topaz,—*Brazil.*

The city founded by Pizarro, in which he was assassinated,—*Lima.*

The Peruvian town noted for bark, cochineal, and a carpet manufactory,—*Loxa.*

The Brazilian town famed for its excellent sugar,—*Para.*

The Brazilian harbour on the Segura,—*Porto Segura.*

The Peruvian town on the source of the Amazon,—*Cuenza.*

Another town at the head of the Amazon,—*Borja.*

The Peruvian town noted for its mineral treasures and its excellent sweetmeats,—*Guamanga.*

Another town on the source of the Amazon famed for cinnamon and copal,—*Macas.*

The port in Peru where Pizarro first landed,—*Tumbez.*

The first South American colony founded by Pizarro,—*Saint Michael de Piura.*

The Tucuman town which carries on the greatest trade with Peru,—*Salta.*

The town in Panama famed for its gold-dust,—*Saint Maria.*

Where the followers of Pizarro landed previous to the conquest of Peru,—*Isle of Gallo.*

The Peruvian town famed for the prodigious quantity of gold found in its vicinity,—*Oropeza.*

The principal diamond mines in Brazil,—*Villa Nova, Loz Rixas, Mine de Natividad, Mine de Los Saint Felix, Mines de Louis Amare, Mines de Parana, Serro de Trio.*

CHAPTER 88.

RISE AND FALL OF SOME EUROPEAN RIVERS, AS AN EXERCISE TO THE LEARNER, WHO SHOULD BE TAUGHT TO TRACE THEIR COURSE.

THE *Thames*, rises in the Cotswould Hills, flows through London into the German Ocean, near Gravesend.

The Severn, rises in Montgomeryshire, falls into the Bristol Channel near Bristol.

The Medway, rises in Surry, falls into the Thames at the Nore.

The Humber, formed from the junction of the Trent, the Ouse, and the Derwent, rises in Yorkshire, falls into the German Sea.

The Mersey, rises in Derbyshire, falls into the Irish Sea at Liverpool.

The Dee, rises in Merionethshire, falls into the Irish Sea at Chester.

The Clyde, rises in Lanerkshire, falls into the Firth of Clyde.

The Tweed, rises in Peebleshire, falls into the German Ocean at Berwick.

The Forth, rises in Perthshire, falls into the German Ocean at Leith.

The Don and Dee, rise in Aberdeenshire, fall into the German Ocean at New and Old Aberdeen.

The Tay, rises in Perthshire, falls into the German Ocean at Dundee.

The Shannon, rises in Lake Allen, Leitrim, falls into the Atlantic at Limerick.

The Boyne, rises in Kildare, falls into the Irish Sea at Drogheda.

The Blackwater, rises in Kerry, falls into St. George's Channel at Lismore.

The Liffey, rises in Wicklow, falls into the Irish Sea at Dublin.

The Glomer, rises in Aggheruys, falls into the Scaggerack.

The Tornea, rises in Swedish Lapland, falls into the Gulf of Bothnia at Tornea.

The Dwina, rises in Wologda, falls into the White Sea at Archangel.

The Don, rises in the Russian government of Tula, falls into the Sea of Asoph.

The Dnieper, rises in the government of Tver, falls into the Black Sea, after a course of full eight hundred miles.

The Wolga, rises in the government of Tver, falls into the Caspian Sea at Astracan.

The Vistula, rises in the Carpathian mountains, falls into the Baltic at Dantzic.

The Bog, rises in Podolia, falls into the Dnieper at Oczachow.

The Danube, rises in Swabia, falls into the Black Sea by several mouths.

The Oder, rises in Moravia, falls into the Baltic. Note—the sea called Frisch-half is formed by the mouths of the Oder.

The Rhine, rises in the Grisons, falls into the Meuse by one branch, and divides into channels called the *Issel* and the *Leck*.

The Moselle, rises in Mount Vosges, Alsace, falls into the Rhine near Coblentz.

The Adige, rises in the Alps, falls into the Gulf of Venice by many channels.

The Po, rises in Piedmont, falls into the Gulf of Venice by many channels.

The Tiber, rises in the Appennines, falls into the Mediterranean at Ostia.

The Arno, rises in the Tuscan Appennines, falls into the Mediterranean below Pisa.

The Volturno, rises in the Appennines, falls into the Gulf of Gæta.

The Rhone, rises in Switzerland, eastern part of the Valois, falls into the Mediterranean by many channels.

The Garonne, rises in the Pyrennees, falls into the Bay of Biscay.

The Somme, rises in Picardy, falls into the British Channel.

The Scheldt, rises in Picardy, falls into the British Channel by many channels.

The Saone, rises in Franche Comté, falls into the Rhone at Lyons,

The Charente, rises in the Limousin, falls into the Bay of Biscay at Rochfort.

The Seine, rises in Burgundy, falls into the English Channel at Havre de Grace.

The Loire, rises in Languedoc, falls into the Bay of Biscay at Nantes.

The Ebro, rises in Asturia, falls into the Mediterranean at Tortosa.

The Douro, rises in Old Castile, falls into the Atlantic at Oporto.

The Tagus, rises in New Castile, falls into the Atlantic at Lisbon.

The Minho, rises in the north of Gallicia, falls into the Atlantic at Caminha.

The Mondego, rises in Beira, falls into the Atlantic Ocean.

The Aar, rises in the canton of Berne, falls into the Rhine, near Zurzach in Baden.

The Inn, rises in the Grisons, falls into the Danube near Passau.

The Meuse, or *Maese*, rises in Upper Marne, falls into the German Ocean between Holland and Zealand by many channels.

The Amstel, rises in the province of Holland, falls into the Zuyder Zee at Amsterdam.

The Dahl, rises in Dalecarlia, and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia to the east of Geffle.

The Eyder, rises in Holstein, falls into the German Ocean at Tonningen.

The Skoborg, separates South from North Jutland, and falls into the German Ocean.

The Frena, runs through Jutland, and falls into the Eyder at Fredericstadt.

CHAPTER 89.

RISE AND FALL OF SOME ASIATIC RIVERS, AS AN EXERCISE TO THE LEARNER, WHO SHOULD BE TAUGHT TO TRACE THEIR COURSE.

THE *Ganges*, rises in Thibet, pursues a mountainous course of more than eight hundred miles, and falls into the Bay of Bengal by several mouths.

The Euphrates, rises near Erzerum, runs through Irac-Arabi, receives the Tigris, and falls into the Persian Gulf below Bassora.

The Tigris, rises in the Armenian mountains, falls into the Euphrates near Bagdad.

The Indus, rises from a collection of streams in the Persian and Armenian mountains, and falls into the Gulf of Cutch by many channels.

The Blue River, or *Kianku*, rises in Thibet, falls into the Eastern Ocean after a course of more than two thousand miles, and flows within three miles of Nanking.

The Burampooter, rises in the mountains of Thibet, and falls into the Ganges about forty miles from the Bay of Bengal.

The Oby, rises in Lake Altin, falls into the Gulf of Obskaia.

The Irtis, rises in Chinese Tartary, falls into the Oby.

The Lena, rises near Lake Baikal, falls into the Frozen Ocean by several channels.

The Amour, rises near Lake Baikal, falls into the Sea of Okhotsk.

The Camboja, rises in the north-east of Thibet, and after passing through Cambodia, falls into the Chinese Sea; this river is sometimes called the *Mecon*.

The Meinam, rises in the north of Siam, falls into the Gulf of Siam.

The Araba, constitutes the boundary between Persia and Indostan.

The Zenderhoud, is a small river which runs through Ispahan and its environs.

The Godaveri, rises seventy miles north-east of Bombay, and falls into the Bay of Bengal.

The Kistna, rises in the Balagate mountains, crosses Indostan, and falls into the Bay of Bengal near Masulipatam,

The Caveri, rises in the Gauts, flows through the towns of Mysore and Seringapatam, and falls into the Bay of Bengal.

The Ava, rises in Thibet, flows through India beyond the Ganges, and falls into the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal.

The Aracan, rises in Thibet, runs through the king dom of Aracan, and falls into the Bay of Bengal.

The Pegu River, rises on the confines of China, runs through the town of Pegu, and falls into the Bay of Bengal.

The Tae, rises in the Chinese province called Quang-tung, it runs through Canton, and enters the Chinese Sea.

The Orontes, rises in Syria, and falls into the Levant about sixteen miles below Antioch.

The Jordan, rises in Mount Libanus, flows through the Sea of Tiberias in Palestine, and falls into the Dead Sea.

The Dead Sea, or *Lake Asphalsites*, is an inland sea in Palestine, about sixty miles long: there is not any visible discharge for its waters.

The Kerton, rises in Chinese Tartary, and falls into the Amour.

The Kor, or *Kur*, rises in Armenia, and falls into the Caspian Sea.

The Aras, rises in Armenia, runs through part of Persia, and falls into the Kor at Jawat.

The Scamander, rises on the east of Mount Ida, and falls into the Levant near the Dardanelles.

The Meander, rises in that part of Asia Minor anciently called Phrygia, and falls into the Archipelago.

The Cayster, rises in Lydia, and falls into the Archipelago at Ephesus.

CHAPTER 90.

RISE AND FALL OF SOME AFRICAN RIVERS, AS AN EXERCISE FOR THE LEARNER, WHO SHOULD BE TAUGHT TO TRACE THEIR COURSE.

THE *Nile*, rises in the Mountains of the Moon, and falls into the Mediterranean by two navigable mouths, Rosetta and Damietta.

The Senegal, rises, as is conjectured, in Negroland, and falls into the Atlantic near St. Louis.

The Gambia, is supposed to rise in the mountains to the north-west of Guinea, it falls into the Atlantic at Cape Saint Mary.

The Niger, rises in the west of Negroland, runs through Bambarra, Tombuctoo, and Wangara, is then supposed to lose itself in the lakes and sandy deserts of the country.

The Zahir, rises in Ethiopia (or Monoemugi), runs through the kingdom of Congo, and falls into the Ethiopian Sea near Cabenda.

The Zambezi, rises in the south-west of Monomotapa, and falls into the channel of Mozambique.

The Magadoxa, rises in the kingdom of Magadoxa, and falls into the Indian Ocean at Magadoxa.

The Cuama, rises in Monoemugi, and falls into the channel of Mozambique.

The Oliphant, rises below thirty degrees of south latitude, and falls into the South Atlantic Ocean.

The Orange River, rises in the country of the wild

Hottentots, and falls into the South Atlantic Ocean near Cape Voltas.

The Manzora, rises in the south-west of Monomotapa, and falls into the Cuama.

CHAPTER 91.

RISE AND FALL OF SOME NORTH AMERICAN RIVERS, AS EXERCISES FOR THE LEARNER.

THE *Saint Lawrence*, rises in Lake Ontario, runs through Canada, and falls into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The Mississippi: the source of this river is unknown, but it is supposed to be between 46 and 48 degrees of north latitude, and it runs a course of three thousand miles, falling into the Gulf of Mexico at New Orleans.

The Savannah, is formed by the junction of the rivers Tugeloo and Keowe, it runs through the state of Georgia, separates it from South Carolina, and falls into the Atlantic.

The Potomak, rises in the north-west of Virginia, and falls into the Chesapeake.

Hudson's River, rises near Lake Saint George and Champlain, and enters the Atlantic at York Bay.

The Kentucky, rises in the Laurel mountains, runs through Kentucky, and falls into the Ohio.

The Holston, rises in the Allegany mountains, in Virginia, runs through the Tenassee government, and is joined about thirty miles below Knoxville by the river Clinch, thence it takes the name of the Tenassee, and bending to the west, falls into the Ohio.

The Cumberland River, rises in the Cumberland mountains on the edge of Virginia, runs through Kentucky, and falls into the Ohio.

The Connecticut, rises in the north of New Hampshire, falls into the Atlantic at the end of Long Island Sound.

James's River, rises in the Allegany mountains, runs through Virginia, and falls into Chesapeake Bay.

The Delaware, rises in the state of New York, and, after a course of one hundred and eighteen miles, falls into Delaware Bay near Salem.

The Miami: there are two rivers of this name which run south into the Ohio from the western territory, enclosing the country called the Miamis.

The Severn, rises in Maryland, runs by Annapolis into the Chesapeake.

The Susquehannah, rises in New York, falls into the Chesapeake through Maryland.

The Pisquataqua, rises in New Hampshire, divides that province from the district of Maine, and at Portsmouth takes the name of the Bay of Pisquataqua, whence it falls into the Atlantic Ocean.

The Pelapsee, rises in Maryland, falls into Chesapeake Bay.

The Elkhorn, rises in Kentucky, falls into the Ohio.

The Rio Brava, rises, as is supposed, in New Mexico, runs the whole length of that fine province, and falls through New Leon into the Gulf of Mexico.

The Mobile, is formed by the junction of two rivers in the south of Georgia, it runs through West Florida, forms a bay there, and falls into the Gulf of Mexico at Mobile.

The Thames, is formed from the junction of two rivers at Norwich, in Connecticut, and falls through that state into Long Island Sound.

The Missouri, rises in the Savage Nations, is navi gable up to 43 degrees 30 minutes 43 seconds north latitude, runs a course of one thousand two hundred miles, and then falls into the Mississippi at Saint Louis.

The Ohio, rises in the Allegany mountains, forms the boundary for the states of Ohio and Kentucky, and falls into the Mississippi about fifty miles below New Madrid.

The Illinois, rises in the country of the Illinois Indians below Lake Michigan, and falls into the Mississippi above the junction of that river with the Missouri.

The River Wabash, rises in the territory of Indiana, runs four hundred miles through the western territory, and then falls into the Ohio.

Mackenzie's River, rises in the Slave Lake, falls into the Icy Sea.

The Copper Mine River, within the arctic circle, falls into the Icy Sea.

CHAPTER 92.

RISE AND FALL OF SOME SOUTH AMERICAN RIVERS, AS EXERCISES FOR THE LEARNER.

THE mighty *Amazon*, rises in the Peruvian Andes, near the Pacific Ocean, it receives two hundred tributary streams, and after a course of three thousand three hundred miles, falls into the Atlantic Ocean directly under the line.

The Paraguay, rises in Amazonia, runs through Paraguay by the town of Assumption, and being joined by the Parana (which rises in Brazil), and the Uraguay, the three rivers collectively form the *Rio del Plata.*

The Tocantin, rises in Brazil, in 18 degrees south latitude, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean at Para.

The La Plata, was discovered by the Spaniards at the beginning of the sixteenth century, is a broad and deep river which occasionally overflows its banks; it is formed by the junction of the Paraguay, the Parana, and the Uraguay, and falls into the South Atlantic Ocean, after passing through Buenos Ayres, between Capes Saint Antonio and Saint Mary.

The Oronoko, rises from a lake in Popayan, runs a course of nearly one thousand four hundred miles, and, after receiving many large rivers, falls into the Atlantic by a broad estuary at Para in Amazonia.

The Berbice, rises in the south-west of Dutch Guiana, and falls into the Atlantic at Berbice.

The Piura, rises in Peru, and, after a short course, falls into the South Pacific, at the town of Piura, which was the first settlement of Pizarro.

The Saint Martha, rises in Popayan, runs through the district of Saint Martha, and falls into the Spanish main at Saint Martha.

The Demarara, rises in Dutch Guiana, falls into the Atlantic at the settlement of Demarara: this river has a course of two hundred miles.

The de la Hăcha, rises in the government of Rio de la Hacha, and falls into the Spanish main at the town of De la Hacha.

The Guayra, rises in the Caraccas, falls into the Spanish main: Saint Leon de Caraccas stands upon it.

The Guaquil rises in the audience of Quito, and runs by the town of Guaquil into the Bay of Guaquil.

The Madalena, rises in New Granada, joins the river Saint Martha, and falls into the Spanish main.

The Rimac, rises in the valley of Rimac, runs through Lima, the capital of South America, and thence falls into the South Pacific Ocean.

The Dolche, rises in Paraguay, and falls into Lake Salados.

The Uruba, is a branch of the river Amazon, on which stands Saint Pedro, the chief town in Amazonia.

The Rio Janeiro, is a small river which enters the South Atlantic Ocean at Saint Sebastien, after a short course through the coast of Brazil.

The Essiquebo, rises in the province of Surinam, falls into the Atlantic at the settlement of Essiquebo.

The Surinam, rises in the province of Surinam, falls into the Atlantic Ocean at Paramaribo.

The Callao, rises in the audience of Quito, (Peru,) runs through the town or port of Callao, and falls into the South Pacific Ocean.

The Tolembi, rises in New Granada, falls into the Bay of Buenaventura by the town of Barbacos.

CHAPTER 93.

SUBDIVISIONS OF EUROPE.

TABLE OF ENGLAND.

POPULATION EIGHT MILLIONS: CONTAINING FORTY COUNTIES.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Newcastle on Tyne*, *Morpeth*, *Alnwick*, North Shields, Hexham, Belford, Wooller, Bellingham.

CUMBERLAND.—*Carlisle*, *Whitehaven*, *Cockermouth*, Keswick, Mary-Port, Workington.

DURHAM.—*Durham*, *Stockton*, *Sunderland*, Darlington, Bishop-Aukland, Hartlepool.

WESTMORELAND.—*Appleby*, *Kendal*, *Kirby-Lonsdale*, Ambleside, Brough.

LANCASHIRE.—*Lancashire*, *Liverpool*, *Manchester*, Bolton, Wigan, Warrington, Preston, Blackburn.

YORKSHIRE.—*York*, *Hull*, *Leeds*, *Sheffield*, Doncaster, Whitby, Beverley, Scarborough, Halifax, Wakefield, Huddersfield, Rotherham.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Lincoln*, *Boston*, *Gainsbrough*, Louth, Barton, Stamford, Grantham, Spalding.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—*Nottingham*, *Newark*, *Retford*, Tuxford, Bawtry, Mansfield.

DERBYSHIRE.—*Derby*, *Chesterfield*, *Bakewell*, Buxton, Matlock, Ashborn, Wirkworth.

SHROPSHIRE.—*Shrewsbury*, *Bridgenorth*, *Bishop's Castle*, Whitchurch, Wem, Ludlow.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Stafford*, *Litchfield*, *Newcastle under Line*, Leek, Abbot's Bromley.

CHESHIRE.—*Chester*, *Nantwich*, *Middlewich*, Northwich, Stockport, Knutsford, Macclesfield, Congleton.

Herefordshire.—*Hereford*, *Leominster*, Ross, Ledbury.

Monmouthshire.—*Monmouth*, *Chepstow*, Abergavenny, Newport, Pontypool.

Leicestershire.—*Leicester*, *Louthborough*, *Bosworth*, Lutterworth, Market Harborough, Melton Mowbray.

Rutlandshire.—*Okeham*, *Uppingham*, Ketton.

Northamptonshire.—*Northampton*, *Peterborough*, Higham Ferrers, Towcester, Daventry.

Warwickshire.—*Warwick*, *Coventry*, *Birmingham*, Stratford upon Avon, Rugby, Kenilworth.

Worcestershire.—*Worcester*, *Evesham*, *Droitwich*, Kidderminster, Malvern.

Gloucestershire.—*Gloucester*, *Cirencester*, *Tewkesbury*, Cheltenham, Stroud, Fairford, Berkley.

Oxfordshire.—*Oxford*, *Banbury*, *Woodstock*, Wituey, Chipping-Norton, Deddington.

Buckinghamshire.—*Buckingham*, *Aylesbury*, *Eton*, Newport Pagnell, Great Marlow.

Bedfordshire.—*Bedford*, *Dunstable*, *Biggleswade*, Woburn, Ampthill.

Huntingdonshire.—*Huntingdon*, *Stilton*, *St. Ives*, *St. Neots*, Kimbolton.

Cambridgeshire.—*Cambridge*, *Ely*, *Newmarket*, Caxton, March.

Norfolk.—*Norwich*, *Yarmouth*, *King's Lynn*, *Cromer*, Swaffham.

Suffolk.—*Ipswich*, *Bury St. Edmunds*, *Sudbury*, Beccles, Dunwich.

Kent.—*Canterbury*, *Maidstone*, *Rochester*, Chatham, Woolwich, Greenwich, Gravesend, Tunbridge, Deal, Dover, Ramsgate, Margate, Milton.

SUSSEX.—*Chichester*, *Lewes*, *Horsham*, *Hastings*, Brighton, Battle, Arundel.

ESSEX.—*Chelmsford*, *Colchester*, *Harwich*, Saffron-Walden, Maldon, Epping, Waltham Abbey.

SURRY.—*Guildford*, *Kingston*, *Croydon*, Chertsey, Godalming, Lambeth.

MIDDLESEX.—LONDON, *Brentford*, *Kensington*, Uxbridge, Chelsea, Fulham.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—*Hertford*, *St. Albans*, Ware, Watford.

BERKSHIRE.—*Reading*, *Abingdon*, *Windsor*, Wallingford, Newbury.

HAMPSHIRE.—*Winchester*, *Southampton*, *Portsmouth*, Gosport, Lymington, Basingstoke, Silchester.

WILTSHIRE.—*Salisbury*, *Wilton*, *Devizes*, Malmsbury, Warminster, Bradford, Troubridge.

DORSETSHIRE.—*Dorchester*, *Poole*, *Bridport*, Weymouth, Corfe-Castle, Blandford, Sherborne.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*Bath*, *Bristol*, *Wells*, Somerton, Taunton, Wellington, Bridgewater, Minehead.

DEVONSHIRE.—*Exeter*, *Plymouth*, *Dartmouth*, Barnstaple, Totness, Tiverton, Crediton.

CORNWALL.—*Launceston*, *Bodmin*, *Truro*, Penryn, Falmouth, Penzance, Saint Austle, Lestwithiel.

CHIEF RIVERS.

Thames, Severn, Medway, Trent, Ouse, Tyne, Tees, Eden, Avon, Derwent, Ribble, Mersey, Wear, Coln, Cam, Orwell, Lea, Stour, Itchen, Froome, Ex, Tamer, Monmow, Lin, Witham, Isis, Cherwell, Nen, Calder, Air.

UNIVERSITIES.

Oxford and Cambridge.—Westminster, Eton, and Winchester, celebrated schools.—Oxford

has twenty Colleges, and five Halls; Cambridge, twelve Colleges, and four Halls.

RELIGION.

Episcopal Protestant, under two archbishops, Canterbury and York; and twenty-one English bishops (exclusive of the four who preside over the Welch dioceses), viz. London, Durham, Winchester, Ely, Bath and Wells, Hereford, Rochester, Lichfield and Coventry, Chester, Worcester, Chichester, Salisbury, Norwich, Gloucester, Lincoln, Bristol, Carlisle, Exeter, Peterborough, Oxford, and the bishop of the Isle of Man, who has no seat in the House of Lords.

HARBOURS FOR MEN OF WAR, AND DOCK-YARDS.

Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, Portsmouth, Plymouth.—*For Trading Vessels.* Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sunderland, Hartlepool, Scarborough, Burlington, Hull, Lynn Regis, Yarmouth, Orford, Harwich, Leigh, Margate, Ramsgate, Deal, Dover, Brighton, Shoreham, Poole, Weymouth, Teignmouth, Torbay, Falmouth, Barnstaple, Bristol, Liverpool, Lancaster.

CAPES, HEADLANDS, &c,

Filey Bay, Flamborough Head, Spurn Head, Languard Fort, the Naze, the Downs, Dungeness, Beachy Head, Selsea Bill, St. Catharine's Head, Needlespoint, St. Alban's Head, Portland Bill, Start Point, Praule Point, Ram Head, Lizard Point, Landsend, Hartland Point, Bull Point, Highveer Point, Horsedown Point, North, and South Foreland.

O 2

CHAPTER 94.

ENGLAND.

"Hail, sea-girt goddess! o'er whose emerald isles
Immortal Liberty triumphant smiles.
Hast thou a son, who knows not how to prize
The wondrous blessings that from order rise?—
Bid him depart—o'er Persia's mountains roam,—
And learn the value of his *matchless home!*"

How is England bounded? North by Scotland and the German Ocean; south by the British Channel; east by the German Ocean; west by Wales, Saint George's Channel, and the Irish Sea. England, in shape nearly a triangle, is situated in the northern part of the temperate zone: the government is of the best kind, *limited monarchy*: the power of making laws is vested in the king (or queen,) the house of lords, and the house of commons; but the power of executing the laws rests solely with the king. In England, commerce is the grand spring of action; it has successively enriched millions, and its resources have raised the united kingdom to an enviable pre-eminence among nations. What is the general face of the country? The climate of England, generally speaking, is temperate: the middle and southern counties produce the best land; corn grows in greater abundance on the eastern coast; and on the western, the soil is better adapted for pasturage: Cornwall is rough and very hilly: the northern counties have many

mountainous districts: every species of domestic animal is seen in England, but no large wild quadrupeds: its beautiful, but comparatively small lakes are in the north-western counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland. The Romans knew England by the name of Britain, and Cæsar made a partial conquest of it; but to Agricola was reserved the glory of civilizing the people, and introducing among them the language, arts, customs, and sciences of the Roman nation: in his time Britain acknowledged its dependence upon the Roman emperors. When this great empire declined in power, Britain was of course neglected, and the Picts and Scots, taking advantage of this weakness, broke through the Roman Wall, and invaded England. The British prince Vortigern called the Saxons to his aid, who, commanded by the brothers, Hengist and Horsa, defeated the enemy, but contrived to settle *themselves* in the kingdom, and Hengist formed the kingdom of Kent; after which the whole seven kingdoms, or "Saxon Heptarchy," were established. The unsubdued remains of the ancient Britons, when expelled from other counties, sought refuge in Wales and Cornwall.

Egbert, first monarch of all England, united the seven kingdoms under his sway. In his reign the Danes began (or rather renewed) their incursions; and during the reigns of the succeeding monarchs, up to Edmund Ironside, were sometimes victorious, sometimes bravely re-

pulsed. On the death of Edmund Ironside, the Danes enjoyed the throne for the space of thirty years: then the Saxon line was restored, in the person of Edward the confessor: since that period the Normans, Plantagenets, Tudors, Stuarts, line of Orange, and the Brunswic line, have successively sat upon the British throne.

Henry the Second, conquered Ireland.

Edward the First, united Wales to England.

James the First, joined Scotland to the English monarchy: and in the reign of the present monarch, George the third, these kingdoms were represented by *one*, not three parliaments, which had been formerly the case: this grand imperial parliament is always convened at Westminster.

"Oh, could I worship aught beneath the skies,
That earth hath seen, or fancy could devise,
Thine altar, sacred Liberty, should stand,
Built by no mercenary vulgar hand!
My soul should yield thee willing thanks and praise,
For the chief blessings of my fairest days!—
But that were sacrilege —Praise is not thine,
But His who gave thee, and preserves thee mine:
Else would I say—and as I spake, bid fly
A captive bird into the boundless sky,—
This triple realm adores thee!—thou art come
From Sparta hither, and art here at home!
We feel thy force still active: at this hour
Enjoy immunity from priestly power:
While conscience, happier than in ancient years,
Owns no superior but the GOD she fears!"

COWPER,

CHAPTER 95.

AN EXERCISE ON THE BOUNDARIES AND PARLIAMENTARY TOWNS OF ENGLAND.

NORTHUMBERLAND, is bounded on the north by Scotland, south by Durham and Cumberland, east by the German Sea, west by Scotland: it sends *eight* members to the Imperial Parliament; two for the county; and Newcastle, Morpeth, and Alnwick, each two.

CUMBERLAND, is bounded north by Scotland, south by the Irish Sea, east by Northumberland and Durham, west by Solway Frith: it sends *six* members, viz. Carlisle, Cockermouth, each two; and two for the county.

DURHAM, a county palatine, is bounded north by Northumberland, south by Yorkshire, east by the German Ocean, west by Cumberland: it sends *four* members; two for the city of Durham, and two for the county.

WESTMORELAND, is bounded north by Cumberland, south by Lancashire, east by Yorkshire, west by Lancashire and Cumberland: it sends *four* members; two for Appleby, and two for the county.

LANCASHIRE, a county palatine, is bounded north by Westmoreland and Cumberland, south by Cheshire, east by Yorkshire, west by the Irish sea: it sends *fourteen* members; two for the county; and Lancaster, Liverpool, Preston, Wigan, Newton and Clithero, each two.

YORKSHIRE, is divided into three ridings, bounded north by Durham, south by Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire, east by the German Ocean, west by Lancashire: it sends *thirty* members; two for the county; and York, Aldborough, Boroughbridge, Knaresborough, Pontefract, Ripon, Beverley, Headon, Hull, Malton, Northallerton, Richmond, Scarborough, Thirsk, each two.

LINCOLNSHIRE, is bounded north by Yorkshire; south by Rutland, Northamptonshire, and Cambridge; east by the German Ocean; west by Nottinghamshire: it sends *twelve* members; two for the county; and Lincoln, Boston, Grantham, Grimsby, Stamford, two each,

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, is bounded north by Yorkshire, South by Leicestershire, east by Lincolnshire, west by Derbyshire: it sends *eight* members; two for the county; and Nottingham, Newark, Retford, two each.

DERBYSHIRE, is bounded north by Yorkshire, south by Leicestershire and Staffordshire, east by Nottinghamshire, west by Staffordshire and Cheshire: sends *four* members; two for the county, and two for Derby.

SHROPSHIRE, bounded north by Cheshire, south by Herefordshire, east by Staffordshire, west by Montgomeryshire: sends *twelve* members; two for the county; and Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Bridgenorth, Wenlock, Bishop's Castle, each two.

CHESHIRE, a county palatine, is bounded north by Lancashire, south by Shropshire, east by Derbyshire, west by the Irish Sea: sends *four* members; two for the county, and two for the city of Chester.

STAFFORDSHIRE, is bounded north by Cheshire and Derbyshire, south by Worcestershire and Warwickshire, east by Derbyshire, west by Shropshire: sends *ten* members; two for the county; and Lichfield, Stafford, Newcastle, Tamworth, each two.

HEREFORDSHIRE, is bounded north by Shropshire, south by Monmouthshire, east by Worcestershire, west by Radnorshire and Brecon: sends *eight* members; two for the county; and Hereford, Leominster, Weobly, each two.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, is bounded north by Herefordshire, south by the Bristol Channel, east by Gloucestershire, west by Glamorganshire: sends *three* members; two for the county, and one for Monmouth.

LEICESTERSHIRE, is bounded north by Nottinghamshire, south by Northamptonshire, east by Rutlandshire and Lincolnshire, west by Staffordshire: sends *four* members; two for the county; and two for Leicester.

RUTLANDSHIRE, the least English county, surrounded by Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, and Lincolnshire: sends only *two* members for the county.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, is bounded north by

Lincolnshire, south by Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire, east by Huntingdonshire and Bedfordshire, west by Warwickshire: sends *nine* members; two for the county; one for Higham-Ferrers; and Northampton, Peterborough, Brackley, two each.

WARWICKSHIRE, is bounded north by Staffordshire and Leicestershire, south by Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, east by Northamptonshire, west by Worcestershire: sends *six* members; two for the county; and Coventry and Warwick, each two.

WORCESTERSHIRE, is bounded north by Staffordshire, south by Gloucestershire, east by Warwickshire, west by Herefordshire: sends *nine* members; two for the county; one for Bewdley; and Worcester, Droitwich, Evesham, each two.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, is bounded by Worcestershire and Warwickshire north, Somersetshire and Wiltshire south, Oxford east, Monmouthshire and Herefordshire west: sends *eight* members; two for the county; and Gloucester, Cirencester, Tewkesbury, each two.

OXFORDSHIRE, is bounded north by Warwickshire, south by Berkshire, east by Buckinghamshire, west by Gloucestershire: sends *nine* members; two for the county; two for the city; two for the University; Woodstock two; Banbury one.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, is bounded north by

Northamptonshire and Bedfordshire; south by Berks, Surry, and Middlesex; east by Hertford and Bedfordshire; west by Oxfordshire: sends *fourteen* members; two for the county; and Buckingham, Amersham, Aylesbury, Marlow, Wendover, Wycombe, each two.

BEDFORDSHIRE, is bounded north by Huntingdon and Northamptonshire, south by Hertfordshire, east by Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, west by Buckinghamshire: sends *four* members; two for the county; two for Bedford.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, is bounded north by Northamptonshire and Cambridgeshire, south by Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire, east by Cambridgeshire, west by Northamptonshire: sends *four* members; two for the county, and two for Huntingdon.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, is bounded north by Lincolnshire, south by Essex and Hertfordshire, east by Norfolk and Suffolk, west by Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire, and Bedfordshire: sends *six* members; two for the county; two for Cambridge; and two for the University.

NORFOLK, is bounded north by the German Ocean, south by Suffolk, east by the German Ocean, west by Cambridgeshire: sends twelve members; two for the county; and Norwich, Lynn, Yarmouth, Thetford, and Castle Rising, each two.

SUFFOLK, is bounded north by Norfolk, south by Essex, east by the German Ocean, west by

Cambridgeshire: sends *sixteen* members; two for the county; and Ipswich, Aldborough, Bury Saint Edmunds, Dunwich, Eye, Orford, Sudbury, each two.

KENT, is bounded north by Essex and the German Ocean, south by Sussex, east by the Straits of Dover, west by Surry: sends *eighteen* members; two for the county; and Canterbury, Rochester, Maidstone, Dover, Romney, Sandwich, Hithe, Queenborough, each two.

SUSSEX, is bounded north by Surry and Kent, south by the English Channel, east by the Channel and Kent, west by Hampshire: sends *twenty-eight* members; two for the county; and Chichester, Lewes, Midhurst, Shoreham, Hastings, Rye, Seaford, Winchelsea, Steyning Horsham, East Grinstead, Arundel, and Bramber, each two.

ESSEX, is bounded north by Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, south by Kent, east by the German Ocean, west by Middlesex and Hertfordshire: sends *eight* members; two for the county; and Colchester, Harwich, and Maldon, each two.

SURRY, is bounded north by Middlesex, south by Sussex, east by Kent, west by Hampshire: sends *fourteen* members; two for the county; and Southwark, (adjoining London,) Guildford, Ryegate, Haslemere, Blechingly, Gatton, each two.

MIDDLESEX, is bounded north by Hertfordshire, south by Surry, east by Essex, west by

Buckinghamshire and Berkshire: sends *eight* members; two for the county; four for London; and two for Westminster.

Hertfordshire, is bounded north by Cambridgeshire, south by Middlesex, east by Essex, west by Buckinghamshire: sends *six* members; two for the county; and Hertford and Saint Albans, each two.

Berkshire, is bounded north by Oxfordshire, south by Hampshire, east by Middlesex and Surry, west by Wiltshire: sends *nine* members; two for the county; one for Abingdon; and Reading, Wallingford, Windsor, each two.

Hampshire, is bounded north by Berkshire, south by the English Channel, east by Surry and Sussex, west by Dorset and Wiltshire: sends *twenty-six* members to Parliament; two for the county; and Winchester, Southampton, Portsmouth, Christchurch, Andover, Stockbridge, Lymington, Petersfield, Whitechurch, Newport, Newtown, and Yarmouth, (the three last are in the Isle of Wight,) each two.

Wiltshire, is bounded north by Gloucestershire, south by Dorset and Hampshire, east by Berkshire and Hants, west by Somersetshire: sends *thirty-four* members; two for the county; and Salisbury, Wilton, Devizes, Cricklade, Bedwin, Calne, Chippenham, Downton, Wotton-Basset, Marlborough, Malmsbury, Hindon, Heytesbury, Luggershall, Westbury, and Old Sarum (now reduced to *one* house), each two.

DORSETSHIRE, is bounded north by Somerset and Wiltshire, south by the English Channel, east by Hampshire, west by Devonshire and Somersetshire: sends *twenty* members; two for the county; and Dorchester, Lime-Regis, Shaftesbury, Pool, Bridport, Wareham, Weymouth, Melcombe-Regis, Corfe Castle, each two.

SOMERSETSHIRE, is bounded north by the Bristol Channel, south by Devon and Dorset, east by Wiltshire, west by the Bristol Channel and Devonshire: sends *eighteen* members; two for the county; and Bath, Bristol, Wells, Taunton, Bridgewater, Minehead, Milbourne Port, Ivelchester, each two.

DEVONSHIRE, is bounded north by the Bristol, and south by the British Channel, east by Dorset and Somersetshire, west by Cornwall: sends *twenty-six* members; two for the county; and Exeter, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Tavistock, Oakhampton, Ashburton, Honiton, Plymton, Totness, Beer-Alston, Barnstaple, Tiverton, each two.

CORNWALL, is bounded north by Devonshire, south by the British Channel, east by Devonshire, west by St. George's Channel: sends *forty-four* members; two for the county; and Launceston, Bodmin, Bossiney, Callington, Camelford, Fowey, Grampound, Helston, Liskeard, East Looe, West Looe, Lestwithiel, Saint Michael's, Newport, Penrhyn, Saint Germain's, Saint Ive's, Saint Mawe's, Saltash, Tregony, Truro, each two.

CHAPTER 96.

CONTAINING A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE ENGLISH ISLANDS.

The Scilly Isles, near Cornwall, abound in fish: they are about thirty miles from the Land's End: six of these isles are inhabited: the people here are exempt from the excise, malt, and land-tax. There is only one clergyman to do the duty for a population of 2,375, scattered in the six islands.

The Isles of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*, lie in the British Channel: they are all included in the Hampshire jurisdiction. *Jersey* is the largest, and its soil is remarkably fertile: chief trade in woollen stockings, and cider. *Guernsey*, less than Jersey, trades in cider, and knitted stockings. *Alderney*, is situated very near to France, and divided from it by a channel called the Race of Alderney: this island is noted for an excellent breed of cows. *Sark*, is a very small island, but healthy and well stocked with the necessaries of life.

Holy Island, has a castle, and small town: it is very near the Northumberland shore; and is occasionally called the Isle of Lindisfarne.

Staples Isles, a little to the south of Holy Island, off the Northumberland coast.

Fairn Isles, seventeen in number, produce kelp, feathers, and eggs; they lie off the Northumberland coast.

Coquet, near the mouth of the river Coquet, in Northumberland, is a small place, where many sheep are fed, and much sea-weed collected.

Horsey Island, off the Essex coast, noted for game.

Mersey Isle, off the Essex coast, has two villages: the channel which divides this isle from Essex is called Pyfleet, noted for its oysters.

Foulness, off the Essex coast, has a village, and place of worship.

Wallasea, near Foulness, is a small island, about four miles long.

Canvey Isle, off the Essex coast: sheep were formerly fed here, but of late the frequent inundations have been very detrimental to the landholders.

Sheppey Isle, off the coast of Kent, feeds large flocks of sheep, and is much visited by botanists for its marine plants: corn is here abundant. *Sheerness*, a regular garrison, with a fortification, and a dock, intended for the repair of vessels, is in this island: the air is remarkably unhealthy. Also *Queenborough*, the inhabitants of which are maintained by the oyster trade.

Grain Island, near Sheppey, has some salt works, with many detached houses.

Elmely Isle, south of Sheppey, has many salt marshes: there is a ferry hence to Kent.

Harty Isle, at the corner of Sheppey Isle,

feeds sheep, and has a ferry to Feversham in Kent.

Isle of Thanet, formed by the river Stour, near the northern extremity of Kent, contains Margate, Ramsgate, and ten parishes: it is famed for the production of madder, and the burning of kelp.

Lundy Isle, in the Bristol channel, noted for fowls, eggs, and rabbits: only one family is resident here.

Steepholm and *Flatholm*, both in the Bristol channel, between England and Wales, are two insignificant islands. Flatholme has a light-house to direct vessels up the channel.

Walney, an island off the Lancashire coast, has two or three small villages, and plenty of sea gulls: it is situated near the hundred of Furness.

Isle of Wight, south of Hampshire, known to the ancient Romans, has many rocks of chalk, and freestone, the most delightful prospects, fine down for sheep-feeding, and plenty of rabbits. One of its towns, *Newport*, a maritime place, has a good manufacture of starch: Elizabeth, daughter of Charles the first, was buried here. *Newtown*, another, on Newtown-bay, is a small place, with a neglected harbour. *Yarmouth*, a sea-port, has a good quay, castle, and garrison, but is a small place. *Cowes*, in this harbour ships often repair damages sustained during their voyages, and

merchant-men wait here for a fair wind, or safe convoy. Cowes is a sea-bathing town.

Ride, five miles from Portsmouth, has daily packets to that place, and supplies Gosport and Portsmouth with eggs, butter, and domestic fowl.

Carisbrook, a village in this island, near Newport, was the place whither Charles retired after his escape from Hampton Court: he was kept close prisoner in the castle thirteen months, and his daughter Elizabeth died here. Carisbrook has a strong garrison, and the governor of the island resides in this place.

Isle of Man, in the Irish sea: this is a bishoprick, but the prelate has no seat in parliament: it carries on a great trade in the herring fishery: The currah, in this island, was formerly an immense bog, but is now drained, and furnishes peat and corn: there are lead, copper, iron, and tin mines, and many springs of the finest water: all kinds of sea-fowl: eagles and hawks in abundance. *Castletown*, in the Isle of Man, is the seat of the governor of the island: here are barracks, a quarry of fine black marble, and an ancient edifice called Castle Rushen, beautifully built of freestone, erected by one of the kings of Man, 960.—*Peel*, on the western coast of Man, has a small garrison.—Those who offend against the ecclesiastical laws are imprisoned in *Holm Town*, a very small island close to Peel, which

has an ancient cathedral.—*Douglas*, a sea-port in the Isle of Man, with a good harbour, exports herrings, and is a flourishing place: a packet-boat sails to Whitehaven once a week from Douglas.—*Ramsey*, a sea-port in this island, on a fine bay, is defended by a fort, and accommodated with a light-house.

CHAPTER 97.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR THE CITIES AND TOWNS MOST REMARKABLE IN NORTHUMBERLAND, CUMBERLAND, DURHAM, WESTMORELAND, LANCASHIRE, AND YORKSHIRE.

> "Each climate needs what other climes produce,
> And offers something to the general use." ...... COWPER.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR SOME NORTHUMBERLAND TOWNS.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, a town and county of itself, is surrounded by the great collieries, which form the chief trade of the place: this port supplies London and its environs with coal; the first charter for digging it here was granted in the year 1239: the coal fleet from hence sometimes amounts to more than five hundred sail: wrought iron, salmon, and butter, are exported: an excellent glass manufacture is carried on at Newcastle.—*Morpeth*, is a small place with a ruined castle, its free-school was founded by Edward VI.—*Alnwick*, once the county town of

Northumberland: the assizes are now held at Newcastle: the trade of this town is of little importance: it was formerly fortified: here is the magnificent residence of the Percys, dukes of Northumberland.—*Hexham*, on the Tyne, formerly a Roman station, and since that period, (but not now,) a county palatine: in 1463 a battle was fought here between the contending parties of York and Lancaster, in which the adherents to the red rose were entirely defeated.—*Hexham*, though of ancient note, is a small place, with a manufactory of tanned leather.—*Belford*, a small neat town, near the river Lear.—*Wooller*, near the Cheviot Hills, and on the Till, is noted for its battle in 1463, in which the Scots were defeated: it is now the frequent resort of invalids for the purpose of drinking goat's whey.—*Bellingham*, on the Tyne, an insignificant place.—*North Shields*, on the Tyne, a sea-port of great trade: large fleets of colliers come up the river to this place, which, though in the reign of Edward I. it only consisted of a few fishermen's huts, now numbers more than eight thousand people: a handsome modern square has been recently built here on the banks of the Tyne.—*Tynemouth*, a populous port, and noted bathing-place, has a well defended castle, to which a monastery, now in ruins, was formerly attached: the town is chiefly enriched by the coal trade and salt works.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR SOME TOWNS IN CUMBERLAND.

Carlisle, the capital, on the Eden, a bishoprick, and formerly a Roman station: has an ancient castle: the town trades in checks and printed linens, which are manufactured here; and a large salmon fishery is in the neighbourhood.—*Whitehaven*, with an excellent harbour, is chiefly employed in the coal mines, copperas works, and ship-building: the collieries are sunk to the depth of one hundred and thirty fathoms, and in many places go under the sea: the earl of Lonsdale, whose property they are, draws a most ample revenue from them.—*Cockermouth*, on the junction of the Cocker with the Derwent, is an ancient town, with a ruined castle: manufactory of shalloons, and some good tammies.—*Keswick*, near the river Greta, is a neat small town, with a woollen and flannel manufactory: a mine of the finest black lead is in this neighbourhood; and the beautiful lake called Derwent water.—*Maryport*, at the mouth of the Ellen, noted for its glass-houses, coal, and coasting trade, is built in the vicinity of a Roman station —*Workington*, on the Derwent, has a good harbour, iron works, and salmon fishery: much coal is exported hence to Ireland.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR THE BISHOPRICK OF DURHAM.

Durham, on the Wear, a city and bishoprick of great dignity, famed for its commanding situation, its castle, and cathedral: in the environs

of this city large fields of mustard are grown: at Nevill's Cross, about a mile hence, Philippa, the queen of Edward III. defeated David, king of Scots, who was taken prisoner: the bishop of Durham is a temporal sovereign prince in his own county, and earl of Sedbergh; he is also perpetual high-sheriff of Durham, which is a county palatine.—*Stockton*, on the Tees, a neat clean sea-port, with a good sail-cloth manufactory, and one of damask and table linen: ships are repaired and built here, and salmon sent hence to York in abundance.—*Sunderland*, another sea-port town: trades in coal, salt, and has a manufactory of glass bottles: noted also for a most elegant cast-iron bridge over the river Wear: many choice seamen are annually sent from Sunderland to man our navies; the numbers furnished by different towns for that purpose are thus given by Bigland, London 5725, Liverpool 1711, Newcastle 1240, Hull 731, Whitehaven 700, Sunderland 669, Whitby 573, Yarmouth 506.—*Bishop-Wearmouth* is a kind of suburb to Sunderland, and very populous.—*Gateshead*, though considered as a suburb to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, lies in Durham county: its population is more than eight thousand, and it is joined to Newcastle by a bridge over the Tyne: grindstones are exported hence to most parts of the world.—*Darlington*, on the Skerne, is noted for huckabacks, diapers, and linens.—*Bishop-Aukland*, on the Wear, is a small town, with a fine

castle and palace, the frequent residence of the bishop of Durham.—*Hartlepool*, a small fishing town, with a good harbour, and coal mines in the neighbourhood, is occasionally resorted to by invalids as a bathing-place.—*South Shields*, a sea-port, opposite North Shields, is largely connected with the collieries: trading vessels are built here; and ships laden with coal.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR SOME WESTMORELAND TOWNS.

Appleby, on the Eden, the county town of Westmoreland, and anciently a Roman station, is a small ill-built place: its free grammar-school, founded by Elizabeth, castle, and a hospital endowed by the celebrated countess of Pembroke, who is interred in the church here, are its chief recommendations.—*Kendal*, on the Ken, or Kent, a more populous town than Appleby, has considerable manufactures of coarse woollens, serges, and knitted stockings: its free-school has exhibitions for Queen's College, Oxford.—*Kirkby-Lonsdale*, a neat town, with a good tannery.—*Ambleside*, situated among mountains on the river Rotha, is in appearance a mere village: it lies to the north of Winandermere, (noted for its char); and Grassmere lake and village are situated north of Ambleside.—*Brough*, on the Eden, a poor town, with the ruins of a castle.—*Milthorpe*, a small place, the only sea-port in Westmoreland, has a paper and cotton mill: hence the fine blue Westmoreland slate is exported.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR SOME TOWNS IN LANCASHIRE.

Lancaster, the county town, situated on the Lon, or Lune, is a good sea-port, and its castle a noble structure: the church and bridges, also, are of the best architecture: beautiful cabinet ware is made here: and the town has a good manufactory of sail-cloth.—*Liverpool*, an excellent port on the Mersey, which here falls into the Irish Sea, had lately an extensive trade to Africa and the West Indies: this is a modern well-built town, and by canals it communicates with the chief English rivers: the warehouses, docks, libraries, and all public buildings in this populous and commercial town, are constructed on a grand scale, and with proportionable elegance: ships are built, and fitted out here.—*Manchester*, on the Irwell, in law only a village, and anciently a Roman station, yields to London alone in population, being more than ninety thousand, though its highest magistrate is a constable: it is the grand centre of the cotton trade, and its commerce extends to most parts of the world: exclusive of the cotton factories, Manchester has manufactures of hats, tapes, ticking, and haberdashery, which employ many industrious hands: the collegiate-church, and many others, are well worth observation.—*Bolton-le-Moors*, distinguished by its manufactures of fustians, dimity, counterpanes, muslins, and extensive bleaching-grounds, is a rapidly improving town, with a great population.—*Wigan*,

on the rivulet Douglas, noted for its checks, iron works, and canal-coal, of which the most beautiful ornaments and toys are made.—*Warrington*, on the Mersey, a great thoroughfare: has some excellent glass-houses: malt is here a considerable article of commerce: sparlings (or smelts) caught in the Mersey, are here esteemed great delicacies: and the adjoining garden-grounds furnish vegetables, and export potatoes in abundance.—*Preston*, a well-built, handsome town: has a court of chancery for the county palatine of Lancaster: the Pretender and his forces were here defeated in 1715: Preston guild is a well-known jubilee, held once in twenty years; and attended by the nobility and gentry of the county.—*Blackburn*, a populous, trading town, with a manufacture of calicoes for printing, and a good grammar-school, founded by Elizabeth.—*Ulverston*, on the Dudden, fits out many coasting vessels, and has a great trade in checks and Irish linens.—*Blackpool*, *South Port*, and *Lytham*, are sea-bathing places in the county of Lancashire.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR SOME TOWNS IN YORKSHIRE.

"Again—the band of commerce was designed,
To associate all the branches of mankind;
And if a boundless plenty be the robe,
Trade is the golden girdle of the globe." ...... COWPER.

This shire is divided into three ridings, north, east, and west.—YORK, on the Ouse, an archbishoprick, and the second city in the king-

dom, is the capital of the west-riding: a magnificent bridge is now building in this city over the Ouse, which divides the town: York is of itself a county, including thirty-five villages and hamlets: its minster, or cathedral, is indisputably the finest in England, though that of Lincoln is more advantageously situated; the architecture of this elegant structure is that of Edward the third: this city had formerly thirty churches; seventeen are now in use: the town is of Roman construction: its walls are now nearly demolished: the Guild-hall is of ancient date: but the modern buildings claiming notice, are a mansion-house, county prison, lunatic-asylum, theatre, and assembly-rooms; the population of York is much inferior to that in many manufacturing towns.—*Hull*, or Kingston-upon-Hull, so called in memory of its founder, Edward the first, is a good sea-port, with a great trade to the Baltic, Mediterranean, Greenland, and America: the exports and imports are considerable; and, by means of a navigation, Hull diffuses commerce to the northern and midland counties: this is a fortified town, with good public buildings, and the largest dock in the kingdom.—*Leeds*, on the Aire, the centre of the woollen trade, is a rich, populous place: the greatest part of the continent is furnished with goods from this industrious town: the woollen cloth is chiefly woven in the adjoining hamlets, dyed and

finished at Leeds: the mixed cloth-hall, and infirmary, are fine buildings: by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, a communication is made with the Irish Sea and German Ocean: Kirkstall-abbey, about three miles from this town, is a venerable and striking ruin.—*Sheffield*, on the Don, which is navigable within two miles of the town, is a busy, smoky, populous place; employing more than thirty thousand persons in the different branches of its manufactures, which are principally cutlery, hardware, and plated goods: there is a cannon foundery in the neighbourhood: and the environs of Sheffield are distinguished for beautiful scenery.—*Doncaster*, on the Don, a genteel, well-built town, with a small manufacture of gloves and stockings: many of the gentry reside in this town and neighbourhood, and there are excellent races supported here.—*Whitby*, a sea-port, on the German Ocean, near the mouth of the Esk, was, in the reign of Elizabeth, a small fishing-town, containing not more than sixty families: its population has been recently estimated at thirteen thousand: Whitby has a good harbour, an extensive trade to Norway and the Baltic, and a large share in the Greenland fisheries: many vessels are built and fitted out from this port, which was raised to its present opulence by the opening of the alum mines: Whitby-abbey, now in ruins, was founded in 650.—*Beverley*, a small neat town.

famed for its minster, now the parish-church, has a good trade in tanned leather.—*Scarborough* is finely situated on a rock: in its castle, Edward the first held a splendid court, and it was visited by Richard the third: this strong fortress was built in Stephen's reign: Scarborough is a noted bathing-place, and has many productive fisheries.—*Halifax*, the great mart for cloths, shalloons, and calamancoes, is on a branch of the Calder, in the midst of a populous and manufacturing country: many opulent families reside in the town and neighbourhood: and its piece-hall is an elegant structure.—*Wakefield*, on the Calder, a neat town, with one of the best corn and cattle-markets in the kingdom: it has manufactures of white cloths and tammies: the free grammar-school here has exhibitions to Oxford and Cambridge: on the bridge is an ancient chapel, erected by Edward the fourth, in memory of his brother Rutland, and his father the duke of York: a sessions-house, and schools on the Bellian and Lancastrian plan, are among the late improvements: at *Sandal*, near Wakefield, was fought an obstinate battle between the Yorkists and Lancastrians.—*Huddersfield*, a rich, public-spirited town, situated in the midst of dreary moors, makes up large quantities of woollen goods, and trades with Ireland, Leeds, Wakefield, and Halifax.—*Rotherham*, on the Don, is a small place, principally known by its extensive iron

works carried on at Masborough, an adjoining village, by the Walkers.—*Pontefract*, a small, ancient town, with the ruins of a celebrated castle, which history records as the scene of Richard the second's death, and the execution of Rivers, Vaughan, and Grey: the place is now noted for its nursery-grounds, early vegetables, and extensive liquorice plantations.

CHAPTER 98.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR THE CITIES AND TOWNS IN LINCOLNSHIRE, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, SHROPSHIRE, AND STAFFORDSHIRE.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR LINCOLNSHIRE.

LINCOLN, on the Witham, a bishoprick, is now a small place: its cathedral, built on an elevated situation, is of uncommon lightness and elegance: the great bell here, called Tom of Lincoln, required the exertions of fifteen men to ring it; but now, owing to the decay of the tower in which it is placed, they dare not use it: the remains of an old castle still exists: and the town trades in coals, oats, and wool: the diocese is the most extensive of any in the kingdom: Stephen was made prisoner here, in his civil wars with the empress Matilda.—*Boston*, on the Witham, has an extensive trade in wool: its lofty church-spire was formerly a sea-mark.—*Gainsborough*, on the Trent, a port for tolerably sized vessels:

its exports are considerable to Hull, Newcastle, and London: here Swein, the Danish king, was murdered: and a bloody engagement took place in the civil wars between Charles and his parliament, when lord Cavendish was killed.—*Barton*, an ill-built town, on the Humber, with a daily ferry to Hull: Thornton-abbey, in this neighbourhood, was built in the reign of Henry II.—*Stamford*, on the Welland, an ancient town, has a good trade in malt and freestone: few places for the size have so great a number of churches: and the remarkable custom of Borough English, is here retained, by which, when the father of a family dies without a will, his *youngest* son inherits his lands: Stamford formerly boasted a college: and at no great distance from the town is the magnificent mansion called Burleigh-house.—*Grantham**, on the Witham, noted for its free-school, high church-spire, and excellent inns: a canal is cut hence to Nottingham: at Colsterworth, a village eight miles on the London side of Grantham, sir Isaac Newton was born.—*Spalding*, on the Welland, famed for the unusual construction of its streets, through which canals run, and its heronries: hemp and flax are grown here in great abundance: and there is a manufactory of worsted-yarn.—*Louth*, a good populous town, on the Lud, with a

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* Four miles from Grantham, is Belvoir-castle, the ancient seat of the dukes of Rutland: the fruitful vale of Belvoir has been long celebrated.

blanket and carpet manufactory: it has also a good free-school: a canal connects this place with the German Ocean.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR SOME TOWNS IN NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Nottingham, on the Lin, which falls into the Trent, is the county town, with an ancient fortress, built in the reign of William the conqueror: its castle, a modern building, is the duke of Newcastle's property: this town is the centre of the silk and cotton manufactory of stockings, patent lace, patent net: it has an extensive trade in malt: coals are cheap: and here the misguided Charles I. raised the standard which opened the civil wars.—*Newark*, on the Trent, trades in wool and malt: the ruins of its castle are still visible, in which king John died; and a fine church built by Henry IV.—*Retford*, on the Idle, trades largely in malt and hops.—*Tuxford*, a small dirty town, is noted for its free-school.—*Bawtry*, on the Idle, a small town, with a trade in mill and grindstones.—*Mansfield*, on the edge of Sherwood Forest, formerly the scene of Robin Hood's depredations, has a good stocking manufactory.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR SOME TOWNS IN DERBYSHIRE.

Derby, the county town, on the Derwent, is neat and well-built; has several churches; a manufactory of Derbyshire marbles, spars, and crystals; a pottery of earthen ware; china manu-

factory; and great trade in malt.—*Chesterfield*, on the rivulets Ibber and Rother, is a small town, with a good free-school, founded by Elizabeth; a singular and apparently leaning spire to its ancient church; potteries of brown earthen ware; and iron founderies in the neighbourhood. —*Bakewell*, on the Wye, noted for its trade in lead: here are some cotton mills.—*Buxton*, the yearly resort of much distinguished company, and considerably improved by the elegant range of buildings which the Devonshire family have erected there: Buxton waters were noted even in the time of the Romans: their springs rise near the source of the Wye: its warm baths are serviceable in bilious, nervous, and rheumatic disorders: here the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scots, beguiled part of her melancholy confinement: the wonders of the peak attract many strangers hither, who cannot strictly be called invalids: this place has many fine distant prospects, but is situated in a bleak, barren country. —*Matlock*, on the Derwent, is a beautifully romantic village, embosomed in wood: the baths and air are good in consumptive cases.—*Cromford*, in the vicinity of Matlock, has an extensive cotton manufactory, established by sir Richard Arkwright, one of the greatest benefactors to his age and country: a canal goes hence to Nottingham: there is a large hat manufactory in the neighbourhood; and a fine seat, and neat church, both built by sir Richard, beautify and enliven

the prospect.—*Ashburn*, near the river Dove, famed for its cheese-market.—*Wirksworth*, a place of great trade in antimony and lead ore: here are smelting furnaces, with very good mill-stones, and grindstones.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR SOME TOWNS IN SHROPSHIRE.

Shrewsbury, the county town, on the Severn, is large and well-built: two parliaments have at different periods been held here; and a battle was fought between Henry IV. and Harry Hotspur, in which Percy (or Hotspur) was killed: Shrewsbury is the grand mart for Welch commodities: the Welch flannels, made in the adjoining counties, are dressed and made up here; then exported to Bristol, Flanders, and America: this town has a manufacture of coarse linen: its salmon, brawn, and cakes, have been long noted. —*Bridgenorth*, on the Severn, noted for its excellent fairs, and manufacture of iron tools, has a free-school, with exhibitions to Oxford.—*Bishop's-Castle*, is a neat little town, with a good Welch market.—*Whitchurch*, a small neat town, with a good old church, pleasantly situated, which contains the monuments of the Talbots, the *Wellingtons* of ancient days.—*Wem*, a small, ancient town, near the Roddon, with a well endowed free-school.—*Ludlow*, on the river Tena, the great thoroughfare into Wales: its castle has been the scene of many splendid pageantries: Edward V. lived here some time before his ac-

cession to the throne: Arthur, son of Henry VII. kept his court here, and here he died, but was buried in Worcester cathedral: all business for the principality of Wales was anciently transacted at Ludlow: and Milton's masque of Comus was performed in this castle, before the earl of Bridgewater, then president of Wales, in 1634: the castle, now unaccountably neglected, belongs to the crown: there is little trade in the town.—*Ellesmere*, on a mere, noted for its fish, has a good trade in malt: a canal connects it with Chester.—*Colebrook-dale*, is a populous village, situated between two woody hills, noted for its flourishing iron works: a cast-iron bridge, the first of the kind, is here erected over the Severn: at *Broseley*, two miles from Colebrook-dale, there are coal and iron mines, and a manufactory of glazed tobacco-pipes.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR SOME TOWNS IN STAFFORDSHIRE.

Stafford, on the Sow, the county town, near a navigable canal: its infirmary, and remains of a castle, are the chief objects of attention: the country round is employed in the potteries.—*Litchfield*, which, united to Coventry, forms a bishoprick, is the birth-place of Johnson, the moralist: its cathedral was repaired in the reign of Charles II. to which bishop Hackett was the great contributor: the town is divided from the houses of the clergy and prebendaries by ponds: Litchfield is of itself a county.—*Newcastle-*

under-Line, on a branch of the Trent: the vicinity is noted for Staffordshire ware; and in the town is a large hat manufactory, which employs many industrious hands; and many coal pits.—*Wolverhampton*, a populous, industrious place, nearly surrounded by canals: has a manufactory of japanned ware, and one for the best locks with a master key, hinges, buckles, cork-screws.

CHAPTER 99.

CONTAINING RECOLLECTIONS FOR THE TOWNS IN CHESHIRE, HEREFORDSHIRE, MONMOUTHSHIRE, LEICESTERSHIRE, AND RUTLANDSHIRE.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR CHESHIRE.

" Banks cloth'd with flow'rs, groves fill'd with sprightly sounds,
The yellow tilth, green meads, rocks, rising grounds."

CHESTER, a county palatine, bishoprick, and capital of Cheshire, is on the Dee: this ancient city, once a Roman station, has a castle and cathedral: the town is encircled with a wall in good repair, about two miles round, which serves as a place of promenade for the inhabitants: the four ancient and principal streets form an exact cross; some of these have covered shelters before the houses, called rows; they are supported by pillars, and have steps up and down; these rows are of great antiquity: many genteel Welch families reside here: the chief trade is in

Irish linen, which is brought three times a year to the regular fairs: packet-boats sail regularly from Parkgate, a bathing-place twelve miles beyond Chester, on the estuary of the Dee, to Ireland; and thence the lord lieutenant embarks for that kingdom.—*Neston*, on the Dee, is the post town for Parkgate.—*Namptwich*, on the Weaver, famed for its salt works; and cheese, which is chiefly made from the numerous dairies in the surrounding neighbourhood: the salt springs, or deep brine pits, are very productive: the salt is crystallized by boiling; that dug from the rock is frequently exported in its crude state: there are cotton factories, and a manufacture of gloves. —*Middlewich*, on the Croke, which joins the inland navigation, has two salt springs, and a cotton factory.—*Northwich*, on the junction of the Don and Weaver, is a flourishing town, and has mines of rock-salt, with salt quarries: the revenue arising to government for the duty on salt in Namptwich, Middlewich, and Northwich, is never less than two hundred thousand annually. —*Stockport*, on the Mersey, a large, populous, but, in general, ill-built town: the market-place is a very good one: the manufactories of hats, checks, and buttons, are carried on here to a great extent: many cotton factories are in this neighbourhood: and in the town is a good silk mill. —*Knutsford*, on the rivulet Bicken, has some cotton factories, and a manufacture of cut-velvet. —*Macclesfield*, on the Bollin, noted for its

manufacture of silk, twist, buttons, hats: here also are mills for winding silk, and a good free-school, endowed by Edward VI.—*Congleton*, situated on the Don, is a trading town, with manufactures of silk, cotton factories, and a trade in leather gloves.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR SOME TOWNS IN HEREFORDSHIRE.

> "And orchards, with their odoriferous breath,
> That scent the air, and to the eye present
> One sheet of blossoms." ....COTTLE.

Hereford, the county town, an old city and bishoprick, with a cathedral, is situated on the Wye: its free-school has exhibitions to Oxford and Cambridge: there are several churches and chapels here, but little trade except in gloves, hops, and cider: the salmon caught in the Wye is excellent, and fit for the table all the year round.—*Leominster*, on the Lug, a neat populous town, with two free-schools; and a trade in hats, leather, and gloves: this is an excellent market for wool and wheat.—*Ross*, on the Wye, built on a rock, is noted for its iron works: Wilton-castle, a prospect hence on the other side of the Wye, is of high antiquity: this town is greatly indebted for accommodation and comfort to John Kyrle, (Pope's Man of Ross,) who new paved the streets, repaired and beautified the church, and built a public reservoir: he lived in the reigns of William III. Anne, and George I.—*Ledbury*, the chief re-

sidence of the clothiers in this county, is advantageously situated on the Gloucester and Hereford canal.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR SOME TOWNS IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.

"Then Chepstow's ruined fortress caught
The mind's collected store of thought."

BLOOMFIELD.

Monmouth, the county town, is situated on the Monow and Wye: in its ruined castle, Henry V. was born, thence called Harry of Monmouth: there are good iron works in this neighbourhood: Monmouth trades with Bristol, and has a considerable corn-market.—*Chepstow*, on the Wye, a neat well-built trading town, and the port for the Wye and Lug: many ships are built here: timber, bark, iron, and cider, are its chief exports: the ruins of Chepstow-castle and abbey, romantically situated, overlook the Wye, and belong now to the Beaufort family: the castle stairs alone are perfect: Piercefield, near Chepstow, once the elegant residence of the unfortunate Valentine Morris, and the temporary abode of Elizabeth Smith, has some of the best laid-out grounds in England; and for native picturesque beauty, stands unrivalled.—*Abergavenny*, on the Gavenny, is an ancient, tolerably well-built town, with very narrow streets: the castle, built in the reign of Henry II. is now the property of lord Abergavenny:

in the adjoining mountains are iron works.—*Newport*, on the Usk, is a neat place, with a good harbour: the town was once walled round: and here are the remains of an ancient castle.—*Pontipool*, situated between hills on the Avon, is noted for its variety of japanned wares, and iron mills, in which iron plates are worked and turned.—*Caerleon*, in Monmouthshire, once the capital of Wales, and the see of an archbishop, lies on the Usk; scarcely a trace of its ancient dignity remaining: it still supports a small commerce with Bristol: its ruined castle is said to have been king Arthur's residence, who kept his court here.—*Caerwent*, a few miles from Chepstow, was once a celebrated Roman station: it is now a small village, with a very inconsiderable population: some years since, parts of a tessellated Roman pavement were to be seen: what was called the Roman bath, is now a pinfold for cattle, overgrown with grass and weeds, nothing but a few mutilated stones to say,—thus fades all earthly grandeur.

> .... " Awhile they liv'd
> In splendour's gayest hall, and laugh'd and sung
> The merry roundelay, or bade the harp
> Swell with tumultuous joy :—no more is heard
> The song of gladness." .... COTTLE.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR THE CHIEF TOWNS IN LEICESTER-SHIRE.

Leicester, on the Soar, the county town, is an ancient place, once noted for its abbey, in which

the haughty and unfortunate cardinal Wolsey died: this is an excellent corn-market: the woollen and worsted trade is carried on with great spirit: the fairs for cattle, sheep, and cheese, are some of the best in the kingdom: Henry V. held a parliament here, in which the cruel and disgraceful law for burning heretics was made: Leicester is very populous, and has many places of worship.—*Loughborough*, on the Soar, has a free-school and barracks: the stocking manufactory is its chief trade: and wool-combing employs many hands.—*Market Bosworth*, a small place, chiefly noted as the scene of the bloody battle between Richmond and Richard III. (1458), which ended in the total defeat and death of Richard.—*Lutterworth*, on the Swift, near the Roman road called Watling Street, has a fine old church and steeple: Wickliffe, the reformer, was the rector of this place; his pulpit is still shewn to strangers: in this church he was interred, and forty years after his decease, his bones were dug up, burnt with impotent rage and bigotry, then thrown into the river Swift: the manufactures of Lutterworth are twist and cotton stockings.—At *Thurcaston*, a village near Mount Sorrel, bishop Latimer was born; the house is still standing.—*Harborough*, on the Welland, has a manufacture of tammies and shalloons.—*Melton Mowbray*, on the Eye: here is a good cattle-market, and much of the cheese sold as Stilton, is made in this neighbourhood.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR RUTLANDSHIRE.

Okeham, the county town, on the Gwash, is a small place, with a free-school, and hospital: an ancient custom is kept up by the inhabitants; the first time a peer of the realm goes through this town, one of his horse's shoes is forfeited, and nailed to the castle-gate, unless he redeem it by giving money to buy another.—*Uppingham*, on a hill, is another small town, with a free-school and hospital.—*Ketton*, a very small place in this shire, is distinguished by its church, which resembles a small cathedral.

CHAPTER 100.

INCLUDING RECOLLECTIONS FOR NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, WARWICKSHIRE, WORCESTERSHIRE, AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

" Ingenious Art, with her expressive face,
Steps forth to fashion and refine the race."

NORTHAMPTON, on the Nen, the county town, has an elegant market-place, good sessions-house, county-gaol, and infirmary: before the Reformation, several monasteries were in this neighbourhood; and near the town is one of the crosses erected by Edward the first, in memory of his queen Eleanora: parliaments have occasionally been held here: Northamp-

ton is noted for its horse-fairs, its manufactory of lace and stockings.—*Peterborough*, on the Nen, a city and bishoprick, is a small town, with a stocking manufactory: its venerable cathedral was once a monastery: and the jurisdiction of Peterborough extends over thirty-two towns and hamlets, being in law of itself a county: the chief trade is in corn and timber.—*Higham Ferrers*, a small town, on the Nen, with an old castle in ruins.—*Towcester*, formerly walled round, has a manufactory of lace and silk: the Roman Watling Street passes through this town.—*Daventry*, on the Roman road, has a manufacture of whips: a dissenting-college was established here some years since, but is now removed.—*Fotheringhay*, noted anciently for its castle, which is now destroyed: in its church are interred Richard duke of York, killed at the battle of Wakefield; and Edward of York, slain in the field of Agincourt: Richard the third was born in the castle, and Mary of Scots beheaded there: the village of Fotheringhay is about two miles from Oundle*.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR SOME TOWNS IN WARWICKSHIRE.

Warwick, the county town, is a place of small trade, with a free-school, and hospital

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* *Naseby*, a village in Northamptonshire, is noted for a battle lost there by Charles the first, in which his cannon, baggage, and private letters, papers, &c. were taken by the Parliamentarians, and five thousand of his army made prisoners.

for twelve decayed gentlemen: the Romans had a fort here: Warwick-castle, an ancient and magnificent appendage to the earldom, overlooks the Avon from a beautiful situation: the grounds are kept in the best order.—*Coventry*, a city and bishop's see, united to Litchfield, is an old town, meanly built, but containing several places of worship, among which Saint Michael's is said to be a fine specimen of architecture: the walls of Coventry were demolished in the reign of Charles the second: two parliaments have been held here; and the mock procession of lady Godiva, wife to Leofric, earl of Mercia, is still continued: the canals form a communication between Coventry and London: its trade in ribbands and thread is extensive.—*Birmingham*, Burke's "toy-shop of Europe," is celebrated as a rich, populous, manufacturing place: between sixty and seventy thousand people are engaged in the various branches of manufacture, among which may be distinguished its silver and plated goods, fire-arms, jewellery, cast-iron works, mill work, coach-springs, buttons, buckles, and trinkets of every description: the hardware of Birmingham is exported to most parts of the world: here are six places for the established worship: many chapels for dissenters of different denominations, and a Jewish synagogue: the general infirmary, and Saint Philip's church, deserve particular attention.—

Soho, though in Staffordshire, yet being only two miles from, and immediately connected with the Birmingham trade, is noticed here: this village owes its rise and fame to Mr. Boulton, who has established manufactures of hardware, plated and silver goods, improved steam-engines, copying-machines, and a machine for the speedy coinage of copper, made use of by government: at Mr. Boulton's mint, the bank of England dollars were stamped.—*Stratford-upon-Avon*, famed as the birth-place of the poet Shakspeare, has a good trade in corn and malt: Garrick here held a jubilee in honour of Shakspeare.—*Rugby*, on the Avon, celebrated for its richly endowed, and well-conducted school: here boys of the first families are prepared for college.—*Kenilworth*, a small place, noted anciently for its castle, in which Edward the second was confined: here Edward the third held a parliament, and Elizabeth was most magnificently entertained by her favourite Dudley, earl of Leicester: this castle was left as a ruin at the conclusion of the last civil wars.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR SOME TOWNS IN WORCESTERSHIRE.

"The fragrant orchard, and the waving corn,
O'erspread the cultur'd ground, and life, and health,
And cheerfulness, pervade the spacious scene."....COTTLE

Worcester, on the Severn, a beautifully neat and clean little city, and bishoprick: is a county of itself, and has a good cathedral, in which

king John is interred: has nine parish-churches; an infirmary; carpet, glove, and two of the most elegant china manufactories; and a great market for hops: in 1651, Charles the second was defeated here by Cromwell, after a most obstinate engagement.—*Kemsey*, a village five miles from Worcester, had formerly a palace where Henry the second kept his court, and Henry the third was imprisoned before the battle of Evesham: the environs of Worcester are in the highest state of cultivation.—*Evesham*, in a beautifully fertile vale near the Avon, is a small town, with a manufacture of woollen stockings: there was formerly an abbey, for the monks well knew how to choose advantageous situations for wood and water: a battle was fought here in 1265, which restored Henry the third to his throne, and in which the earl of Leicester, and the barons of his party, were slain.—*Droitwich*, has a very extensive trade in the finest white salt, which supplies all the county, and is exported to Bristol: here are salt springs, and salt pits: veins of stone are seen here of the finest quality, and might be advantageously worked: a canal hence to the Severn is the mode of conveyance for the salt.—*Kidderminster*, on the Stour, and near the great Staffordshire canal, is noted for its carpet manufactory, silk and worsted trade.—*Great Malvern*, beautifully situated among the Malvern hills, is famed for a chalybeate spring,

and was formerly so for its abbey: the priory was founded by Henry the third, and endowed by Gilbert earl of Gloucester: Henry the seventh, and his queen, with their sons Arthur and Henry, frequently visited this place, and adorned the church with painted windows, representing every remarkable circumstance in the history of our Saviour, from his nativity to his ascension.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR SOME TOWNS IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

" How bright the scene!
Now the low cots appear, the distant hills,
The fertile plains, far stretched on every side!"

Gloucester, on the Severn, the capital of the county, a city and bishoprick, has a venerable cathedral, kept in good repair; its *cloisters* are the finest, and most perfect, of any in the kingdom: Edward the second of England, and Robert duke of Normandy, so long imprisoned in Cardiff-castle, are both interred here: the port is unworthy an opulent county, and the trade and population of this ancient city have both declined: its chief present manufacture is that of pins: Gloucester has still five churches, but six were destroyed in the last civil wars: the county-gaol is of excellent construction: near this city is the Isle of Alney, where Canute the Dane, and Edmund Ironside, had a single combat, in which Canute was wounded, and they subsequently agreed to divide the kingdom; Canute taking

the northern; Edmund, the southern part of England.—*Cirencester* (pronounced Cicester) on the Churn, where the Roman roads meet, is a very ancient place: it had once a castle and abbey, now in ruins: it has a good wool-market, and trades in yarn; famed also for the manufacture of curriers' knives.—*Cheltenham*, a mineral spring of great celebrity, owes much to the public spirit and great exertions of Henry Thompson, esq. proprietor of these waters: the recent improvements in this place are great: in 1788, the king and royal family of England spent a considerable time here.—*Tewkesbury*, on the Avon, with a good trade in malt, nails, and manufacture of cotton stockings, is an ancient place, the scene of former memorable warfare: on a hill, a little way out of the town on the Gloucester side, was fought that decisive battle in which Margaret of Anjou was taken prisoner, her son Edward basely stabbed by Richard duke of Gloucester, after the engagement was over, and her adherents completely defeated by the Yorkists: the fine noble parish-church of Tewkesbury is in excellent preservation, and has many ancient monuments.—*Stroud*, on the Frome, here called *Stroud Water*, is noted as the residence of clothiers, and for many fulling-mills: white cloths are here dyed scarlet, the water being peculiarly adapted for fixing and brightening the colours: this is a town of considerable trade.—*Fairford*, a small town, noted for

the exquisite glass-paintings in its church, which was built by a London merchant, who took the glass, the work of Albert Durer, in a ship bound for Rome, and transplanted it hither; the subjects are from scripture history.—*Berkley*, a small town, on the Severn, traffics in coals, malt, and cheese: its castle, built in the reign of Henry the first, was the place where the cruel murder of Edward the second was perpetrated.

> Shrieks that through Berkley's castle ring,
> Shrieks of an agonizing king.

CHAPTER 101.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR OXFORDSHIRE, BUCKINGHAM, BEDFORDSHIRE, HUNTINGDONSHIRE, AND CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR OXFORDSHIRE.

> " Ten thousand secret springs combine their spells
> To rouse or damp the fire where Genius dwells."... COTTLE.

OXFORD, a city, bishoprick, and university, demands peculiar attention: this was the early seat of learning; and when falling into temporary decay, was revived and protected by Alfred: this university is confessedly the first in the world: it contains twenty colleges and five halls, all most liberally endowed: the city is situated on the Isis and Cherwell, was once walled round, and has the tower of an ancient castle, now used as the county gaol:

some of its elegant or remarkable buildings are, Magdalen-bridge, the market-place, thirteen parish-churches, and the cathedral called Christ-church, the Theatre, Clarendon printing-house, Ashmolean museum: the best university libraries are, Christchurch, the Bodleian, Queen's-college, New-college, Saint John's, Exeter, Corpus Christi: there is a fine observatory here, and a good physic garden: the collection of statues, busts, and inscriptions in the learned languages, is very fine: the foundation of University-college was in the year 872: the collection of paintings is, however, with some few exceptions, inferior to many private ones: a residence of four years is required for the degree of bachelor of arts at Oxford; seven for master of arts; fourteen years for a bachelor of divinity, or doctor of laws; and eighteen years for a doctor in divinity: in Cambridge, three year's residence is required for the degree of bachelor of arts; the other degrees the same as Oxford.—*Banbury*, on the Cherwell, has a manufacture of plush, and is noted for a battle fought 1469, in which the Lancastrian party was victorious, and the defeated Pembroke immediately beheaded in the town.—*Woodstock*, an ancient town: king Ethelred convened a parliament in its palace, which was afterwards repaired by Henry the first, and became the residence of Rosamond, mistress to Henry the second; and here Elizabeth of England passed part of her

time when confined by her sister Mary: Blenheim-house, near Woodstock, was erected at the public expense, to perpetuate the memory of the victory gained over the French and Bavarians at Blenheim, in Swabia, in Anne's reign, by the renowned duke of Marlborough; the battle of Blenheim is sometimes called that of Hockstatt: the chief trade of this place is in leather, and the manufacture of gloves.—*Witney*, on the Windush, a straggling, ill-built town, but celebrated for its manufacture of fine blankets and thick woollen cloth, its carding, and spinning.—*Chipping-Norton*, noted oy its free-school, founded by Edward the sixth, its manufactories of horse-cloth, and harrateens.—*Deddington*, a small place: here Gavestone was confined by command of the earl of Pembroke, and led hence to execution at Warwick.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

"Yon cottager, who weaves at her own door,
Pillow and bobbins all her little store." COWPER.

Buckingham, the county town, nearly surrounded by the Ouse, is only a small place of declining population: there is a good county-gaol; and the manufactories of lace and paper are of great importance to the surrounding county: Stow, two miles hence, is the beautiful residence of the marquis of Buckingham.—*Aylesbury*, a populous and flourishing place, is noted for its lace manufactory, the staple

commodity of the county: the vale of Aylesbury is remarkably fertile: this is an ancient town, known to the Saxons: in former times a monastery of grey friars stood here.—*Eton*, on the Thames: here is a noble school and college, founded by Henry the sixth: seventy scholars are entitled to be educated on the foundation, and afterwards removed to King's-college, Cambridge: there are about three hundre d who pay for the benefit of education here: the town is chiefly supported by the board and disbursements of the scholars.—*Newport-Pagnell*, has a good corn-market, and a manufacture of bone-lace.—*Winslow*, a small town, connected with the lace trade.—*Great Marlow*, near the Chiltern Hills, has lace and paper manufactories, copper mills, corn mills, a thimble manufactory, and a royal military college for gentlemen cadets.—*Olney*, on the Ouse, celebrated as the residence of the poet Cowper, was the place where his best works were produced.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR BEDFORDSHIRE.

Bedford, the county town, on the Ouse, has a large share in the lace manufactory: this is an ancient town: the bones of the Saxon king Offa were laid here: the neighbourhood is famed for excellent wheat.—*Ampthill*, six miles from Bedford, where Catherine of Arragon resided, whilst her divorce was in agitation from Henry the eighth: the castle is still kept in repair by the Manchester family.—*Dunstable*,

at the foot of the Chiltern Hills, is an ancient town, in which Henry I. built a priory and palace: the parish-church is partly the remains of the priory: Dunstable has been long noted for excellent larks, and the most beautiful manufactories of straw-hats, straw-baskets, straw-mats, &c.—*Biggleswade*, on the Ivel, is a town of rising importance, and has a good barley-market.—*Woburn*, is a small town, noted for the fuller's-earth in its neighbourhood, and manufacture of jockey-caps: Woburn-abbey, the ancient residence of the Russels, was founded in the twelfth century: Francis, duke of Bedford, built a magnificent seat near the old abbey.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Huntingdon, near the Ouse, the county town, was the birth-place of Oliver Cromwell, and once of superior note, now much declined in population: here were in former time fifteen churches, and a castle erected by Edward the elder: it has a free-school, and a great trade in corn and malt.—*Stilton*, is famed for its sale of excellent cheese, sometimes called the English Parmesan: the Roman road called Herman Street, runs through the town: Norman-cross barracks, near Stilton, are some of the most complete in the kingdom.—*Wansforth*, in Huntingdonshire, a small village, is the grand mart for what is called Stilton cheese.—*Saint Ives*, is an ancient

town on the Ouse, with a good market for cattle, and extensive trade in malt.—*Saint Neots*, so called after the brother of Alfred, situated on the Ouse, was once noted for a monastery, in which the body of Saint Neots was laid: it now has a great trade in coal.—*Kimbolton*, a small place, with a castle, in which Catherine of Arragon died; this was her jointure-house, and it has been rebuilt some years since by the duke of Manchester.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

.... "Learning grew
Beneath his care, a thriving, vigorous plant;
The mind was well-informed, the passions held
Subordinate, and diligence was choice." COWPER.

Cambridge, on the Cam, is a well-built, elegant town, the seat of a university, which has abounded in learned men, and was founded during the heptarchy; it consists of twelve colleges, and four halls: the chapel in King's-college is one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in the world: many elegant buildings and valuable libraries are here; among which Benet's-college, St. John's-college, Mary Magdalen's-college, and that of Trinity-college, are pre-eminent: the university is the chief support of the town of Cambridge; and Stourbridge fair, held in a field about two miles from Cambridge, is an annual resource; with daily water-carriage hence to Lynn and Ely.—*Ely*, a city and bishoprick, on the Ouse, is situated

in what is called the Isle of Ely, in a very fenny country: the town is old, and very meanly built, but has a good cathedral: the adjacent gardens are famed for excellent vegetables and strawberries.—*Newmarket*, here are the best races, and finest heath in England: one of its parishes lies in Cambridgeshire, the other in Suffolk: this place has an excellent air: the races, which are the grand attraction for the nobility and gentry, are held in October, and at Easter.—*Caxton*, an insignificant place, with a scanty population, is noted as the birth-place of Paris, the historian, and Caxton, the first English printer.—*March*, on the Nen: here many Roman antiquities have been discovered.—*Soham*, on the Cam, only five miles from Ely, is noted for its mere or lake, said to cover one thousand acres of ground: it had once a large monastery, and the trade is chiefly in cheese.

CHAPTER 102.

INCLUDING RECOLLECTIONS FOR NORFOLK, SUFFOLK, KENT, SUSSEX, AND ESSEX.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR THE CHIEF TOWNS IN NORFOLK.

"Has he not hid thee and thy favour'd land,
For ages safe beneath his sheltering hand;
Given thee his blessing on the clearest proof;
Bid nations, leagued against thee, stand aloof;
And charged hostility and hate, to roar
Where else they would, but not upon thy shore."

COWPER.

NORWICH, the capital of the county, is an ancient city and bishoprick, it had once fifty

churches; thirty are now in use, beside many places for dissenting worship: Norwich is a city and county in its own right, has a castle, shire-house, free-school, founded by Edward VI., six bridges, and twelve gates, and a county-gaol: the cathedral was built in the reign of William Rufus: Ket, the tanner, held a castle near this city, and encamped his rebellious followers upon Moushold Hill: the trade of Norwich has long been considerable in stuffs, crapes, bombazins, shawls, &c. which are chiefly made from the Lincoln, Leicester, and Northamptonshire wool. —*Yarmouth*, on the Yare, near the ruins of a Roman station, is noted for the Greenland trade, and herring fishery: it also shares in the foreign trade; and it is said more than fifty thousand barrels of herrings are cured in one year: the mackarel fishery is carried on here in May and June: those herrings which are salted and dried with wood smoke, are called red-herrings: Yarmouth-roads, though much frequented, have been unfortunately noted for the frequent shipwrecks there.—*King's Lynn*, so named for its fidelity to John, who made it a free borough, is a busy town, with dirty, narrow streets, lying on the Ouse: its commerce extends to Holland, Spain, Portugal; and it has a small concern in the Greenland fishery: it exports corn and malt, and imports wine and coals, to a very great amount.—*Cromer*, a sea-bathing place, noted for its good lobsters, and chiefly inhabited by fisher-

men, is now become a town of occasional fashionable resort.—*Swaffham*, chiefly noted for its dairies, which produce excellent butter, is a small place, with a handsome church, and well laid-out streets.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR SUFFOLK.

Ipswich, on the Orwell, the county town, and the birth-place of Wolsey, is ancient, and was once walled round: it exports corn; much timber for the use of the dock-yards; and has a good coasting-trade.—*Bury Saint Edmunds*, on the Larke, is a fine salubrious situation, and had a rich abbey: king Edmund was crowned, and after his murder, was here interred: the county assizes are held at Bury Saint Edmund's: three parliaments have been convened here; in the last, the good duke Humphrey, of Gloucester, was attainted, and inhumanly murdered: fine wheat is grown in the vicinity of this town, and much corn is exported.—*Sudbury*, this town was the first in which the Flemings introduced the woollen manufacture when Edward III. reigned; its trade is now the manufacture of burial-crapes, and bunting for ship's colours.—*Beccles*, on the Waveny, a neat place, with a fine church, and free-school, which has exhibitions to Cambridge. —*Dunwich*, with a population not much exceeding one hundred, and not one church, yet sends two members to parliament: the encroachments of the sea have destroyed greatest part of

the town: its ancient walls enclosed seven acres: the inhabitants subsist by the herring and mackarel fishery.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR SOME KENTISH TOWNS.

Canterbury, an archbishop's see, who is the metropolitan of all England, and next in dignity to the royal family, is situated on the Stour: this ancient city was known before the time of Christ: it contains fifteen churches, a cathedral, and Jews' synagogue: here Becket was murdered and enshrined; and, till the Reformation, the pilgrimages to the cathedral, where miracles were said to be wrought by his sainted bones, enriched the town and neighbourhood: the silk manufactory has always flourished here, but its present wealth and importance are small.—*Maidstone*, on the Medway, trades chiefly in hops and timber: the town is surrounded by hop-grounds and cherry-orchards: this was a Roman station: paper-mills, and a thread manufactory, employ many industrious hands: the best gin is made here.—*Rochester*, on the Medway, a small city and bishoprick, was once a Roman station, and encompassed by walls: its ancient bridge was built in the reign of Edward III.: no trade is carried on here, but there is an oyster-fishery in the Medway which employs the lower ranks.—*Chatham*, on the Medway, is the grand station for the navy; joins Rochester and *Stroud*, together they form a street three miles long:

here ships are built, repaired, and fitted for sea: some of the public buildings are a victualing-office, hospitals for wounded seamen, ordnance-wharf, and magazines of stores for the British navy: the Chatham chest, for the relief of wounded and disabled sailors, was instituted soon after the defeat of the Spanish armada; each seaman contributes a stated portion of pay towards its support.—*Woolwich*, on the Thames, is the oldest British arsenal, famed for its warlike stores: at Woolwich-warren, artillery are cast; and in the gun-park are cannon and mortars: a foundery, laboratory, and artillery-barracks, promote the comfort of those stationed here: there is also a royal military-college for the education of engineers, subject to the inspection and controul of the board of ordnance: the hulks, or ships stationed for the reception of convicts, are moored off this town.—*Greenwich*, on the Thames, where Mary and Elizabeth were born, and Edward VI. died, has a princely hospital for disabled seamen; a noble observatory whence the longitude is generally reckoned on British maps; and a fine park.—*Blackheath*, near Greenwich, is the residence of many genteel families.—*Gravesend*, on the Thames, the common rendezvous for sailors: the rich soil of this neighbourhood furnishes half London with vegetables and asparagus, and Billingsgate is chiefly supplied by the fishing-boats which anchor here: outward-bound vessels stop at Gravesend to be searched

by the custom-house officers: opposite this town lies Tilbury-fort, where Elizabeth animated and encouraged her army before the defeat of the Spanish armada.—*Tunbridge*, on the Tun and Medway, has a good free-school, founded in the reign of Elizabeth, by Andrew Judd, a native of the town: south of this place are the chalybeate waters, which have proved very beneficial in attacks of the lungs; they are much resorted to, and have many elegant surrounding buildings for the accommodation of invalids: Tunbridge has been long noted for its beautiful turnery ware.—*Deal*, a sea-port, situated between Walmer-castle and Saldoun-castle, is a place of no trade, but brings up many hardy mariners: cables and anchors are in constant readiness here for the use of passing vessels, and the Deal pilots are in great request: the sea opposite Deal, which lies between this town and the Godwin Sands, is called the Downs: here Julius Cæsar landed.—*Dover*, the grand station for packet-boats, has an ancient castle, tolerable harbour, and the town is situated in a valley between two cliffs, often spoken of: here are barracks for some thousand men: the inhabitants chiefly subsist by the shipping, and the occasional influx of strangers: the distance across the channel to France is about twenty miles.—*Reculver*, a village, at a stage from Margate, noted for its antiquity: here Ethelbert once resided: its church, with two spires, serves as a

land-mark, called by seamen the Two Sisters: the abbey which formerly adorned this place, was built in the time of the heptarchy.—*Ramsgate*, is a sea-bathing place, with an excellent harbour.—*Margate*, another noted place for sea-bathing, with some good modern buildings for the accommodation of strangers: much corn is, in time of peace, exported hence to the coast of Flanders: both towns are in the isle of Thanet.—*Milton*, or Melton Royal, on the Swale, noted for excellent oysters: Alfred had once a palace here.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR SUSSEX.

Chichester, a decayed town, is the capital of Sussex: it is situated near the river Levant, is a bishop's see, has several churches, was known to the Romans, and anciently walled round: it trades in baize and blankets: the needle manufacture, once the support of the city, is now much declined.—*Lewes*, beautifully situated on the Ouse; from its environs are fine views of the sea, and Banstead Downs, which are noted for sweet herbage, such as thyme and the juniper, and their feeding of excellent mutton; these Downs are thirty miles in extent: fine timber, and iron works, may be seen near Lewes, which is farther noted for a battle, in which Henry III. was made prisoner by Leicester's party.—*Horsham*, on the Arun, a large populous town.—*Hastings*, a sea and cinque-port, with an in-

different harbour: the herring and mackarel fisheries are here carried on with success: the battle of Hastings, in which king Harold was defeated and slain, established William the Conqueror upon the English throne.—*Brighton*, or Brighthelmstone, a fashionable sea-bathing place, is honoured by the frequent residence of the Prince Regent, who has erected a magnificent pavilion, stables, and chapel-royal: there are several other places of public worship, including a Jews' synagogue: the Seine is a public walk: in peaceable times packet-boats sail hence to Dieppe, in Normandy: and from Brighton, Charles II. sailed for France, after the battle of Worcester.—*Battel*, a town now noted for gunpowder-works: the fine ruins of its abbey are still visible, which was erected by William the Conqueror, in grateful remembrance of the victory obtained at the battle of Hastings.—*Arundel*, its castle gives title of earl to the possessor without any patent of nobility from the king; the duke of Norfolk is the present proprietor: the gothic church of Arundel is generally admired: timber is exported hence to his majesty's dock-yards.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR ESSEX.

Chelmsford, on the Chelmer, the county town of Essex, is a populous place, with a free-school, founded by Edward VI., and a good corn-trade.—*Colchester*, on the Colne, had once twelve

churches; their number is now greatly reduced: the manufacture of baize, and the spinning of wool, constitute the chief employment of the trading inhabitants; the baize is exported to Spain and Portugal: Colchester possesses a good custom-house and quay: and its siege, when so gallantly defended by the adherents to Charles I., will be ever memorable in history: this town was anciently a Roman station.—*Harwich*, has a good dock and harbour, defended by Languard Fort: many ships are built here, and a great trade carried on in the fisheries: packets sail hence to Holland.—*Walden*, or *Saffron Walden*, was once famed for the cultivation of saffron, which is now little attended to: part of its ancient castle still remains.—*Maldon*, a Roman station, near which Boadicea defeated the Roman army, is said to have been the residence of the British king Cymbelyne; and here Ethelred built a castle: during the civil wars, the head-quarters of Cromwell were in this town: it trades in corn, coal, iron, and chalk for manuring of land, brought hither from Kent.—*Epping*, on the edge of a royal forest, (which contains many fine seats and splendid mansions,) is noted for excellent butter.—*Waltham Abbey*, here was a mitred abbey, founded by Harold, now with scarcely a vestige remaining: the manufacture of gunpowder is carried on in Waltham.

CHAPTER 102.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR SURRY, MIDDLESEX, HERTFORDSHIRE, AND BERKSHIRE.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR SURRY.

GUILDFORD, on the Wey, the county town, is an ancient place of little trade; and at present chiefly worth notice as the great thoroughfare to Portsmouth: its free-school was founded by Edward VI.—*Kingston*, on the Thames, another ancient town, has a free-school, of which Elizabeth was the founder: many Saxon monarchs were crowned here.—*Croydon*, here the archbishop of Canterbury has an ancient palace, and there is a fine church: the trade of the place is chiefly in oats, oatmeal, and walnuts.—*Chertsey*, on the Thames: the mouldering walls of its abbey, founded during the heptarchy, still point out the situation: Henry VI. was first interred here.—*Godalmin*, on the Wey, has a manufacture of paper and coarse woollen-cloth: pike are taken from the river; and much peat is cut in this neighbourhood for firing.—*Lambeth*, noted for a manufacture of floor-cloth, patent shot, and its timber-yards: the archbishops of Canterbury have an ancient palace here, with a fine library.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR MIDDLESEX.

"The Roman taught thy stubborn knee to bow,
Tho' twice a Cæsar could not bend thee now."

COWPER.

London, on the Thames, about sixty miles from the sea, is a city and bishoprick; the metropolis of the British empire; the constant residence of our monarchs; the supreme seat of justice, and of the imperial parliament: was well known to the Romans as a commercial town; and in the year of our Lord, twenty-six, its merchants were spoken of as very opulent: the city of Westminster, and borough of Southwark, join London: the bishoprick was erected by Ethelbert, king of Kent: Boadicea burnt and destroyed the greatest part of the city, when abandoned by the Romans; yet the Britons were ever partial to London as the seat of power; and Alfred greatly improved and extended its limits: at that period, the Thames was ferried over, there was not any bridge; Ethelred II. erected a wooden one; there are now three, London, Westminster, and Blackfriars: the extent of London is nearly seven miles, its breadth three, and population one million: Westminster-abbey, rebuilt by Edward the Confessor, and repaired by Henry VII.; St. Paul's church, with sixty-two parish churches; many chapels of ease; catholic, and dissenting chapels; foreign protestant churches; and three Jews' synagogues, are a part of its

public buildings: there are three palaces, St. James's, Carlton-house, and the Queen's-house: the Tower of London, the Guildhall, Bank of England, Royal Exchange, British Museum, Somerset-house, threeTheatres, and Inns of Court for the study of the law, are generally noticed by strangers; with the squares, and magnificent houses of the nobility: this great city has felt the chastening hand, and experienced the mercy of God, in many awful visitations: in the reign of Edward III. one hundred thousand persons died of a pestilence, fifty thousand of whom were interred in one burying-ground, purchased for them by the brave sir Walter Mauny: another pestilence, in the second year of Edward the 4th's reign, swept off numbers of the Londoners: in the early part of Henry the 7th's reign, the sweating-sickness made its appearance; and in the latter part, another plague raged: Charles I. began his turbulent reign with a plague raging: but the most dreadful plague of all was in Charles the 2nd's reign, which presently destroyed one hundred thousand persons in the metropolis, and extended to many cities and towns at a remote distance: this dire calamity was followed by what is called the *great fire* of London, which continued burning nearly a week, consumed St. Paul's church, eighty-six parish churches, four hundred streets and lanes, thirteen thousand two hundred houses, and many public buildings, bridges, and prisons; yet in all

this devastation only six people were burnt to death: London trades with the whole of the European continent, America, Guinea, Arabia, Persia, China, and the East Indies: every species of manufacture finds a ready sale here; but there are some trades and occupations which are either peculiar to this city, or at least not so well exercised elsewhere, viz. the great porter-breweries, the engraving maps and prints, making optical, surgical, and mathematical instruments, globes, orreries, and planetariums.—*Brentford*, near the Thames, a populous town: Sion-house, in its vicinity, was once a nunnery: at Brentford, the Middlesex members are elected.—*Kensington*, equally populous, is noted for its royal palace and gardens, which are thrown open to the public.—*Uxbridge*, a town on the Colne, with a great trade in malt and corn: its navigable canal joins the Thames at Brentford: Charles I., four years before his execution, entered into a treaty here with his parliament, which ended in unsatisfactory expostulation and demand on each side.—*Chelsea*, a most populous village, having eighteen thousand two hundred and sixty-two inhabitants, is noted for its botanical and physic garden, and a noble hospital for wounded and invalid soldiers, which was begun by Charles II. and finished in the reign of William and Mary: the expenses of this charity are defrayed by a poundage from the pay of each regiment, and one entire day's

pay is annually deducted from each officer and private soldier for this laudable purpose: here also is a military asylum.—*Fulham*, on the Thames, the residence of the bishops of London, is a village, with a population of more than five thousand.—*Highgate*, *Hampstead*, *Hammersmith*, *Enfield*, and *Hampton-Court*, are all populous places: Hampton-Court has a fine royal palace: and *Hounslow* has gunpowder-mills, with barracks for four hundred men.—*Islington*, is a very populous village, nearly joined to London; its parish includes Pentonville, greatest part of Newington Green, Upper and Lower Holloway: the New River is conveyed from Islington by pipes to every part of London.—*Kentish Town*, a village near Hampstead, has many good buildings.—*Harrow on the Hill*, its celebrated free-school has educated many learned men, among the number, sir William Jones; this school was founded in Elizabeth's reign, by John Lyon, of Preston, near Kingsbury-Green.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR HERTFORDSHIRE.

Hertford, or *Hartford*, on the Lea, though the county town, is a small place, and known to the ancient Britons: corn and malt are sent hence to London: an establishment is here formed for little boys, who at a suitable age are removed to Christ's-church Hospital.—*Saint Albans*, on the Colne, a very ancient place: its church is part of an abbey, founded by Offa, king of the

Mercians: two great battles were fought near this town; in the first, Henry VI. suffered a defeat; in the latter, the earl of Warwick: and it had the honour to give the title of viscount to Francis Bacon.—*Ware*, on the Lea, has a large corn-market: a monastery of grey friars stood here formerly.—*Amwell*, one of the New River sources, is within a mile of Ware.—*Watford*, on the Colne; a dirty place, chiefly noted for the Roman road called Watling Street, which here crosses the river to St. Alban's: these roads were made for the more easy march of the Roman armies, and are composed of stakes, small wood, earth, and stones, thrown up as an embankment: silk mills are the chief support of Watford.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR BERKSHIRE.

Reading, on the Kennet, the county town, was anciently adorned with a magnificent abbey, in which its founder, Henry I., is said to be interred: the exports to London of corn, flour, and timber, are great: the inhabitants manufacture sacking, sail-cloth, and pins.—*Abingdon*, on the Thames, has been the occasional residence of our Saxon monarchs: its trade in corn and malt is extensive.—*Windsor*, the summer residence of our monarchs, is beautifully situated on the Thames: the noble castle, founded before the conquest, was entirely rebuilt by William the Conqueror, and successively repaired, en-

larged, improved, and richly ornamented, by Henry I., Edward III., Elizabeth, Charles II., and our present revered monarch, George III. : the knights of the garter are installed at Windsor: Elizabeth made the terrace here, which Charles I. improved; and Charles II. furnished the royal apartments with paintings: two parks belong to this castle, called the great and the little park, one twenty miles in circumference, the other about three: Windsor-forest (sung by Pope) is about fifty miles in circumference, and contains several villages, and one town (Oakingham) noted for good poultry, four miles from which is the Roman entrenchment called Cæsar's Camp.—*Wallingford*, of great antiquity, well known to the Danes and Saxons, suffered an almost depopulation by the plague, which desolated Europe in the reign of Edward III.—*Newbury*, on the Kennet, trades in malt, and was, in early times, the centre of the cloth-trade: in the reign of Henry VIII., Jack of Newbury, (John Winchcombe,) a wealthy and patriotic clothier, clothed and armed one hundred of his weavers, and sent them to join lord Surrey, at the battle of Flodden Field: two battles were fought here in the wars between Charles and his parliament, in which that monarch was present: trout, eels, and cray-fish, of fine quality, are caught here: the trade in shalloons and druggets is by no means inconsiderable.

CHAPTER 103.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR HAMPSHIRE, WILTSHIRE, AND DORSETSHIRE.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR HAMPSHIRE.

" With them direct the bark of towering form,
And ride, like them, triumphant o'er the storm."

WINCHESTER, on the Itchen, the ancient residence and burial-place of thirteen Saxon kings, and of some British monarchs, is one of the richest bishopricks in the kingdom, but has little trade: the streets, as in most old towns, are inconveniently narrow: the keep of the castle is still standing: a noble college, founded by William of Wickham, bishop of Winchester, maintains seventy scholars on the foundation, who have exhibitions to New College, Oxford*: the bishop of Winchester is always prelate of the order of the garter, and chancellor to the archbishops of Canterbury.—*Southampton*, a sea-port, much frequented as a bathing-place, is encircled by falling walls: a silk and carpet manufacture are carried on here: the inhabitants are in general opulent: in times of peace, packets

* Exhibitions are allowances granted from the funds of any free-school, to enable young men to defray, in part, the necessary expenses of a college education: and young men who have interest to procure these exhibitions, are said to be upon the foundation, a phrase implying their receipt of this assistance.

are stationed at Southampton and Cherburg: the king's dock-yards are principally supplied with ship-blocks from this neighbourhood: the Portuguese trade with Southampton in wines and fruit: one of its modern churches is a very fine specimen of architecture, and Netley-abbey is in this district.—*Portsmouth*, the best fortified town in the kingdom, and the grand rendezvous of the channel fleet, has many wet and dry docks, storehouses, and a naval arsenal: Spithead, between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, is the road where men of war lie at anchor, when fitted out for immediate service: Portsmouth harbour is large enough to contain the whole English navy.—*Gosport*, separated from Portsmouth by a narrow arm of the sea, is very populous, chiefly inhabited by seamen: it has docks for the repair of merchantmen, and a hospital for the accommodation of sick and wounded sailors: packets sail hence to Havre-de-Grace.—*Lymington*, a port within a tolerable harbour, has some good salt works, and a Roman entrenchment, in its neighbourhood.—*Basingstoke*, with a manufacture of shalloons and druggets, is famed for its corn, malt, and barley-market.—*Silchester*, now a small village, was once a large city, built by Constantius, father to the emperor Constantine: its amphitheatre and hippodrome, are now converted into a yard for cattle, and a watering-pond: king Arthur is said to have been crowned here.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR WILTSHIRE.

Salisbury, a city, and ancient bishoprick, with a noble cathedral: its spire, the most lofty in the kingdom, being four hundred and ten feet: there are eighty-eight bells in its tower: the construction of the streets here, having a stream of water running through each, is well adapted for convenience and cleanliness: Salisbury flannels are well known as forming the grand article of commerce: Salisbury-plain extends eastward to Winchester, and west to Shaftesbury: its soil, near the city, is chalky: immense flocks of sheep are fed here: Stonehenge, six miles north of Salisbury, is a collection of large flat stones, some placed upright, others across them, on the summit of a hill, in a circular form: there is also an altar of blue coarse marble: these enormous masses of stone are encompassed with a circular ditch: tradition gives this work to the Druids: be this as it may, it is an unquestionable proof of barbaric magnificence.—*Wilton*, near the Willey, is an ancient town, with a carpet and tapestry manufacture: Wilton-house, the magnificent residence of the earl of Pembroke, about two miles from this town, has a noble collection of pictures, busts, statues, and antiques.—*Devizes*, an old town: in its vicinity is a Roman camp, whence many antiquities have been brought: the manufactures of woollen-cloth, kerseymeres, and serges,

flourish here.—*Malmsbury*, has a share in the woollen manufacture; and had once a princely abbey, built by a bishop of the West Saxons, to which a cemetery was attached; its abbot was mitred, and had a seat in parliament: Athelstan lies interred in this church: when, in Henry the 8th's time, all English monasteries were dissolved, this abbey was purchased by a rich clothier, who filled its vast and ancient apartments with looms: William of Malmsbury, one of its abbots, who flourished in the reign of Henry II., was learned in the civil and ecclesiastical history of his country.—*Bradford*, on the Avon, noted for its manufacture of the superfine broad-cloths, the texture of which is superior to any made elsewhere.—*Troubridge*, on the Were, manufactures broad-cloth and kerseymeres: here the earl of Gloucester was, in Stephen's reign, made prisoner.—*Warminster*, an ancient town on the Willey, with an excellent corn market.—*Old Sarum*, often mentioned as an instance of the present inequality of representation, was anciently a celebrated city; now reduced to one farm-house, the proprietors of which still return two members to the imperial parliament: Old Sarum is about a mile to the north of Salisbury.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR DORSETSHIRE.

Dorchester, on the Frome, the county town, was once the residence of the Saxon kings, who

had two mints here: the trade of this place is not considerable: Portland-stone is a fine beautiful kind of freestone, found in the peninsula of Portland, south of Dorsetshire: nine thousand tons are annually exported to London, Dublin, and other places, for the construction of noblemen's seats, churches, squares, &c.: St. Paul's cathedral was built of this stone.—*Pool*, trades to the Baltic, America, Greenland, and Portugal: its harbour and coasting trade are good, and an oyster-bank here is very productive.—*Bridport*, with a small harbour, has an advantageous trade in nets, cordage, and lines, for the use of those employed in the Newfoundland fishery.—*Weymouth*, a good port, had once a brisk trade to Portugal and Newfoundland; this is declining, and the town derives its chief support from its profits as a fashionable watering-place: the king and royal family have frequently honoured Weymouth with a summer residence.—*Corfe Castle*, on a peninsula called the Isle of Purbeck, is a small town: within the limits of its castle, Edward the martyr was stabbed: Purbeck-stone of the finest kind will take a polish resembling marble, and is in great request; many thousand tons are annually shipped from the quarries adjoining Swanage: the peninsula of Purbeck, ten miles long and six broad, was one of the royal forests: tobacco-pipe clay, dug near Corfe Castle, is sent to the Staffordshire potteries.—*Blandford*, on the Stour, an ancient, but

populous and well-built town, trades in thread, waistcoat, and shirt buttons: at four different periods this place has been nearly destroyed by fire; viz. in Elizabeth, Charles II., Anne, and George the 2nd's reign.—*Sherborne*, an ancient town, known to the West Saxons, and situated on the Parret, was once the see of a bishop: in its church, or cathedral, Ethelbert and Ethelbald were interred: the free-school here was founded by Edward VI.: the chief trade lies in the silk-mills. The Barrows, in Dorsetshire, have attracted antiquarian attention: they are mounds of earth and flint-stones raised over the dead in ancient times, supposed by the Danes, Saxons, or Britons: many of these Barrows have been opened, and were found to contain skeletons, funeral urns, pieces of metal, &c.

CHAPTER 104.

INCLUDING RECOLLECTIONS FOR SOMERSETSHIRE, DEVONSHIRE, AND CORNWALL.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR SOMERSETSHIRE.

"Her peaceful shores, where busy Commerce waits,
To pour his golden tide through all her gates."

BATH, on the Avon, pleasantly situated in a vale, celebrated even in the earliest times for mineral waters, is a city and bishoprick united

to Wells: the Avon is navigable hence to Bristol: spring and autumn are the seasons for taking the waters: this is indisputably the most compact, elegant, and beautiful little city in England; its squares and public buildings being built of white free-stone: the diversions here are numerous, accommodations for strangers excellent, and Bath is the resort of the first rank and fashion in the United Empire.—*Wells*, a small ancient town, has a fine cathedral, and good manufacture of worsted stockings: its bishoprick is joined to that of Bath, and the bishop must be installed in both cities.—*Bristol*, partly in Gloucestershire, partly in Somersetshire, but possessing a jurisdiction of its own, is on the Avon, and Frome: the trade of this great commercial city and bishoprick, extends to Wales, Ireland, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Russia, the United States, Newfoundland, and the Mediterranean: its merchants are in general men of very large property: including all religious persuasions, there are about forty places of public worship in Bristol, and twenty charitable foundations: the glass, lead, brass, iron, and vitriol-works are all very extensive; and the sugar refinery is carried on in all its branches: more than two thousand vessels leave this port annually. Clifton, near Bristol, on the lower Avon, is a village much frequented by invalids for pulmonary disorders: the Hot-well here rises from the bottom of Saint Vincent's rocks, and is

about a mile and a half from Bristol.—*Taunton*, a large handsome town, situated in a vale called Taunton Dean, has been long distinguished by the manufacture of coarse woollen goods, and has now a silk manufactory: malt-liquor is sent hence for sale at Bristol: here Monmouth was proclaimed king, and after the defeat of the duke, judge Jeffries held his infamous assize.—*Somerton*, gave name to the county, but is now an insignificant place: its castle, now destroyed, was the residence of John, king of France, during his confinement in England, after the battle of Cressey: and on Sedgmoor, a tract of rich land between this town and Bridgewater, Monmouth's army was routed, and he taken prisoner.—*Wellington*, on the Thone, a populous place, with a good pottery and manufactures of coarse woollens, gives title of duke to Wellington, the boast of our empire, and the scourge of our foes.—*Bridgewater*, on the Parret, the freemen of which are free in every part of England and Ireland, London and Dublin excepted, has a good coasting trade, and imports the Manchester, Birmingham, and Liverpool goods, which are hence distributed to Devonshire and Cornwall: Scroop, duke of Bridgewater, conceived, and with the assistance of Brindley, the mechanic, ably executed, the plan of inland navigation by means of canals, which will perpetuate his name as a public benefactor when laurels fade.—*Minehead*, much resorted to as a

bathing-place, was of more consequence formerly in a commercial view than it is at present: coal and herrings are the chief ladings of the coasting vessels.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR DEVONSHIRE.

Exeter, on the Ex, is a very ancient city: the see was erected by Edward the Confessor, or rather removed hither from Crediton: here is a noble cathedral, and numerous places of public worship: the manufactures of coarse woollens, and foreign trade, are very extensive: the wool is chiefly procured from Kent and Devonshire: the coal-trade is very brisk: oats are sent in great quantities to London.—*Plymouth*, a celebrated harbour for men-of-war, which is large enough to receive one thousand vessels: the town is situated on the Tamar and Plym: the inlet to the mouth of the Tamar, called *Hamoaze*, is the harbour for the reception of the English navy: up the Hamoaze are magazines, storehouses, and docks for ship-building: the mouth of the Plym, called *Catwater*, is a good harbour for merchantmen, but seldom entered by ships of the line: *Sutton Pool*, a third harbour, is entered by merchant ships only: all these unite, and form a bay called the Sound: the access to the harbours is protected by a citadel and forts: pilchards are fished for here, and exported to the Catholic countries: the

pilchard is a size between the herring and anchovy; the season for taking this fish is from June to September; many hands are employed in washing, pressing, and salting for exportation: the king's dock-yard (near which are the extensive barracks) occupies seventy-two acres.—*Dartmouth*, on the Dart, has a share in the Newfoundland fishery, and the pilchard at home: it imports wines, oils, and fruit: a castle and battery defend this port.—*Barnstaple*, on the Taw, a small town, has a trade in tammies, baize, and yarn.—*Totness*, on the Dart, the residence of many genteel families, with a manufacture of serges.—*Tiverton*, on the Ex, has suffered much at different times by dreadful fires: it is a populous, and now a well-built town: the woollen manufacture is carried on here, and there is a free-school with exhibitions to Oxford and Cambridge.—*Crediton*, once a bishoprick: its fine church, two hundred feet high, was then the cathedral: two successive fires nearly reduced this town to ashes.—*Teignmouth*, *Sidmouth*, *Dawlish*, and *Torquay*, all fashionable bathing-places: the first is noted for the export of fine clay to the Staffordshire potteries: Dawlish is more particularly beneficial in consumptive cases; so is Sidmouth: and Torquay, about seven miles from Torbay, is a beautifully romantic village.—*Axminster*, noted for its beautiful carpet manufactory wrought by the needle.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR CORNWALL.

Launceston, on the Tamar, though generally considered the capital of Cornwall, is a small place, but of great antiquity: it has a tolerable trade, and a free-school founded by Elizabeth.—*Bodmin*, anciently a bishop's see, which was first removed to Saint Germains, thence to Crediton, afterwards to Exeter, where it still is, trades in wool and yarn: the large church was the cathedral: the Hurlers, near Bodmin, are stones of great size placed circularly, and supposed to be Druidical remains.—*Truro*, on the Fal, with a good quay: much tin, copper, and mundic, is dug from the surrounding mountains: the prince of Wales, as duke of Cornwall, draws a great revenue from the tin-mines in this county, which have been uninterruptedly worked since the time of Christ, and were occasionally dug much earlier: one hundred thousand miners are employed, and about sixteen thousand are in the neighbourhood of Truro: here the lord-warden of the stannaries (or tin-mines) holds his court.—*Falmouth*, on the Fal, guarded by two strong castles, Saint Mawes and Pendennis Castle, the latter built by Henry VIII., and strongly fortified by Elizabeth, has an excellent road for shipping: packets have hitherto sailed hence to Spain, Portugal, America, and the West Indies; but a plan has been in agitation to remove their station.—*Penzance*, on Mount's

Bay, has a tolerable trade, and is one of the stannary towns, in which tin is stamped. N. B. By stannaries are meant the mines and places for digging and refining tin.—*Saint Austle*, in this neighbourhood are great tin-mines, and fine clay, called china-stone, which is sent to the potteries in Lancashire, Staffordshire, and Bristol.—*Lestwithiel*, on the Fowey, has a woollen manufactory: this is also one of the towns appointed for the stamping of tin; and here the weights and measures are kept.—*Saint Germains*, *Camelford*, and *Saint Mawes*, though boroughs, are all poor, mean places; the last has not even a church.

CHAPTER 105.

AN EXERCISE ON THE MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE English universities,—*Oxford* and *Cambridge*.

Alfred's birth-place,—*Wantage*, Berkshire.

The archbishops' sees,—*Canterbury* and *York*.

Where two parliaments sat at the same time,—*Westminster* and *Oxford*.

Where the Danes first landed,—*Teignmouth*.

Where Canute reproved his courtiers,—*Southampton*.

Where Henry VII. landed before the decisive battle,—*Milfordhaven*.

Where queen Mary I. and Henry IV. were married,—*Winchester*.

Where king Arthur was wounded by his nephew Mordred,—*Camelford*.

The chief battles fought for Charles I.,—*Edge-hill*, *Newbury*, *Marston Moor*, and *Naseby*.

Where Charles stayed five days, after his defeat at Naseby,—*Daventry*.

Where the duke of Monmouth landed when he headed the rebellion,—*Lime-Regis*.

Where James II. was stopped when attempting to escape to France,—*Feversham*.

Where Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, was born,—*Colchester*.

Where sheep are fed in the greatest numbers,—*Dorchester Downs*.

Where, in the reign of William III., two hundred sail of ships, and three thousand people, were in one night lost,—*Yarmouth Roads*.

Where the light of science, Roger Bacon, was born,—*Ilchester*.

Where Edward II. was buried,—*Gloucester cathedral*.

The towns whose abbots were hanged for denying Henry the 8th's supremacy,—*Reading*, *Glastonbury*, and *Colchester*.

The twelve pitched battles between the Yorkists and Lancastrians,—*St. Albans*, *Blore Heath*, *Northampton*, *Wakefield*, *Mortimer's Cross* (near Ludlow, Shropshire), *St. Albans*, second battle, *Towton* (near Ferrybridge, Yorkshire), *Hexham*, *Banbury*, *Stamford*, *Barnet*, *Tewkesbury*.

Where the royal-oak stood,—in the demesne of *Boscobel House*, Shropshire.

Where magna charta was signed,—*Runnimede*, near Egham, in Surry.

Where Margaret of Anjou, took refuge after the battle of Northampton,—*Harleigh.*

Where the emperors Severus, and Constantine Chlorus, died,—*York.*

The town in which Owen Glendower resided,—*Machynleth*, Montgomeryshire.

Where king Arthur's round table is said to be preserved,—at *Winchester*, in the county-hall.

Where Henry VII. was born,—*Pembroke.*

Where the parliaments of the ancient Britons were held,—*Caermarthen Castle.*

Where the Picts' wall was erected,—from the *North Sea* to the *Irish Sea:* it was twelve feet high, and eight feet broad.

Where the celebrated earl of Warwick was slain,—battle of *Barnet.*

The most ancient town in Gloucester,—*Cirencester.*

Where Alfred spent much of his time,—*Chippenham.*

Where the black prince and seven kings were buried,—at *Canterbury.*

Where the first English paper-mills were erected,—*Dartford.*

Where William the Conqueror swore to govern by the laws of Edward the Confessor,—*Berkhamstead.*

Where Henry VI. was defeated, and Charles I. imprisoned,—*Northampton.*

Where Richard III. was buried,—*Leicester.*

Where king Edgar exacted the homage of eight tributary kings,—*Chester.* Five were kings of Wales, one of Scotland, one of Cumberland, and one king of the Isles.

The ancient rendezvous of the British Druids,—*Cerig Druidian*, Denbighshire.

The last battle fought by Caractacus with the Romans,—*Caer-Caradoc*, Denbighshire.

The most beautiful Welch vales,—*Clydd*, *Llangollen*, *Festiniog* (Merionethshire.)

The finest remain of Gothic architecture,—*Tintern Abbey.*

The Welch mountain from whence may be seen four kingdoms, and twenty-five lakes,—*Snowden.*

The Welch village to which Vortigern retired,—*Beth-Gelert*, at the foot of Snowden.

The battle in which Harold II. of England killed Harold king of Norway,—*Stamford Bridge.*

Where Harold II. was interred,—*Waltham Abbey.*

The highest English mountain,—*Skiddaw.*

The castle in which queen Matilda was besieged,—*Arundel Castle.*

The rocks off St. David's Head, noted for flights of birds,—*the Bishop and his Clerks.*

The extent of the wall built by Adrian in the northern part of England,—*across the country from Newcastle to Carlisle.*—N. B. There are two walls, one of turf, built by Adrian, the other of stone, built by Severus, which had watch towers at proper distances, and is erected upon the turf wall.

Where James IV. fell in battle,—*Flodden Field*, Northumberland.

Where the greatest collection of British antiquities has been found,—*Charteris*, Isle of Ely.

ENGLISH CANALS.

Of these, little can be said in an outline work: they are numerous in England. The first in fame is the duke of Bridgewater's, which was completed under the direction of Brindley, the engineer, in five years: it is twenty-nine miles long, and falls ninety-five feet: this canal was constructed originally for the purpose of conveying coals from Worsley to Manchester, but it has since been much extended.—*The Grand Trunk*, or *Staffordshire Canal*, forms a communication between the Trent and the Mersey, is ninety-two miles long, and conveys merchandize from Cheshire, Lancashire, and Staffordshire, to the Humber, German Ocean, and the northern parts of Europe: numerous canals form junctions with this in most of the inland counties: their commercial benefit is almost incalculable.

EDDYSTONE LIGHT-HOUSE.

This light-house is fourteen miles west of Plymouth Sound: it was first erected in the year 1700, and destroyed by a storm three years after: in 1709 another was built of wood, which was burnt down in 1755: then Mr. Smeaton, the celebrated engineer, constructed one, which was also destroyed by fire in 1770: he erected another of stone in 1774, with a gallery and lantern at top, and four rooms within; this is still standing, and serves as a beacon for ships; it is

situated on the top of Eddystone rocks, is about eighty feet high, and may be seen at a great distance: these rocks lie between Start Point in Devonshire, and Lizard Point in Cornwall.

ENGLISHMEN.

(See Historical Questions, General Modern Biography.)

Ascham, Andrews, Ashmole, Addison, Atterbury, Anson, Akenside, Bede, Becket, Roger Bacon, Bodley, Bacon, Boyle, Baker, Blake, Barrow, Butler, Bunyan, Busby, Bently, Bradley, Brindley, Blackstone, Chaucer, Caxton, Colet, Cromwell, Cranmer, Cabot, Cecil, Camden, Cotton, Coke, Cary, Chillingworth, Cowley, Cavendish, Churchill, Clarke, Chambers, Collins, Chatterton, Clive, Cook, William Chambers, Cowper, Cornwallis, Dudley, Drake, Devereux, Denham, Dugdale, Dryden, De Foe, Derham, Dodsley, Darwin, Evelyn, Eachard, Edwards, Fitz Stephen, Frobisher, Fuller, Fox, Flamstead, Fielding, Foote, Fothergill, Gresham, Gilpin, Gilbert, Guy, Gay, Graham, Gray, Garrick, Gainsborough, Gibbon, Holinshed, Hampden, Hyde, Hale, Holt, Henry, Hearne, Halley, Hartley, Hervey, Hoadly, Hales, Hogarth, Harrison, Harris, Hanway, Howard, Howe, Jeffrey of Monmouth, Jewell, Ben Jonson, Inigo Jones, Jortin, Johnson, Sir William Jones, Kippis, Lily, Leland, Latimer, Laud, Locke, John Leland, Lardner, Lyttleton, Langhorne, Lowth, More, Milton, Marvel, Mead, Millar, Mason, Merry,

Nevill, Nelson, Newton, Thomas Newton, North, Horatio Nelson, Oldcastle, Otway, Percy, Petty, Philips, Penn, Prior, Prideaux, Pope, Potter, Pitt earl of Chatham, Pratt, Percival, Priestley, William Pitt, Quin, Porson, Porteus, Ridley, Raleigh, Rushworth, Ray, Rymer, Radcliffe, Rowe, Richardson, Rodney, Reynolds, Philip Sydney, Spencer, Stow, Sutton, Shakspeare, Spelman, Selden, Sydney, Sydenham, Shovel, Saunderson, Saint John, Sherlock, Shenstone, Stukely, Secker, Stanhope, Stuart, Talbot, Tillotson, Temple, Thornhill, Charles Talbot, Vanburgh, Vernon, Wickliffe, Wykeham, Whittington, Wolsey, Walsingham, Wentworth, Willoughby, Waller, Wren, Walpole, Watts, Whiston, Wilson, Wolfe, Warburton, Warton, Wesley, Horace Walpole, Wright, Wakefield, Young.

SITUATIONS OF TOWNS ON BRITISH RIVERS.

On the Thames—London, Brentford, Staines, Kingston, Windsor, Wallingford, Abingdon, Marlow, Gravesend.

On the Severn—Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Worcester, Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Montgomery, Welchpool.

On the Medway—Tunbridge (where the Tun and Medway join), Maidstone, Rochester, Chatham.

On the Trent—Newcastle under Line, Gainsbro', Newark, Burton, Southwell.

On the North Ouse—York.

On the South Ouse—Huntingdon, Bedford, Buckingham, Ely, St. Ives, St. Neots.

On the Gwash—Oakham.

On the Tyne—Newcastle, Hexham.

On the Tees—Stockton, Barnard Castle.

On the Eden—Carlisle, Appleby, Brough.

On the Upper Avon—Stratford, Warwick.

On the Lower Avon—Salisbury, Bath, Bristol.

On the Derwent—Derby, Alfreton, Matlock.

On the Ribble—Settle, Clitheroe, Preston.

On the Mersey—Stockport, Newton, Warrington, Liverpool.

On the Were—Durham, Bishop-Aukland.

On the Colne—Colchester, St Albans.

On the Cam—Cambridge, Linton.

On the Orwell—Ipswich, Needham.

On the Lea—Hertford, Ware.

On the Stour—Canterbury.

On the Essex Stour—Maningtree, Harwich.

On the Itchen—Winchester.

On the Ex—Exeter, Tiverton.

On the Froome—Dorchester.

On the Tamer—Launceston.

On the Monmow and Wye—Monmouth.

On the Witham—Lincoln, Boston, Grantham, Bolingbroke.

On the Isis and Cherwell—Oxford, Banbury.

On the Nen—Northampton, Peterborough, Higham Ferrers.

On the Calder—Wakefield.

On the Aire—Leeds, Pontefract.

On the Wharf—Wetherby, Tadcaster, Otley.

On the Swale—Richmond.

On the Wey—Guildford.

On the Don—Doncaster, Sheffield.

On the Dan—Northwich.

On the Wever—Namptwich, Frodsham.

On the Lon—Lancaster.

On the Irwell—Manchester.

On the Dee—Chester, Wrexham, Flint,

On the Yare—Norwich, Yarmouth.

On the Weland or Welland—Stamford, Crowland, Spalding.

On the Humber—Hull, Barton, Patrington, Grimsby.

On the Chelmer—Chelmsford, Malden, Dunmow.

On the Larke—Bury Saint Edmunds.

On the Swift—Lutterworth.

On the Salwarp—Droitwich, Broomsgrove.

On the Fal—Truro, Tregony, Grampound, Saint Michael, Falmouth.

On the Ken—Kendal.

On the Louther—Penrith.

On the Cocker—Cockermouth.

On the Tor—Wells.

On the Teign—Teignmouth, Chudleigh.

On the Dart—Ashburton, Totness, Dartmouth,

On the Parret—Somerton, Bridgewater.

On the Kennet—Newbury, Hungerford, Reading.

CHAPTER 106.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES, CONTAINING TWELVE COUNTIES.

"Amid Caernarvon's mountains rages loud
The repercussive roar. With mighty crush
Into the flashing deep, from the rude rocks
Of *Penmanmaur*, heap'd hideous to the sky,
Tumble the smitten cliffs; and Snowden's Peak,
Dissolving, instant yields his wintry load."

THOMSON.

WALES is bounded north by the Irish Sea, south by the Bristol Channel, east by England, west by St. George's Channel and Cardigan Bay. This is a wild, romantic, and mountainous country: here, when the Romans subdued England, the ancient Britons retreated, and the Welch have the glory of remaining unconquered by the masters of the world, and retaining among them to this day, the ancient British language: they were long governed by their native princes, independent of the English, till in the reign of the warlike Edward I., Llewellin, their prince, was defeated and slain in battle, and the principality compelled to swear allegiance to Edward, who, after the reluctant obedience of the Welch people, endeavoured to remove their unfavourable sentiments of him, by sending his queen, then near her confinement, to Caernarvon-castle, where she was delivered of her second son, *Edward*, called from this cir-

cumstance, Prince of Wales: the Welch were persuaded to recognise a prince of their own nation and language in this infant, and paid him the accustomed homage: in the reign of Henry VIII. the Welch were permitted to return their own members to the English parliament, and their laws were revised, and new modelled, according to the English code. The Welch are at this day a brave, generous, hospitable people, with a high sense of honour and proportionate pride: the nnmerous remains of feudal and baronial power in their decayed and mouldering castles, serve to awaken and keep alive a spirit of chivalry, of high descended courtesy, which distinguishes them from those Englishmen in similar situations of life, whose enthusiastic, or patriotic ardour, has not been thus called forth: the Welch-harp (of a less complicated nature than our English one) is the general solace of their toil: many in the lowest ranks of life play it with an expressive energy and feeling, only to be conceived by those who have heard the strain: the song "*Of a noble race was Shenkin*," is the "God save the King" of the Welchman; it serves to rouse every better feeling, brings the past with the present to his eye, and fires his soul with the ardour of patriotism and devotion to his native country: the Welch cottages are all clean, invariably whitewashed on the outside, and generally have a small paddock or garden adjoining: the Welchman wears his leek on the

first of March, in memory of a victory obtained on that day, in the beginning of the sixth century, by prince Arthur, over the English.

CHAPTER 107.

TABLE OF WALES.

ANGLESEA.—*Beaumarris*, Holyhead.

FLINT.—*Flint*, St. Asaph, Holywell, Mould.

DENBIGHSHIRE.— *Denbigh*, Wrexham, Ruthin, Holt, Langollen, Abergelly.

CAERNARVONSHIRE.—*Caernarvon*, Bangor, Conway.

MERIONETHSHIRE.—*Harleigh*, Dinasmoudy, Bala, Dolgelly.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—*Montgomery*, Welchpool, Machenlaith.

SOUTH WALES.

CARDIGANSHIRE.—*Cardigan*, Aberystwith.

RADNORSHIRE.—*Radnor*, Presteign, Knighton.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.—*Brecon*, Built, Crickhowell, Hay.

PEMBROKESHIRE.—*Pembroke*, St. David's, Milford-haven, Haverfordwest, Tenby.

CAERMARTHENSHIRE.—*Caermarthen*, Llandilovawr, Kidwelly.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—*Cardiff*, Llandaff, Swansea, Merthyr-Tidvill, Caerphilly.

The Welch Isles are *Caldy*, *Skomary*, *Grassmere*, *Skokham*, and *Ramsey*, all off Pembrokeshire.—*Bardsey*, off the coast of Caernarvon.

CHAPTER 108.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR NORTH WALES.

" The wilds of Mona's Druid shade,
Snowden's sublime and stormy brow,
His land of Britons, stretched below,
And Penman-Mawr's huge crags, that greet
The thundering ocean at his feet,
Were all before us : hard it proved
To quit a land so dearly loved " ...... BLOOMFIELD.

FOR ANGLESEA.

BEAUMARRIS, the capital of the Isle of Anglesea, has a good bay on the Menai Strait, in which ships take shelter in stormy weather: the trade of the place is now inconsiderable, its castle was built by Edward I.—*Holyhead*, on Holyhead Island, at the north-west corner of the Isle of Anglesea, is a bathing-place, and fishing town, with some ancient fortifications and Druidical remains: kelp is made from a weed on the rocks here, and there is a vein of white and yellow fuller's-earth.—The Isle of Anglesea, called Mona, by the ancients, was subdued by the Roman Suetonius, and after a pause of fifteen years, finally reduced by Agricola: when the Romans, some time after this, left the country, the natives resumed their ancient form of government, viz. several petty princes reigning in the island at the same period of time: king Roderic, who was cotemporary with our Alfred, made a division of the Welch power, appointing him-

self the head, as prince of North Wales; while the princes of South Wales, and Powis, were to pay *him* the same tribute which the king of the East Saxons *exacted* from him: Edward I. made a complete conquest of Anglesea, and Llewellen ap Griffith, the last hereditary prince of North Wales, was soon put to flight, and slain by the troops of the invading monarch: the trade in copper is here very great: Parys mountain, north-west of Anglesea, has a prodigious mine of this metal; great part of it is exported to Swansea, where it is afterwards smelted: at *Almwich*, in the valley below this mountain, vessels are employed in exporting this valuable ore: the population of Almwich is 4977.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR FLINTSHIRE.

Flint, the capital, is a small town, with the remains of a castle, built by Edward I. (and now in the hands of the crown,) in which Richard II. resigned his royalty to his rival, afterwards Henry IV.: there is little trade in this place.—*Saint Asaph*, a small city and bishoprick, on the Elway, and Clydd: it has a cathedral, erected in the fifth century, and one parish church.—*Holywell*, a very flourishing town near the lead mines: St. Winifred's well here, has had many visitors, and the efficacy of the cold baths has, in no very remote times, been attributed to the blessing of the Saint.—*Holywell*, trades in, and makes brass wire, paper, snuff,

&c.—*Mould*, is a small place, but the county assizes are held there.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR DENBIGHSHIRE.

Denbigh, on the Clydd, in the beautiful vale of Clydd, is a populous place, with a fine old castle, now much decayed: the trade is chiefly in gloves and leather.—*Wrexham*, one of the best towns in North Wales, has a very fine church, cannon foundery, and brisk trade in Welch flannels.—*Ruthin*, on the Clydd, is an old town, burnt in 1400, by Owen Glendower: the county assizes are now held there: Ruthin has a hospital and free-school.—*Holt*, a small town, in which Richard II. left the crown jewels when he sailed for Ireland: they were afterwards surrendered to Henry IV.: Holt was formerly of no inconsiderable importance.—*Llangollen*, on the Dee, a town noted for its fine bridge, commanding and sublime scenery, and still more, for the long residence of two real female friends.—*Abergelly*, a village noted for its good sea-bathing.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR CAERNARVONSHIRE.

Caernarvon, on the Menai Strait, has no manufactures, but trades with Ireland: in its ancient castle, now nearly demolished, Edward II. was born: and the following Christmas, Edward I. kept a solemn feast in Bristol, and then returned to London, after an abrence of three years, during which time the noble Llewellyn fell by the sword, and his brother David was

hanged at Shrewsbury, whence his quarters were sent to Bristol, Northampton, York, and Winchester.—*Snowden*, in Caernarvonshire, is celebrated for its great height: this part of North Wales contains many lakes: copper and lead ore are found in the mountains of this rugged but majestic district, and the copper-mines of Llanbervis are particularly productive.—*Bangor*, a bishoprick, is a very small place, in a valley: it was burnt by king John, in 1211, and now only consists of one street, with the cathedral, and bishop's palace.—*Conway*, a sea-port: its castle, built by Edward I., is one of the most noble specimens of ancient architecture; the bold and beautiful towers remain as formerly, except one tower, which has been undermined by stones taken from its foundations.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR MERIONETHSHIRE.

Harleigh, considered as the capital, is merely a village in appearance: its castle, situated on a high rock, was built by Edward I.; and Margaret of Anjou, wife to Henry VI., took refuge here after the battle of Northampton: near it is a cataract, called Rhais-Due, which has been frequently visited by curious travellers.—*Dinasmoudy*, on the Doway, at the foot of a precipice.—*Bala*, on the lake of Bala, three miles long and one broad, which produces excellent trout and whiting, is a small place.—*Dolgelly*, a small, mean town, at the foot of Cader Idris, on

the Avon, trades in flannels. Merionethshire is a wild and mountainous region.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Montgomery, on the Severn, is a place of little trade: it had formerly a tower and castle, built in the reign of William the Conqueror, destroyed in the civil wars.—*Welchpool*, on the Severn, situated in a fine vale, has a great trade in Welch flannels, which are sent to Shrewsbury: the county assizes are held here.—*Machenlaith*, a very ancient place: here Owen Glendower resided, and in 1402, in the early part of Henry the 4th's reign, Owen convened a parliament here, and was proclaimed, by his adherents, king of Wales. There are numerous sheep-walks in the county of Montgomery.

CHAPTER 109.

SOUTH WALES.

"The flow'rs of nature here shall thrive,
Affection keep those flow'rs alive:
Planted on graves, their stems entwine,
And ev'ry blossom is a line
Indelibly impress'd, that tends,
In more than language comprehends,
To teach us in our solemn hours,
That we ourselves are dying flow'rs." ... BLOOMFIELD.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR CARDIGANSHIRE.

CARDIGAN, the capital, on the Tivy, is a populous place, with iron and tin works: there

was a battle here between the English and the Welch in Stephen's reign, in which the English were defeated, and left three thousand dead on the field.—*Aberystwith*, on the Ystwith, is a bathing-place of small trade, with good lead-mines in its vicinity: of its castle, which was erected by Edward I., only one tower is now remaining. In this county, flocks of sheep, herds of cattle, and veins of good lead ore, are every where to be seen.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR RADNORSHIRE.

Radnor, the capital, on the Somergill: its walls and castle were destroyed by Owen Glendower, when he assumed the title of prince of Wales: it is a small place, of little trade, though esteemed the county town.—*Presteign*, is a well-built town, in which the county assizes are held: it lies in a fine valley, has a good barley-market, and the county gaol is erected here.—*Knighton*, on the Tame, has a good trade with Shropshire. Radnorshire is, generally speaking, rude and mountainous: the rearing of cattle and sheep is chiefly attended to in this county.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

Brecon, the capital, on the Usk, which is very populous, and well built: its ruined castle, once of great note, has now only a part of a small tower remaining in the demesne of the

castle inn, lately erected by sir Charles Morgan: the clothing trade is good, and the best trout procured from the river: a depot, which will contain more than seven thousand stand of arms, has been lately erected here: it is a strong, handsome building.—*Built*, on the Wye, is a very small town, but of great antiquity: near this place Llewellin was defeated, and slain: the trade is in flannels and stockings.—*Crickhowel*, a small place, chiefly noted for the goat's whey drank here by invalids.—*Hay*, another small place, is a great thoroughfare: the retail trade for groceries, spirits, and every description of clothing, is carried on here in one shop, at a little distance from the town, frequented by all the lower classes for some miles round. Brecknockshire is a hilly county.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR PEMBROKESHIRE.

Pembroke, on the creek of Milford Haven, is the capital: it has a custom-house, two good bridges, and good coasting trade: Henry VII. was born here.—*Saint David's*, a bishoprick: its cathedral almost a ruin: the town is a poor, mean place: no market, and scarcely tolerable accommodation for strangers.—*Haverford West*, an ancient, but well-built town: here the assizes for Pembrokeshire are held: it has a quay, custom-house, and there is a cotton mill in the neighbourhood.—*Tenby*, on Tenby Bay or Road, trades with Bristol and Ireland, has a

convenient quay and excellent harbour.—*Milford*, on Milfordhaven, is a small but improving town, which is chiefly supported by quakers from Nantucket, who have erected many new buildings: Milford Haven is the best harbour in Great Britain: money has been voted by parliament for erecting fortifications, but they have never been completed, though a man-of-war and some frigates have been built in this harbour: a southern whale-fishery has been projected from this place.—*Kilgarren*, famed for its salmon leap, and manufactory of tin-plates.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR CAERMARTHENSHIRE.

Caermarthen, on the Towy, had once a celebrated monastery and a castle, which was the residence of the princes of South Wales: it has a good quay, and there are iron-mines in the neighbourhood.—*Llandilovaur*, on the Towy: here the flannel manufacture is carried on, and about a mile from this town is Dynevor Castle, the beautiful residence of baron Dynevor.—*Kidwelly*, on the Bristol Channel, has a good coal-mine, tin-mill, iron-foundery, and ancient castle in good preservation.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR GLAMORGANSHIRE.

"O'er fair Glamorgan's woods and downs,
O'er glitt'ring streams, and farms, and towns."

BLOOMFIELD.

Cardiff, the county town, on the Taff, is said to have been built in the reign of William the

Conqueror: its castle, the property of the Bute family, has been modernized: the assizes, quarter-sessions, and races, are held here: Cardiff trades with Bristol: its sea lock admits sloops and brigs close to the town, and Pennarth harbour, about three miles off, below Cardiff, receives ships of greater burden: the exportation of bar and pig-iron hence is very great, and great quantities of tin-plates are sent to Bristol and other places.—*Merthyr Tidvil*, situated among dreary barren mountains, possesses every requisite for carrying on the iron-works, which are the most extensive in the kingdom: the mines of iron and coal seem inexhaustible, supplying not only the chief works, (those of the Dowlais company,) but others: a navigable canal has been constructed hence to Cardiff, which greatly facilitates the exportation of iron for the use of government and individuals: the largest iron-wheel in the world is worked at one of these forges.—*Llandaff*, is a bishop's see, though now merely a small village: its ancient and fine cathedral, part of which is a mere ruin, stands in a vale below the town: here, as in many Welch cemeteries, the custom remains of strewing flowers over the graves of the deceased, and renewing their fragrance when necessary; over many humble graves, flowers and shrubs are planted: the cathedral service is here alternately performed in Welch and English: Llandaff has no market, but is only two miles from Cardiff.—*Swansea*, a

very populous town, on the mouth of the Towy: this is a place of great resort for sea-bathing: Swansea trades with Ireland, Worcester, and Bristol: there are works for the smelting of copper and lead ore; potteries and collieries.—*Caerphilly*, once a place of great note, now reduced to a small village, on the river Romney: there is much coal and iron ore in the neighbourhood: the remains of its castle occupy more ground than that of Windsor: this castle is mentioned in the reign of Edward II., as the place where he took refuge, and is supposed to have been built by Edward I.* The views in Glamorganshire are very picturesque and beautiful; and the northern part of Wales represents Nature in her bold and majestic features: Rosilly Bay, in Glamorganshire, at Wormshead, presents a beautifully serene appearance in summer, and in winter its winds and waves are sublimely tremendous.

CHIEF RIVERS IN WALES.

Severn, Dee, Clydd, Conway, Wye, Usk, Somergill, Tyvy, Towy, Taff.

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* "The valley is a narrow defile winding at the feet of some cultivated mountains, down which several small streams occasionally murmur. It was one of the finest evenings in the month of August, every object was as tranquil as if it had been midnight, the sun shooting along the valleys, and tinging every object in the most captivating manner."—*Philosophy of Nature.*

RELIGION.

Protestant, governed by bishops, viz. Saint David's, Llandaff, Saint Asaph, and Bangor.

BAYS.

Caernarvon, Barmouth, Cardigan, St Bride's, Milford Haven, Tenby, Swansea, Rosilly.

CAPES AND HEADLANDS.

Great Ormes Head, Holyhead, Braichypull, Stumble Head, Saint Gowen's Head, Wormshead.

SITUATION OF TOWNS ON WELCH RIVERS.

On the Clydd—Denbigh, Saint Asaph is on the Clydd and Elway.

On the Conway—Aberconway, Llanryst.

On the Wye—Hereford, Chepstow, Built, Hay, Ross.

On the Usk—Brecknock, Crickhowel.

On the Somergill—Radnor.

On the Tyvy—Cardigan, Tregarron, Kilgarran.

On the Towy—Caermarthen, Llandilovawr.

On the Taff—Cardiff, Llandaff.

On the Lug—Presteign, Leominster.

On the Menay Strait—Caernarvon, Beaumarris, Bangor.

On the Istwith—Aberystwith.

WELCHMEN.

(See Historical Questions, General Modern Biography.)

Dyer, Middleton, Price, Pennant, Tyndale.

CHAPTER 110.

AN EXERCISE FOR THE BOUNDARIES AND PARLIAMENTARY TOWNS IN WALES.

ISLE OF ANGLESEA, is surrounded by the Irish Sea, and Menai Strait: sends to parliament one member for the county, one for Beaumarris.

FLINTSHIRE, is bounded north by the Irish Sea, south by Denbighshire, east by the river Dee, and west by Denbighshire: it sends one member for the county, and one for Flint.

DENBIGHSHIRE, is bounded north by the Irish Sea, south by Montgomeryshire, east by Flint and Cheshire, and west by Caernarvon: it sends one member for the county, and one for Denbigh.

CAERNARVONSHIRE, is bounded north by the Irish Sea, south by Cardigan Bay, east by Denbighshire, and west by Caernarvon Bay: it sends one member for the county, and one for Caernarvon.

MERIONETHSHIRE, is bounded by Denbigh and Caernarvonshire north, by Cardiganshire south, Montgomery and Denbigh east, and Barmouth Bay west: it sends one member for the county.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, is bounded north by Denbighshire, south by Radnorshire and Cardiganshire, east by Shropshire, and west by Merionethshire: it sends one member for the county, and one for the town of Montgomery.

CARDIGANSHIRE, is bounded north by Montgomeryshire, south by Caermarthen and Pembrokeshire, east by Brecon and Radnor, and west by Cardigan Bay: it sends one member for the county, and one for the town of Cardigan.

RADNORSHIRE, is bounded north by Montgomery and Shropshire, south by Brecon and Herefordshire, east by Herefordshire, and west by Brecon and Cardiganshire: it sends one member for the county, and one for Radnor.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, is bounded north by Cardigan and Radnorshire, south by Glamorgan and Monmouth, east by Herefordshire, and west by Caermarthenshire: it sends one member for the county, and one for Brecon.

PEMBROKESHIRE, is bounded north by Cardigan Bay, south by the Bristol Channel, east by Caermarthenshire, and west by Saint George's Channel: it sends *three* members; one for the county; and Haverfordwest and Pembroke, each one.

CAERMARTHENSHIRE, is bounded north by Brecon and Cardigan, south by the Bristol Channel, east by Brecon, and west by Pembroke: it sends one member for the county, and one for Caermarthen.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, is bounded north by Brecknockshire, south by the Bristol Channel, east by Monmouthshire, and west by Caermarthenshire: it sends one member for the county, and one for Cardiff.

CHAPTER III.

TABLE OF SCOTLAND.

INCLUDING THIRTY-THREE SHIRES.

CAITHNESS.—*Wick*, Thurso.

SUTHERLAND, or STRATHNAVERN.—*Dornock.*

ROSS-SHIRE.—*Tain*, Dingwall, Fortrose.

CROMARTYSHIRE.—*Cromarty.*

INVERNESS-SHIRE.—*Inverness*, Fort William, Fort Augustus, Culloden.

NAIRNSHIRE.—*Nairn.*

BAMFFSHIRE.—*Bamff*, Cullen, Fochabers.

ELGIN, or MURRAYSHIRE,—*Elgin*, Forres.

ABERDEENSHIRE.—*New Aberdeen*, Old Aberdeen, Inverary, Kintore, Peterhead.

FORFARSHIRE, or ANGUS.—*Forfar*, Montrose, Dundee, Arbroath.

KINCARDINESHIRE, or MEARNS.—*Inverbervie*, Stonehaven.

PERTHSHIRE.—*Perth*, Dumblane, Dunkeld, Scone, Blair-Athol, Culross, Crieff.

FIFESHIRE.—*Saint Andrews*, Cuper, Crail, Burnt-Island, Dumferline.

KINROSS.—*Kinross.*

CLACKMANNAN.—*Clackmannan.*

STIRLINGSHIRE.—*Stirling*, Falkirk, Bannockburn, the Carron Works.

DUMBARTONSHIRE, or LENOX.—*Dumbarton.*

RENFREWSHIRE.—*Renfrew*, Paisely, Port Glasgow, Greenock.

ARGYLESHIRE.—*Inverary*, Campbell Town.

AYRSHIRE.—*Ayr*, Irwin.

LANERKSHIRE.—*Glasgow*, Hamilton, Lanerk.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, or WEST LOTHIAN.—*Linlithgow*, Queensferry, Boroughstonness.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, or MID LOTHIAN.—*Edinburgh*, Musselborough, Leith, Dalkeith.

HADDINGTONSHIRE, or EAST LOTHIAN.—*Haddington*, Dunbar, North-Berwick.

BERWICKSHIRE.—*Greenlaw*, Dunse, Lawder, Coldstream.

ROXBURGHSHIRE.—*Jedburgh*, Kelso, Melross.

SELKIRKSHIRE.—*Selkirk*, Galashiels.

PEEBLES-SHIRE, or TWEEDALE.—*Peebles*, Linton.

DUMFRIES-SHIRE, or NITHSDALE.—*Dumfries*, Annan, Sanquhar, Moffat, Gretna Green.

KIRCUDBRIGHTSHIRE, or EAST GALLOWAY.—*Kircudbright*, New Galloway.

WIGTONSHIRE, or WEST GALLOWAY.—*Wigton*, Whitehorn, Port Patrick.

ISLE OF BUTE, or BUTESHIRE.—*Rothsay*, Ettick.—N. B. Buteshire contains the isles of *Bute*, *Arran*, *Cambray*, and *Inchmarnock:* the capital of the isle of Arran is *Brodwick.*

THE SHETLAND ISLES.—*Lerwick*, *Scalloway*, in Mainland.—THE ORKNEY ISLES.—*Kirkwall*, in Pomona.—Making one shire.

THE HEBRIDES, or WESTERN ISLES.—*Stornaway*, in Lewis.

CHAPTER 112.

SKETCH OF SCOTLAND.

"Oh! while his course the hoary warrior steers,
Through the long range of life-dissolving years;
Through all the evils of each changeful age,
Hate, envy, faction, jealousy, and rage;
Ne'er may his scythe these sacred plants divide,
These plants by Heav'n in native union tied;
Still may the flower its social sweets disclose,
THE HARDY THISTLE still defend the ROSE!"

LANGHORNE.

WHAT are the boundaries of Scotland? Scotland is bounded north by the Caledonian Sea; south by the Cheviot Hills, the river Tweed, Solway Firth, Wigton, and Luce Bays; east by the German Ocean; and west by the Atlantic Ocean: it extends from fifty-five to fifty-eight degrees forty minutes of north latitude, and from one degree to six of west longitude. What is the general face of the country? Rugged rocks and barren mountains form the prominent features in the northern parts: they are farther distinguished by a more scanty population, little wood, and extensive lakes, which make a natural boundary from Murray Frith to the Atlantic, in a south-westerly direction: as to soil, in the Highlands and Lowlands, this

general remark may suffice, that though in many places it is well adapted to the growth of flax, yet the cultivated land bears no proportion to that left in a barren or deserted state; and the higher the land lies, the smaller are the cattle fed upon it. Scotland abounds in excellent harbours, and the fisheries are the grand objects of national concern: more than three hundred sail of these fishery sloops are frequently collected at Campbell Town. The Highland peasantry have again resumed their native dress, which for a considerable time after the rebellions in favour of the Stuart family, was prohibited: this ancient characteristic attire is composed of the plaid, or tartan, which gracefully folds round the body; the philebeg, or short petticoat, resembling the Roman costume; and the tartan stockings and bonnet. The Highlander shews unwearied activity in the pursuit of any favorite object; is uncommonly superstitious; abstemious in diet, and simple in manners. The Scotch love and encourage learning: their poor are well versed in holy writ, and the gentry universally well-read: in short, education is in Scotland a regular system, strictly enforced from the highest to the lowest: in other countries it has only occasionally found encouragement among the poor, and has been too much neglected by the higher ranks. What are the native products of Scotland? Marbles, black and coloured, rock-crystals, and variegated pebbles. An accurate

description of the Highlands is given in the following lines by Beattie:

"Along the narrow valley you might see
The wild deer sporting on the meadow ground,
And here and there a solitary tree,
Or mossy stone, or rock with woodbine crown'd.
Oft did the rocks reverberate the sound
Of parted fragments, tumbling from on high;
And from the summit of that craggy mound,
The perching eagle oft was heard to cry,
Or on resounding wings to shoot athwart the sky."

Of the Lowlands less that is strikingly characteristic can be said: here the spirit of commerce is gradually softening down the difference between the north and south Briton.

In the Highlands, strictly speaking, are included Caithness, Sutherland, Ross-shire, Argyle, the Western Isles, and the western parts of Inverness and Perthshire: the great military roads through the Highlands were constructed under the inspection of general Wade, in the reign of George I., by a part of the general's army: over the mountain called Carriaroc, a road is formed in a zig-zag direction; and there are three grand entrances by roads to these mountainous districts; one at *Crieff*, another at *Dunkeld*, (both in Perthshire,) and the third at *Luss*, in Dumbartonshire: before the opening of these commodious roads, the Highlands were little known to the Lowlanders: but there are now bridges, where necessary; and, at the end of every five miles, *pillars*, to mark the distances.

The Gaelic language is still spoken in the north of Scotland: her natives are collectively a hardy race; fond of military fame, poetry, and music; strict observers of the sabbath: the lower classes all eat croudie, a thick porridge made of oat-meal and water: the army, navy, and revenues of Scotland, are all provided for under the articles of British expenditure, and government: the Scots make excellent sailors and soldiers: the religion is Presbyterian, which was made the established faith of the land at the Reformation: no funeral service is read over the grave at a Scotch burial, nor does any clergyman officially attend: episcopacy was attempted to be introduced by Charles I., but William III. re-established the Presbyterian faith. What have been the chief changes in the Scottish monarchy? Scotland reckons a series of kings before Christ; and prior to this, tradition says it was governed by many cotemporary petty princes: Kenneth II. was, however, the first sole king of Scotland; he lived after the destruction of the Pictish monarchy, and began his reign about the year 839: Scotland was subdued by Edward I. in 1296: united to England in 1602, by the accession of James VI. to the English throne, after the death of Elizabeth: in the reign of Anne, the Scottish parliaments were made one with England. In Popish times, Scotland maintained twelve bishops, two archbishops, thirty-one abbots, and thirty-seven priors, who had all seats in parliament.

CHAPTER 113.

AN EXERCISE ON THE PARLIAMENTARY TOWNS AND SHIRES IN SCOTLAND.

THERE are thirty-three shires in Scotland, but only thirty members returned for them to the Imperial Parliament; as Bute and Caithness, Nairn and Cromartie, Clackmannan and Kinross, only return three members among them: the royal burghs return fifteen members to parliament: the whole number of Scottish members is forty-five.

SCOTTISH BURGHS.

Edinburgh city, which sends one member.

Aberdeen, in Aberdeenshire; *Arbroath*, *Montrose*, and *Brechin*, in Forfar; *Bervie*, in Kincardin; one member for all.

Ayr and *Irwin*, in Ayrshire; *Inverary* and *Campbell Town*, in Argyle; and *Rothsay*, in Bute; one member.

East and *West Anstruther*, *Crail*, *Kilrenny*, and *Pittenweem*, all in Fifeshire; one member.

Bamff and *Cullen*, in Bamffshire; *Kintore* and *Inverarie*, in Aberdeen; and *Elgin*, in Murrayshire; all one member.

Stirling, in Stirlingshire; *Culross*, in Perthshire; *Queensferry*, in Linlithgowshire; *Dumferline* and *Inverkeithing*, in Fifeshire; all one member.

Perth, in Perthshire; *Dundee* and *Forfar*, in Forfarshire; and *Saint Andrews* and *Cupar*, in Fifeshire; one member.

Glasgow and *Rutherglen*, in Lanerkshire; *Renfrew*, in Renfrewshire; and *Dumbarton*, in Dumbartonshire; send one member.

Dumfries, *Annan*, *Sanquhar*, and *Lochmaben*, in Dumfries; and *Kirkcudbright*; send one member.

Inverness and *Fortrose*, in Inverness-shire; *Nairn*, in Nairn; and *Forres*, in Elginshire; send one member.

Kinghorn, *Dysart*, *Kirkaldie*, and *Burnt Island*, all in Fifeshire; send one member.

Jedburgh, in Roxburghshire; and *Haddington*, *Dunbar*, and *North Berwick*, in Haddingtonshire; send one member.

Selkirk, in Selkirk; *Lanerk*, in Lanerk; Linlithgow; and *Peebles*, in Peebles-shire; send one member.

Stranrawer, *Wigton*, and *Whitehorn*, in Wigton; and *New Galloway*, in Kircudbrightshire; send one member.

Kirkwall, in the Orkneys; *Dingwall* and *Tain*, in Ross-shire; *Dornoch*, in Sutherland; and *Wick*, in Caithness; send one member.

AN EXERCISE ON THE MAP OF SCOTLAND.

Where the minority of James I. was spent,—*Stirling*.

Where Mary of Scots was confined after her separation from Bothwell,—*Loch Leven*.

Where Mary of Scots was born,—*Linlithgow*.

The birth-place of the great Scotch reformer, Knox,—*Haddington*.

Where the celebrated Duns Scotus was born,—*Dunse*.

The scene of Cromwell's victory over the Scots, and Edward's flight,—*Dunbar*.

The town burnt in succession by Edward I., Richard II., and Edward VI.,—*Dundee.*

Where the admirable Crichton was born,—*Perth.*

Where Robert I. stabbed the traitor Comyn,—*Dumfries.*

Where James II. of Scotland was killed,—*Roxburgh.*

Where the sword of Robert Bruce is preserved,—*Clackmannan.*

Where the son of James II. landed in 1715, (commonly called the Pretender,)—*Peterhead.*

Where the celebrated Scottish echo is heard,—at *Paiseley.*

Whence Mary of Scots escaped,—from *Douglas Castle*, Loch Leven.

Where Margaret, the daughter of Bruce, and wife of Wallace, lies,—at *Paiseley*, in the burial-place of the Aberdeen family.

Where Wallace was delivered up to Edward I.,—*Glasgow.*

The Scotch lake which never freezes,—*Ness.*

The isle famed for its religious edifices,—*Iona, Ikolmkill*, or *Colombkill.*

The place in which the Christian religious worship was first introduced in Scotland,—*Isle of Whitehorn.*

The greatest mineralogical curiosity in Scotland,—the *Hill of Kinnoul*, in Perthshire.

The most remarkable cave in Scotland,—*Fraisgill*, near Tong, Sutherland.

The town near which twelve fields of battle were fought,—*Stirling.*

The town in Stirlingshire which annually sends many thousand tons of ironstone to the Carron Works,—*Kilsyth.*

The isle in which Robert Bruce took refuge when pursued by his enemies,—*Arran.*

Where the Lord of the Scottish Isles had his palace,—in the *Isle of Isla.*

Where Rizzio was stabbed,—*Holyrood House.*

Where James V. of Scotland experienced a signal defeat,—*Solway Frith.*

Where four ancient obelisks are erected,—at *Aberlemno*, in Forfarshire, near Brechin.

The camp formed by Agricola before his battle with Galgacus,—*Ardoch*, in Perthshire.

CANALS.

The Great Scotch Canal forms the union between the Forth and the Clyde: it is thirty-five English miles in length, and is carried over thirty-six rivers and smaller streams by thirty-eight aqueduct bridges: that over the Kelvin, near Glasgow, is a very fine one, four hundred feet long: the advantages of this canal are very great; it is said to shorten the distance between the Forth and the Clyde, more than eight hundred miles.—*The Caledonian Canal* is intended to form a junction between the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean: it passes across Inverness-shire, through the lakes Ness, Lochy, and Oich: it will, when finished, open a communication between Murray Firth and the Sound of Mull. There are other canals in Scotland, but of less national importance.

SCOTCHMEN.

(See Historical Questions, General Modern Biography.)

Abercrombie, Barbour, Buchanan, Barclay, Burnet, Burns, Blair, Crichton, Campbell, Dalrymple, Elliot, Ferguson, Gregory, Hume, William and John Hunter, Knox, Keill, Murray, Moore, Napier, Chevalier Ramsey, Allan Ramsey, Robertson, Smollet, Thomson, Wallace.

CHIEF RIVERS.

Forth, Tay, Spey, Tweed, Clyde, North Esk, South Esk, Don, Dee, Deveron, Lossie, Findhorn, Ness, *Leven*, Nith, Annan.

UNIVERSITIES.

Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, St. Andrews.

LAKES.

Ness, Lochy, Tay, Lomond, *Leven*, Earn, Awe, Fine, Etive.

BAYS AND HARBOURS.

Wick, Keis, Dunnet, Applecross, Luce, Wigtown, Dunbar, Leith, Montrose, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Dumbarton.

RELIGION.

Presbyterian: No Bishops.

POPULATION.

One million, six hundred thousand.

SCOTCH MOUNTAINS.

Ben-Nevis, in Inverness-shire.

The Grampian Mountains, which run between Inverness and Perthshire, dividing the Highlands from the Lowlands.

The Pentland Hills, which run through Edinburghshire.

The Ord, in Caithness.

The Mountains of Lammer-Muir, which run through Berwickshire.

The Ochill Hills, in Fifeshire.

The Cheviot Hills, divide England from Scotland.

CHAPTER 114.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR CAITHNESS, SUTHERLAND, ROSS-SHIRE, CROMARTIE, INVERNESS-SHIRE, NAIRN, BAMFF, ELGINSHIRE, ABERDEEN-SHIRE, FORFAR OR ANGUS-SHIRE, AND KINCARDINE OR MEARNSHIRE.

.... "The Muse,
High hovering o'er the broad cerulean scene,
Sees Caledonia in romantic view;
Her airy mountains from the waving main,
Invested with a keen diffusive sky."

THOMSON.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR CAITHNESS.

WICK, the capital, is a sea-port, with good fisheries: eighteen miles to the north of Wick is

John o' Groat's House, a village whence the general passage to the Orkney Islands is taken.—*Thurso*, on the river Thurso, has a salmon and cod fishery: skins, feathers, and kelp, are exported from these towns.—The isle of *Stroma*, and that of *Pentland Skerries*, are classed with Caithness: many eagles are seen here.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR SUTHERLAND, OR STRATHNAVERN.

Dornoch, the capital, lies on the Firth of Dornoch: this was anciently a bishoprick: the cathedral is converted into the parish church: a salmon-leap is here, and much iron-stone, lime-stone, and slate, found in the county: one very remarkable circumstance attends this county of Sutherland, there is not one freeholder, every man who possesses property here being obliged, by act of parliament, to hold his land from the Sutherland family: to this may be attributed the little spirit of trade, or for building, shewn here.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR ROSS-SHIRE.

Tain, the county town, on Dornoch Firth, is tolerably well built.—*Dingwall*, on the Firth of Cromartie, an improving place: it has a manufacture of linen, and a lint-mill.—*Fortrose*, an old borough, once a bishoprick, is on Murray Firth: there is a regular ferry from this place to Fort George; cattle, horses, goats, and deer, are fed in this county, and the ptarmigan, a bird not

quite the size of our partridge, abounds on the moors.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR CROMARTIE.

This is the least Scottish shire: its capital, *Cromartie*, was known to the Romans, and is situated upon a fine bay: the coasting trade is good, consisting of corn, fish, skins, thread, and yarn.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR INVERNESS-SHIRE.

In this shire is the celebrated mountain called Ben Nevis, the highest in Scotland. *Inverness*, the county town, is a good harbour, with a salmon fishery, and trade in leather, ropes, sacking, canvas, &c.: there are many lakes in Inverness, and the most beautiful rock-crystal.—*Fort William*, on Lake Eil, was erected in Cromwell's time; William III. rebuilt it on a smaller scale, and gave it his own name.—*Fort Augustus*, contains barracks for four hundred men.—At *Culloden*, about twelve miles from Inverness, a noted battle was fought.—Not far from Fort William is the castle of *Inverlochy*, a square edifice, with massy towers: no trace of the the time when it was built is now remaining: the ground inclosed within its ditch is more than an English acre and a half, and the size of the building is in a proportionate style of rude magnificence.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR NAIRNSHIRE.

Nairn, the chief place in this county, is an old town: its castle was known in the time of king Malcolm I., but is now destroyed: the soil of this small shire is fertile, and many fir-trees are planted: Nairn exports fish and yarn.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR BAMFFSHIRE.

Bamff, on the Deveron, is a well-built town, with a pier and battery: much salmon is exported hence, and there is a manufactory of stockings.—*Cullen*, has a good manufacture of linen, and a fishery: the Kings of Cullen are three high spiral rocks near this town: fine damask is made here.—*Fochabers*, on the Spey: Gordon Castle stands near this place.—*Portsoy*, a sea-port, has manufactures of thread, snuff, and fine linen; a marble quarry called Portsoy marble, and a peculiar species of granite.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR ELGIN, OR MURRAYSHIRE.

Elgin, on the Lossie, is the county town: it exports much corn from its port, called Lossie Mouth: here are the ruins of a cathedral: this town (Elgin) was burnt in the reign of Edward III. by the violent earl of Buchan, called in history the "Wolf of Badenoch."—*Forres*, near the Findhorn, manufactures linen and thread: a heath near ᵉthis place is the scene of Shakspeare's witches; and a rude pillar called Sweno's

stone, is erected in memory of the defeat of the Danes: the air of Elginshire is milder, and the winter season less rigorous here than in other parts of Scotland: its rivers abound in the finest salmon.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR ABERDEENSHIRE.

Aberdeen, a fine old town, the seat of an university, is situated on the Don, over which it has a good bridge resting on a rock at each end: this was formerly a bishop's see: the remains of this cathedral church are now used as a parochial one: the Town-house, and King's-college are modern structures: compared with New Aberdeen, this is a small place, inferior in population and appearance: King's-college in the old town, and Mareshall's-college in the new, constitute what is collectively called the university of Aberdeen, though each college claims to be considered as a separate university.—*New Aberdeen*, on the Dee, has a college just spoken of, founded in the reign of our queen Elizabeth, a prison, three hospitals, an almshouse, workhouse, and a handsome strong pier, erected under the direction of Smeaton, the noted engineer: the trade is extensive from Aberdeen to the Baltic, and West India Islands; the exports are chiefly oatmeal, salmon, and pickled pork; stockings, thread, white and coloured calicoes, and cottons; the stocking manufacture alone is said to produce annually one hundred and twenty-

three thousand pounds: Aberdeen was taken and destroyed by Edward III.—*Inverary*, on the Don, of little commerce, but there is an iron-work in the neighbourhood, and the herring-fishery is carried on along the coast of Aberdeen.—*Kintore*, on the Don, a place of small population.—*Peterhead*, a port, with a small fort and battery, has manufactures of thread and woollen: this is a great resort for sea-bathing, and the fisheries are very productive.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR FORFAR, OR ANGUS-SHIRE.

Forfar, the capital of the county, has many modern buildings, and a manufacture of coarse linen.—*Montrose*, here is a wet dock, in which many ships are built and repaired: this is a neat town, containing many good buildings: excellent malt is exported, and among the most considerable imports are pearl-ashes, and whale-blubber: good sheeting is made here, and the salmon fisheries on the North and South Esk employ many of the lower classes.—*Dundee*, is a well-built, and well-paved sea-port, with an excellent harbour on the Frith of Tay: ship-building is carried on here to great extent, and the town shares in the whale-fishery: it has a sugar-house, and manufactures of sail-cloth, glass, and cordage.—*Arbroath*, has a good harbour, and the remains of a magnificent abbey, founded by William the Lion, who was there interred: in the town is a good tannery, and there are

manufactures of sail-cloth, brown linen, cotton, and calico. Forfarshire was a part of the Pictish kingdom: great quantities of peat, turf, and furze, are burnt in the inland parts of this shire, which feeds black cattle, afterwards sent to England: marl is found in the lakes, and there are several quarries of freestone worked.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR KINCARDIN, OR MEARNSHIRE.

Inverbervie, the chief town, is a harbour for small vessels.—*Stonehaven*, a harbour frequented by fishermen, has manufactures of canvas and sail-cloth: here are the ruins of Dunnotyre-castle: oats are grown in this county, and there is excellent pasturage.

CHAPTER 115.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR PERTHSHIRE, FIFESHIRE, KINROSS, CLACKMANNAN, STIRLINGSHIRE, DUNBARTON OR LENOXSHIRE, RENFREWSHIRE, AND ARGYLESHIRE.

"Boast, Scotland, boast thy sons of mighty name,
Thine ancient chiefs of high heroic fame;
Souls that to death their country's foes oppos'd,
And life in freedom, glorious freedom, clos'd."

LANGHORNE.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR PERTHSHIRE.

PERTH, the capital, known to the Romans, is a fine town on the Tay, over which is a bridge

of nine arches: before the reign of James II. of Scotland, Perth was considered as the capital of Scotland, but he being educated in the castle of Edinburgh, that city became the resort of the court, and the residence of the Scottish kings: James I. of Scotland was murdered in Perth, and buried in the Carthusian monastery which formerly flourished here: the linen manufacture is carried on to a great extent: wheat, barley, and salmon, are exported.—*Dunkeld*, on the Tay, once a bishop's see, and a town of considerable importance: the ruins of the cathedral are now used as a parish church: much goat's whey is drank here; yarn spun; and there is a good tan-pit: the duke of Athol has a fine seat in the neighbourhood.—*Dumblane*, a decayed place: its ancient bishoprick was erected by David I. king of Scotland: the battle of Sheriff-Muir, in which the earl of Mar, and duke of Argyle took opposite sides. each party claiming the victory, was fought in the vicinity of Dumblane.—*Scone*, on the Tay, a small, poor town, anciently noted as the place where the Scottish kings were crowned, and here they constantly resided till the time of Kenneth II. cotemporary with Ethelwolf II.: Kenneth brought the famous stone here from the castle of Dunstaffnage, which was afterwards removed by Edward I. to London, and on which our own monarchs have since that period been crowned: Scone was the early seat of the Pictish monarchy.—

Blair-Athol, in a very mountainous district, was once a place of some strength, stormed by Cromwell's general: the duke of Athol has a seat here: this is the most rugged part of Perthshire, which is crossed by the Grampian mountains: the lakes of Perthshire are many: in lake Tay is an island to the north, on which are the ruins of a priory, built by Alexander I.—*Culross*, a small place: its ancient abbey was built in the year 1390: Culross and Dunkeld are the most early celebrated, and most ancient towns, in Perthshire: the scenery around Dunkeld is romantically beautiful, it exceeds any thing of that nature to be seen in Scotland.—*Crieff*, on the Erne, at the foot of the Grampian mountains, is a small manufacturing town.—*The Pass of Killicrankie*, in Perthshire, is the famed entrance to the Highlands: on one side is a high mountain, on the other a deep precipice: here the troops of James II. gained a victory over those of William III. in the year 1689.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR FIFESHIRE.

Saint Andrews, an ancient city, and in early times the see of an archbishop, still an university, the oldest in the kingdom, is situated on the German Ocean, and has little trade, yet is improving in this respect: here are factories, and a manufacture for tambouring muslin, but the inhabitants owe their chief support to the university: Saint Andrews was once the metropolis of

the Pictish kingdom: and here cardinal Beaton was assassinated.—*Cupar*, is the county town for Fifeshire: here the ancient Thanes of Fife resided: it has manufactures of buckram and coarse linen, and a good tannery.—*Crail*, and *Burntisland*, small fishing towns on the seacoast: the latter has a good harbour, and trades in boat-building.—*Dumferline*, has a beautiful manufacture of diaper; more than one thousand looms have been at once employed: its ancient Scottish palace was the residence of many monarchs; seven of them were buried here: its Benedictine abbey was burnt by Edward I. of England: and Charles I. was born in this town. Fifeshire is very populous, many towns and villages dispersed through it, fine plantations of trees, and much iron, lime, and freestone.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR KINROSS-SHIRE.

Kinross, on Lake Leven, at the foot of the Ochill Hills, has a manufacture of brown linen: Lake Leven is famed for its excellent trout: there are several islands in this lake, in one of which is a ruined castle, where Mary of Scots, after her separation from her favourite Bothwell, was confined by the Scottish lords.

> "My dreams of youth Parisian pomp recalls,
> And joins the *Louvre* to *Loch Leven's* walls."

RECOLLECTIONS FOR CLACKMANNANSHIRE.

Clackmannan, is an ancient place, once the residence of the Bruces: Robert Bruce had a palace here: girdles and Highland plaids are made in this town and neighbourhood: there are also coal-mines and iron-works.—*Alloa*, near the mouth of the Firth, has a fine old castle, built in 1300, the property of, and lately repaired by, the earls of Mar: here are a dry dock, custom-house, good quay, and trade in ropes, coals, a glass-manufactory, &c.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR STIRLINGSHIRE.

"Round Bannockburn's ensanguin'd plain,
And Carron's shore." .... MACNEIL.

Stirling, the county town, is a very ancient place: its palace was built by James V. of Scotland: the outer court is now converted into barracks: in the middle of the twelfth century, David I. kept his court here: there are good fisheries, and a carpet and cotton manufactory.—*Falkirk*, chiefly noted for its battle gained by Edward I., in which the Scots were defeated; and another engagement between the grandson of James II. and the forces of George II.: Falkirk has large cattle markets.—*The Carron Works*, employing nearly two thousand men in every species of the iron-manufacture, are one mile from Falkirk: large iron forges are here

erected: the iron is wrought into every thing necessary for domestic use: cannon are cast; and this great concern is carried on by a chartered company.—*Bannockburn*, a small village, is noted for the total defeat of the weak Edward II. by Robert Bruce, afterwards called the Bruce of Bannockburn; and the murder of James III. king of Scotland, by his own subjects; he lies buried under a hawthorn: this place is about two miles south of Stirling. The county of Stirling abounds in the finest iron-stone, lime-stone, and coal.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR DUMBARTONSHIRE, OR LENOX.

Dumbarton, the capital, on the mouth of the Leven, has a castle on a rock, with a small garrison: a crown, and bottle-glass manufactory: the vale of Leven is adorned with beautiful plantations, villages, and gentlemen's seats: flocks of sheep are fed in Dumbartonshire: the towering Ben Lomond is on the east of Loch Lomond, which contains many islands; this lake is twenty-eight miles long: some of its islands are inhabited.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR RENFREWSHIRE.

Renfrew, the capital, consists of one long street, with a thread manufacture, and one of silk and muslin: the princes of Wales are always barons of Renfrew: there was formerly a palace here, built by the Stuarts; the ditch alone is

now remaining: Renfrewshire was the patrimonial inheritance of the Stuarts before their elevation to the Scottish throne.—*Paisley*, on the river Cart, a flourishing manufacturing town, with many good buildings, and the ruins of an abbey church: soap is made, and the manufactory of sewing-thread is here brought to the greatest perfection: when the caprice of fashion made gauze in such request, this town was much enriched by its manufacture: the population is about one-third less than that of Glasgow: the manufacture of dyed cottons, in Paisley, has superceded that of gauze.—*Port Glasgow*, is a sea-port, lately risen to commercial eminence: its harbour and quay are good, and the warehouses for merchants very commodious: this is the port for the city of Glasgow; and the herring-fishery is carried on here to great extent.—*Greenock*, this town has a share in the herring-fishery: it lies on the Clyde, and has dry docks for building and repairing ships: this is a very populous place, trades with the West Indies, Portugal, the Baltic, and Newfoundland, and exports British manufactures.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR ARGYLESHIRE.

Inverary, the capital, situated on Loch Fine; is engaged in the herring-fishery, and has manufactures of linen and woollen: there is an iron-work near the town, and a fine castle belonging

to the duke of Argyle: near Inverary is the vale of Glencoe, stigmatized by the military execution of its inhabitants against the faith of a royal proclamation.—*Campbell Town*, has a fine bay and harbour, on the peninsula of Cantyre: it has a large share in the herring-fishery, and the bay is the general rendezvous of ships concerned in that trade: whiskey is also distilled here in great quantities: the lakes in Argyleshire are numerous, and its mountains abound in iron-stone and lead-mines: game is here in the greatest profusion. The principal isles attached to Argyleshire are *Mull*, *Jura*, *Illai*, *Tirey*, *Coll*, *Staffa*, and *Icolmkill*.

CHAPTER 116.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR AYRSHIRE, LANERKSHIRE, LINLITHGOW, EDINBURGHSHIRE, HADDINGTON, BERWICK, ROXBURGHSHIRE, PEEBLES-SHIRE.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR AYRSHIRE.

AYR, the chief town, is a sea-port noted for the salmon-fishery, coal-trade, tanneries, and soap-works; there are also tambour factories: the ancient cross of this town was erected in the time of our Edward the Confessor, and in Ayr castle the title of Robert Bruce to the throne of Scotland was first acknowledged by the nobility

and army: Edward I. kept up a garrison and strong military force here, and the renowned William Wallace began his career in arms: the harbour is lighted by two reflecting light-houses.—*Irwin*, a sea-port, has large exports of coals to Ireland; also carpeting, muslins, scotch lawns, and linen: a good dock-yard is a great advantage to the town, which imports from Norway and Prussia, deals, ship-timber, and corn: much kelp is made in Ayrshire from the sea-weed.—*Kilmarnock*, on the Kilmarnock, a very considerable manufacturing town, particularly in carpets and bonnets for the Highlanders.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR LANERKSHIRE.

> " Hence Glasgow fair, thy wealth-diffusing hand,
> Thy groves of vessels, and thy crowded strand."
>
> LANGHORNE.

Glasgow, the second city in Scotland, once an archbishoprick, and at present the seat of a celebrated university, has numerous and most extensive manufactures; in particular, muslins, cottons, calicoes, porcelain, sugar-refining, leather, and printing-types: and the chief imports of Glasgow are rum, sugar, cotton, and tobacco: the ancient cathedral is in good preservation: here are many places of public worship, and some charitable foundations: the university library is an excellent collection of valuable books, and the foreign trade is very extensive.—*Lanerk*, on the Clyde, the county town, is in-

ferior to Glasgow in trade, size, and population, but it has a great share in the cotton manufacture: travellers frequently visit the cataracts in this neighbourhood. Lanerkshire is divided into what is termed the Barony of Glasgow and Clydesdale: Clydesdale is especially noted for iron-stone, mines of lead and coal, and great quantities of lapis lazuli: in the reign of Edward I. after the partial conquest of Scotland, the governor of Lanerk, placed there by Edward, was killed by William Wallace, as the signal of revolt.—*Hamilton*, on the Clyde, trades in cabinet ware, thread, lace, and yarn; and in its neighbourhood is the noble palace of the dukes of Hamilton, who hence take their title.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR LINLITHGOWSHIRE, OR WEST LOTHIAN.

Linlithgow, the county town, is an old place: it had once a regal palace, and in its castle, built by Edward I. of England, that monarch resided during one winter: its lake is surrounded by bleaching grounds: there are tambour factories, and a manufacture of printed calicoes here.—*Queensferry*, on the Frith of Forth, has borne this name since the time that Margaret, wife to Malcolm III., usually crossed from hence to Dumferline: it is now a common and noted ferry, about two miles over.—*Boroughstonness*, on the Frith of the Forth, has a good harbour

and pier, and employs many ships in the London and Baltic trade: coals and salt are its great exports: there are said to be thirty salt pans: sloops are built and repaired.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR EDINBURGHSHIRE, OR MID-LOTHIAN.

EDINBURGH, the capital of this shire, and the metropolis of the kingdom of Scotland, was once a bishoprick, and is now the seat of an university: its medical school is one of the first in Europe: this university was jointly founded by Mary and her son James VI.: the castle of Edinburgh, commandingly situated on a very high rock, is of ancient date, and the palace of the Scottish monarchs here (Holyrood House), was, as the name implies, once a religious foundation: the public gaol is called the Tolbooth: Edinburgh, divided into the old, and new town, has a population of one hundred thousand: its chief manufactures are the finest linens and cambrics, with many paper-mills: Edinburgh may be justly styled the seat of northern literature: the adjoining country is well adapted to agricultural purposes.—*Craigmillar Castle*, two miles from Edinburgh, is a noted ruin, once the residence of James V.: and here his unfortunate daughter Mary, took up her abode upon her return from France: many houses in the old town

of Edinburgh are thirteen stories high.—*Roslin Chapel*, built in 1440, is a curious remain of antiquity: it was erected by William Saint Clair, prince of the Orkneys: ten barons of Roslin, several earls of Orkney, and an earl of Sutherland, lie buried here: and three victories were in the same day gained over the English, who attacked John Comyn in different bodies, commanded by sir John Seagrave, in 1302.—*Musselburgh*, five miles from Edinburgh, at the mouth of the Esk, is a small, but noted place: at the village of *Pinkie*, near it, the well-contested battle was fought between the English forces under the duke of Somerset, and the Scots under the earl of Arran: the Scots, though with great superiority of numbers, were defeated: this engagement is in history frequently called the battle of Musselburgh: the Links of Musselburgh are fine downs where the Scotch meet to play their favourite game of golf.—*Leith*, on the Frith of Forth, is the port-town for Edinburgh: it is engaged in the Greenland whale-fishery: its distance from the metropolis is about two miles: there is a small battery here, and wet and dry docks: glass-manufactories of various kinds, in particular, window-glass and crystal; rope-works, soap-works, a carpet-manufactory, and several iron-forges.—*Dalkeith*, on the Esk, trades in coals, cattle, corn, and oatmeal: Dalkeith House, near this town, situated on a high rock, is the

magnificent seat of the dukes of Buccleugh. Edinburghshire is in general very fertile, and there are several quarries of black marble worked in it.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR HADDINGTONSHIRE.

Haddington, on the Tyne, the county town, has the greatest market for every kind of grain in the kingdom: its long-established woollen-manufacture is now much on the decline.—*Dunbar*, on the Bay of Dunbar, is a well-built town: its coasting trade is good: corn also is exported, and rope-works carried on.—*North Berwick*, a small place on the German Ocean, trades in coal. In Haddingtonshire there are large quarries of lime-stone, salt is made in many parts, large flocks of sheep fed, and the country is almost over-run with rabbits.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR BERWICKSHIRE.

Greenlaw, the capital, is a small, poor place: here are seen the ruins of two religious foundations.—*Dunse*, has a good market for cattle, sheep, and horses, and a woollen-manufacture.—*Lauder*, its castle was one of the many built in in Scotland by Edward I. after the conquest of that country: Lauder is a small place of little trade.—*Coldstream*, on the Tweed: a regiment of guards, long known by this name, was raised here by general Monk for the purpose of facili-

tating the restoration of Charles II. to the English throne.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR ROXBURGHSHIRE.

Jedburgh, the county town, has a trade in corn and cattle: here are the ruins of a fine abbey: the country is filled with orchards.—*Kelso*, a well-built town on the Tweed: its old abbey was founded for the use of the Cistertian monks, by David I. king of Scotland: this town was three times burnt by the English, and towards the conclusion of the seventeenth century an accidental fire again nearly reduced it to ashes.—*Melross*, is concerned in the linen-manufacture: its magnificent abbey, supposed to be the finest ruin in the three kingdoms, was founded in the sixth century, afterwards entirely destroyed, and in the commencement of the twelfth century, David I. king of Scotland, built the present abbey, dedicating it to the Virgin Mary, and endowing it with the most ample revenues: when finished, the body of Alexander I. the brother of David, is said to have been removed here, and deposited under the great altar: the monks of Melross were the general historians of the times: the great window here was larger than that in York minster: those foes to the arts, the Reformers, demolished and defaced all that they could of this venerable pile: here are the monuments of the Douglas

family, and that of James, earl of Douglas, who died of his wounds after the battle of Chevy-chace, or Otterbourne.

> " Then go, but go *alone* the while,
> Then view Saint David's ruin'd pile,
> And home returning, soothly swear,
> Was never scene so sad, so fair !"
>
> WALTER SCOTT.

Many sheep and much cattle are fed in Roxburghshire, and on its borders, adjoining England, lies the land called *debateable*, which was claimed by the borderers of both nations, and caused such frequent inroads and skirmishes: a Roman road, and the remains of a Roman encampment, are in this shire.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR SELKIRKSHIRE.

> " When Scotland's flowers ware wed away,
> To bloom nae mair."

Selkirk, the county town, on the Ettrick, has a trade in boots and shoes: its inhabitants pride themselves on the heroic bravery of their townsmen at the disastrous battle of Flodden Field, when one hundred attended James IV. to the field of battle, only three or four survived, bearing off some English colours: in revenge, the English soon after the battle burnt their town: James V. granted to the survivors of this calamity permission to rebuild their houses from the wood of Ettrick Forest, and the property of great part of the land there.—*Galashiels*, on the

Gala, a flourishing little town, with a manufacture of grey woollen.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR PEEBLES-SHIRE, OR TWEEDALE.

Peebles, the county town, on the Tweed, has a small trade in carpets and serges: here are the ruins of a monastery: Niedpath-castle, once the seat of Douglas, earl of March, stands on a high precipice, commanding the hills and downs of Peebles: great flocks of sheep are fed on these downs.—*Linton*, on the Lin, is an insignificant place, little better than a village.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR DUMFRIES.

Dumfries, in the midst of hills, which form a beautifully striking amphitheatre, lies on the Nith: it has but little trade, and that is coasting: but the healthiness of the situation attracts many gentry, whose seats are in this neighbourhood.—*Annan*, on the Annan, has a small population, and an inconsiderable trade in wine and corn.—*Sanquhar*, has a good trade in coals, and a tolerable one in knitted stockings.—*Moffat*, merely noted for two medicinal springs, consists only of one street, but the inns and accommodations for invalids are good: from the Moffat hills, the highest of which is called Hartfel, run the Tweed, the Clyde, and the Annan: the lead-mines, coal-mines, quarries of freestone, and lime-stone, are abundant in Dumfries-shire.—

Gretna Green, a village in this shire, has been long noted as the place where run-away marriages are celebrated.

CHAPTER 117.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR KIRCUDBRIGHTSHIRE, WIGTONSHIRE, BUTESHIRE, AND THE SCOTTISH ISLES.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR KIRCUDBRIGHTSHIRE, OR EAST GALLOWAY.

KIRCUDBRIGHT, a sea-port on the Dee, has a good harbour: it is a small, mean town, with little trade, but many vestiges of British and Roman camps.—*Cree-Town*, a populous place: many vessels are employed in the coasting trade.—*New Galloway*, situated near the Ker: a small place.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR WIGTONSHIRE, OR WEST GALLOWAY.

Wigton, on a large bay, has a manufacture for plaids and flannels: Scotch galloways, a neat small breed of horses, are peculiar to East and West Galloway: this is a mountainous country, feeding sheep and black cattle.—*Whitehorn*, a very ancient town, but of little commercial importance: once a Roman station.—*Port Patrick*,

the general passage to Ireland, is twenty miles across the North Channel to Donaghadee, in Down, Ireland: regular packet-boats are here stationed: there is a good quay, a reflecting light-house on the Scottish, and one on the Irish side of the Channel, which render the night passage safe, light, and convenient: there is a great import of cattle, horses, and Irish linen; and Port Patrick has lately been much frequented as a bathing-place.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR THE ISLE OF BUTE, OR BUTESHIRE.

Rothsay, the capital, carries on the fishing-trade: the castle, an ancient and decayed ruin of a royal palace, belongs to the English crown: lord Bute is the hereditary keeper: Rothsay has a good harbour, and convenient pier.—*Ettick*, is merely a fishing village.—In the *Isle of Arran*, are several villages, and more than seven thousand inhabitants: cattle, sheep, and goats, are fed here, and salmon caught.—*Cambray*, and *Inchmarnock*, two small islands in the Frith of Clyde, are considered as parts of Buteshire: Inchmarnock is a beautiful spot.

The ISLES OF SCOTLAND are ranged under three general heads: *The Hebrides*, or *Western Isles; The Orkneys;* and *The Shetland Isles.*

THE HEBRIDES.

Lewis, and the small islands round it, belong to ROSS-SHIRE.

Skye, *North* and *South Uist*, *Benbecula*, *Saint Kilda*, *Bara*, and *Egg*, belong, with others, to INVERNESS-SHIRE.

Mull, *Jura*, *Isla*, *Muck*, *Col*, *Tirey*, *Rum*, and *Canna*, belong to ARGYLESHIRE.

The Hebrides extend from *Lewis* to *Sanda*, off the coast of Cantyre: the herring-fishery is carried on very extensively: these islands were formerly governed by powerful chieftains, who ravaged the adjacent kingdom, and committed at times the greatest barbarities; at one period they attacked and burnt Inverness, and fealty was no sooner sworn to the legal monarch of Scotland, than fresh incursions and devastations were committed: James V. of Scotland went in person round these isles, seized those chieftains who had made the greatest opposition to his authority, and compelled them to find securities for their future obedience: the powerful clans of Macdonald and Campbell resided originally in these isles: many thousand tons of kelp are made annually from the sea-weed here. In the

isle of *Tirey* fine marble is found: marble for statues in *Skye*, which when polished, equals that used by the ancients: crystalline-sand fit for making glass, eider down, lead-ore, and iron-ore abound, but the poverty of the islanders prevents any effectual attempts being made to turn these products to the best advantage: they all live in little detached hamlets at the total mercy of their superiors, who generally employ them in the fisheries.—*Saint Kilda*, the most westernly of these isles, is noted for it's high rocks, and abundance of wild fowl.—*Lewis*, *Skye*, *Mull*, and *Isla*, are the isles of greatest dimension.—*Saint Colombkill*, was the abode of Saint Columba, who in the sixth century left Ireland to preach Christianity to the Picts: the Pictish king received him well, and gave him this island, where he founded an establishment for the monks, which was destroyed by the Danes in the ninth century, then rebuilt and erected into a bishop's see: its sanctity was then in such high repute, that many lords of the isles, forty-eight kings of Scotland, four Irish, eight Norwegian, and one French monarch, are buried here: the ruins of a nunnery, monastery, and cathedral, are still remaining: the only village now here is Sodor, where service is performed only four times in the year.

THE ORKNEY ISLES.

These were first inhabited by the Picts, and are separated from the Scottish coast by Pentland Firth: the islanders are more civilized than those of the Hebrides: they export linen and woollen yarn, feathers, oil, fish, and kelp; trading with Leith, Bergen, and Germany: there is scarcely any wood here, and oats alone will grow in the plains: whales, cod, seals, otters, and immense shoals of herrings, visit the Orkney coasts: the clouds and mists which in the winter season continually envelope these islands, are rendered more supportable by the aurora borealis, which there shine in great splendour.

THE SHETLAND ISLES.

Here the aurora borealis give their constant light, and cheer the gloom of the long winter evenings; indeed they shine more brilliantly than in the Orkneys: the principal isles are *Mainland*, *Yell*, *Unst*, *Brassa*, and *Fula*.—*Mainland*, sometimes called *Shetland*, is about seventy miles long: the cod-fishery chiefly employs the islanders; that for herrings being carried on by the Dutch, Danes, Prussians, French, and Flemmings: many ships have been lost off Shetland: the fishing banks are more than thirty miles from the coast, and the Shet-

landers are generally employed in the fisheries, or agriculture: some mines are now working here, but the want of coal renders them almost useless.

Berwick upon Tweed, situated between England and Scotland, and a town and county of itself, has regular fortifications, and is a handsome, well-built town: it imports timber from Norway and the Baltic: exports salmon, and amazing quantities of eggs for the use of sugar-refiners: the salmon-fisheries are very productive, and good barracks have been erected, which will accommodate two regiments of foot conveniently: Berwick is now included in the diocese of Durham: it has manufactures of diaper, muslins, cottons, and carpets: during the wars between the English and Scotch, this town, as the frontier, was thought of great importance: it was then the capital of Berwickshire, and possessed by each party in turn.—*Halidown Hill*, where Edward III. defeated the Scotch, is one mile from Berwick.

CHAPTER 118.

SKETCH OF IRELAND.

POPULATION, BY A RECENT ESTIMATION, NEARLY SIX MILLIONS.

" Is there a son of generous England here,
Or *fervid Erin*, he with us shall join
To pray, that, in eternal union dear,
The rose, the *shamrock*, and the thistle, twine."

CAMPBELL.

IRELAND, situated between fifty-one and fifty-five degrees of north latitude, and from six to ten degrees of west longitude, is noted for its variable clime, damp soil, and the fine verdure of its meadow ground: this beautiful isle, though its agriculture is but little attended to, produces hemp, flax, and corn, in abundance: in the county of Fermanagh the foliage is luxurious, but in many other parts a scarcity of wood is felt: the bogs are numerous; that of Allen alone covers three thousand acres: they are chiefly confined to the inland parts of the kingdom, and in some counties have, at a great expense, been drained and converted into meadow land: large herds of cattle are constantly fed in every part of Ireland, and the exportation of butter, tallow, beef, and other salted provisions, is immense: the mineral products are also great; in particular, freestone, iron, marbles, and slate; and there are various fossils, beautiful spars, and crystals: the bays,

creeks, and extensive harbours of this kingdom, are commodiously secure: no venomous reptile is found: hogs and sheep are fed in great numbers, and the Irish greyhound, a scarce species, peculiar to this country, is generally of a white or cinnamon colour, about three feet high; it was in former times serviceable in clearing the country from wolves, and is the largest of the dog kind. The established faith is Protestant, and the form of worship the same as in England; but the grand majority of the Irish embrace the Catholic opinions: Christianity was said to have been planted in the latter part of the fifth century here by Patrick, the monk, now the tutelar saint of Ireland, which was formerly under the government of many native monarchs: these petty separate states facilitated the incursions of the Danes, who, at the beginning of the ninth century, invaded Ireland, and possessed themselves of its most fertile maritime parts: their successors in plunder, the English, found in the twelfth century these kingdoms consolidated into five; viz. *Ulster*, *Leinster*, *Meath*, *Connaught*, and *Munster*: Dermot, king of Leinster, having been expelled his dominions for repeated malpractices, fled to England, where he sought the interposition and assistance of Henry II. the then reigning monarch: this assistance was granted, and a promise made by Henry to reinstate Dermot on the throne, provided he would consider himself as the vassal of the English

monarch ; to this Dermot agreed, and the way to conquest was opened: from that period Ireland has appertained to the English: the Irish were awed by the military spirit of Edward III., but Richard II. lost the ascendency which mind alone can give: the natives revolted, and he passed over to quell their disturbances, shortly before that insurrection in his own dominions which proved fatal to his honours and life: the idea of sovereignty was, however, retained, by the English government, till the time of Elizabeth; when the earl of Tyrone raising an open rebellion, her favourite Essex, sent over with a large body of troops, effected little or nothing, and Tyrone seized upon the province of Ulster: but his conquests were here checked; he was made prisoner, brought to England, and pardoned by James I.: England and Ireland, though now so closely united in the bonds of amity, were then hostile in every respect: they were taught to detest each other: the Irish concerned in the revolt had their lands confiscated, and their possessions were bestowed upon their inveterate enemies: this roused the spirit, feelings, and revenge of the nation at large: the dreadful scheme for the Irish massacre followed, which was intended to involve every English and Irish Protestant in the kingdom in one common ruin: forty thousand are said to have been murdered by the Catholics in the most barbarous manner; but the plot was discovered in time to save the

city of Dublin from destruction; and Cromwell's strong military force reduced the island once more to a state of apparent obedience: at the siege of Drogheda, Cromwell's Protestant soldiery exercised similar cruelties upon the exhausted inhabitants: this shews that the interests of religion had, in fact, no connexion with these quarrels, since the *Catholic*, the *Protestant*, and the *Puritan*, have alike proved themselves merciless, when backed by the strong hand of power. The disturbances of the present reign in Ireland are now happily over: attempts have been occasionally made to renew these discontents, but by the Act of Union, passed in 1801, the late rival nations have one common interest, one common cause, and have bravely joined in one noble and glorious stand against the general foe. Hospitality and frankness of manner are striking features in the national character of the Irish: and as manufactures increase and flourish, the peasantry will insensibly acquire a habit of quiet attachment to the promised comforts of home, for which the late distracted state of the country has hitherto afforded little scope: the general, though slow diffusion of knowledge, will act as the best corrective for that impetuous, restless disposition, which has led the lowest classes to seek for redress, not in the amelioration of their own wretched condition, but in the lawless destruction of the rights of others: the character of the higher ranks for intellect, decision, and

patriotic ardour, is deservedly high: and while the religious, political, martial, and legal interests, have been supported by such names as *Kirwan*, *Magee*, *Burke*, *Sheridan*, *Grattan*, *Ponsonby*, *Canning*, *Castlereagh*, *Hutchinson*, *Stewart*, *Wellesley*, *Beresford*, *Moira*, WELLINGTON, *Clare*, *Curran*, *Finlay*, and *Plunket*, who shall presume to give to Ireland an inferior nich in the temple of just and well-earned fame. The Irish monks early acquired superiority over the religious of other nations, by their better information in literary facts: they are also said to have been the founders of many convents and monasteries on the European continent: yet the vestiges of Irish antiquities are few; and though we are told, by early historians, of the singular ability, and *comparative* learning, which the Irish priesthood then possessed, still, it does not appear (as in other countries) that much was expended by them in the construction and decoration of religious edifices: they were not built of stone, but chiefly of wood, and fell to decay with the generation which formed them. The laws and courts of justice in Ireland are modelled by those of England: the viceroy, or lord-lieutenant, is generally a man of high rank, appointed by government; and his court is kept in Dublin, with little short of regal splendour. The greatest natural curiosity in Ireland is the Giant's Causeway, in the north of Antrim, about eight miles from Coleraine: it projects, says Bigland, from

a steep coast, into the sea, to an unknown extent: the pillars, which are several thousand in number, are from one to two feet in thickness; they are closely joined together, and their height is from sixteen to thirty-six feet above the level of the strand: in some places they are of so uniform a height as to form at the top an even pavement: these pillars are mostly in an upright position, and, generally speaking, of a pentagonal shape.

CHAPTER 119.

TABLE OF IRELAND, CONTAINING FOUR PROVINCES, AND THIRTY-TWO COUNTIES.

IN THE PROVINCE OF ULSTER ARE NINE COUNTIES.

DONEGAL. *Ballyshannon*, Raphoe, Donegal, Lifford.

LONDONDERRY. *Londonderry*, Coleraine.

ANTRIM. *Carrickfergus*, Belfast, Antrim, Lisburn, Ballymenagh, Connor.

DOWN. *Downpatrick*, Dromore, Newry, Newtown, Killyleagh, Donaghadee.

TYRONE. *Dungannon*, Clogher, Omagh.

FERMANAGH. *Enniskellan*, Newtown, Callow Hill.

ARMAGH. *Armagh*, Charlemont, Lurgan.

MONAGHAN. *Monaghan*, Castle Blaney, Carrickmocross.

CAVAN. *Cavan*, Kilmore, Belturbet, Coote-Hill.

IN THE PROVINCE OF LEINSTER ARE TWELVE COUNTIES.

DUBLIN. *Dublin*, Swords, Newcastle.

EAST MEATH. *Trim*, Duleek, Kells, Navan, Ardbraccan.

WEST MEATH. *Mullingar*, Kilbeggan, Athlone.

LOUTH. *Drogheda*, Carlingford, Dundalk, Louth.

LONGFORD. *Longford*, Granard.

KING'S COUNTY. *Philip's Town*, *Birr*, or *Parson's Town*.

QUEEN'S COUNTY. *Maryborough*, Portarlington, Mount-Mellick, Montrath.

KILDARE. *Kildare*, Naas, Athy, Maynooth, Castle-Dermot.

WICKLOW. *Wicklow*, Blessington, Baltinglass, Arklow.

CARLOW. *Carlow*, Leighlin.

KILKENNY. *Kilkenny*, Thomas Town, *Castle Comer*.

WEXFORD. *Wexford*, Ferns, Enniscorthy, New-Ross.

IN THE PROVINCE OF MUNSTER ARE SIX COUNTIES.

WATERFORD. *Waterford*, Lismore, Dungarvan.

CORK. *Cork*, Kinsale, Youghall.

KERRY. *Dingle*, Tralee, Ardfert, Aghadoe.

LIMERICK. *Limerick*, Killmallock, Adair, New-castle, Askeyton.

CLARE. *Ennis*, Clare, Killaloe, Kilfenora.

TIPPERARY. *Clonmel*, Cashel, Tipperary, Silver Mines.

CONNAUGHT HAS FIVE COUNTIES.

GALWAY. *Tuam*, Galway, Athenry, Clonfert, Eyrecourt.

MAYO. *Castlebar*, Ballingrobe, Killala.

LEITRIM. *Carrick*, Leitrim, James-Town.

SLIGO. *Sligo*, Achonry.

ROSCOMMON. *Elphin*, Roscommon, Tulsk, Abbey-Boyle.

IRISHMEN.

(See Historical Questions, General Modern Biography.)

Robert Boyle, Charles Boyle, Burke, Denham, Goldsmith, Macklin, Parnell, Steele, Swift, Sloane, Sterne, Usher.

CHIEF RIVERS.

Shannon, Boyne, Liffy, Bann, Bandon, Lee, Black Water, Barrow, Noer, Suire.

CHIEF LAKES.

Earn, Neagh, Foyle, Swilly, Strangford, Conn, Mask, Ree, Derg, Corrib, Allen, and the Lakes of Killarney.

UNIVERSITY.

Dublin.

RELIGION.

Protestant Episcopal, governed by four archbishops and eighteen bishops. *Archbishops*—Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, Tuam. *Bishops*—Clogher, Clonfert, Cloyne, Cork, Derry, Down, Dromore, Elphin, Kildare, Killala, Kilmore,

Killaloe, Leighlin, Limerick, Meath, Ossory, Raphoe, Waterford: the bishop of Meath takes precedence of the other Irish bishops.

BAYS.

Carrickfergus, Dundrum, Carlingford, Dundalk, Drogheda, Dublin, Wexford, Greenore, Balliteague, Waterford, Dungarvan, Youghall, Cork, Kinsale, Clonkilty, Dunmannus, Bantry Bay, Ballynaskellig, Dingle, Tralee, Galway, Clew, Sligo, Donegal.

SITUATIONS OF TOWNS ON IRISH RIVERS.

On the Shannon—Limerick, Carrick, James Town, Lanesborough, Killaloe.

On the Boyne—Navan, Trim, Drogheda.

On the Liffy—Dublin.

On the Bandon—Bandon-Bridge, Kinsale.

On the Bann—Bannbridge, Gilford, Coleraine.

On the Lee—Cork.

On the Black Water—Lismore, Youghall.

On the Barrow—Athy, Carlow, New Ross.

On the Noer—Kilkenny, Thomas Town.

On the Suire—Clonmell, Waterford.

THE CHIEF ISLANDS ROUND IRELAND.

Rathlin, Magee, Coupland Isles, St. Patrick, Lambay, Skeligs, Valentia, Blasques Isles, Enniskerry Isles, South Isles of Arran, Isle of Ennisbofine, Clara Isle, Achill Isle, North Isles of Arran, Tory Isle, Clare Island.

CHAPTER 120.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR SOME IRISH TOWNS IN THE PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

> "Green be thy fields, sweetest isle of the ocean!
> And thy harp-striking bards sing aloud with devotion,
> *Erin mavournin! Erin go bragh!*"*
>
> CAMPBELL.

In Donegal.—*Ballyshannon*, near the mouth of the Erne, has a good harbour, salmon-leap, and fishery: the linen-manufacture is much encouraged here.—*Raphoe*, a bishoprick: its cathedral is now used as the parish church: this town has a free-school, and castle.—*Donegal*, on the Esk, which runs into the Bay of Donegal, has a good harbour, and large share in the linen trade.—*Lifford*, a very small place, once a borough town. Donegal county is watered by the rivers Flinn and Dale: it is a remarkably boggy and hilly country: the romantic waterfalls of Bectick are only five miles from Ballyshannon: eight miles east of the town of Donegal is Lough Derg, supposed by the superstitious part of the common people to contain a *sanctified* place, called St. Patrick's purgatory.

In Londonderry.—The capital is *Londonderry*, on the Foyle, the banks of which are

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* Ireland my darling! Ireland for ever!

beautifully bordered with gentlemen's seats, and pleasure grounds: the city is a rich bishoprick: it was built in the reign of James I. of England, and trades with the West Indies and United States: its quay and harbour are good: the bishop's palace is embellished with some valuable paintings, and the linen-manufacture is carried on most extensively in Londonderry.—*Coleraine*, on the Bann, a neat town, famed for its salmon-leap, fine Irish linen, and large adjacent bleaching grounds: the cultivation of flax, and the manufacture of linens, form the chief sources of riches in this county.

In ANTRIM.—*Carrickfergus*, is now esteemed the capital: a small, but commercial place, situated on a good bay, with an excellent harbour: its castle was formerly garrisoned and fortified.—*Belfast*, is a large commercial town on the river Lagen: it trades with Scotland, America, and the West Indies, and exports great quantities of provisions: manufactures of cotton, cambric, sail-cloth, glass, earthen-ware, and several sugar-houses are established here.—*Antrim*, a small place of little trade, is situated on a corner of Lough Neagh.—*Lisburn*, on the Lagen, has manufactures of muslin and cambric.—*Ballymenagh*, a place of small trade.—*Connor*, now dwindled to a small village, forms a bishoprick, united to Down, which was erected in the sixth century.—*Lough Neagh*, is one of the most extensive Irish lakes, and covers more

than a hundred and twenty-three thousand acres: it discharges its waters, by means of the river Bann, into the ocean: six rivers fall into this lake, which has the quality of petrifying wood: ochres, crystals, agates, marbles, and lead-ore, abound in the county of Antrim.

In the COUNTY of DOWN.—*Downpatrick*, a small place, and joint bishoprick with Connor, is the county town: it is situated upon the Newry, and in its cathedral, it is said, that Saint Patrick was buried: Downpatrick shares in the linen-manufacture.—*Dromore*, a bishop's see, on the Lagen: the cathedral is small: the bishop's palace, a handsome modern building.—*Newry*, on Newry water, north of Carlingford, celebrated for extensive linen manufactures, good buildings, and shipping: large vessels have access to the town, and the canal from Newry to the river Bann greatly facilitates trade.—*Newtown*, pleasantly situated on lake Strangford, with manufactures of fine linen and diaper.—*Killyleagh*, on lake Strangford, has a good harbour, and tolerable trade in linen and thread: lake Strangford abounds in the finest fish, particularly smelts: it contains fifty-four islands, to which names have been given; and some smaller islands without names: the burning of kelp is carried on advantageously here; and swans, with every kind of water-fowl, frequent this lake: Down is a fine county: almost every cottage has an orchard; there are

many good bleaching grounds; and where the linen-manufacture does not employ the inhabitants, they are engaged in breeding and breaking horses.—*Donaghadee*, is the great place of embarkation for Scotland: hence packets sail regularly: the most elevated Irish mountain (Mourne), is in the county of Down.

In the COUNTY of TYRONE.—The capital is *Dungannan*, an old borough town, situated in the midst of coal-mines.—*Clogher*, a bishop's see, though miserably reduced in size and population: its cathedral is now the parish church: this town was nearly destroyed by fire in the reign of James I. of England.—At *Omagh*, the county assizes are held: the other towns are very inconsiderable. Tyrone is a rough, mountainous county: the linen-manufacture is much encouraged in the southern parts, and there are many extensive bleaching grounds.

In FERMANAGH COUNTY.—*Enniskellan*, the the county town, is situated on an island in lake Erne: this lake extends through the county from north to south, and is about thirty miles long: its banks are beautified with the finest verdure, and most luxuriant foliage: many gentlemen's seats are interspersed: this lake abounds in fish and water-fowl: Enniskellan is a clean, neat place, greatly enriched by the linen-manufacture: it is noted in history for the gallant defence made by its inhabitants against the forces of Elizabeth, in 1595, and again, in 1680, against

James II.—*Newton Butler*, and *Churchill*, are places of little commercial importance in this county: lakes Melvin and Macnean separate Fermanagh from the county of Leitrim.

In the COUNTY of ARMAGH.—The capital is *Armagh*, the see of an archbishop, who is styled primate of Ireland: this place has received considerable improvement from the judicious attention of the late lord Rokeby, who erected an observatory here, which, as well as the free-school, and public library, is well worth attention: there are fine bleaching grounds round this town, which has a very large share in the linen-manufacture.—*Charlemont*, on the Black Water, is a garrisoned town, with foot barracks.—*Lurgan*, this town and neighbourhood manufacture Irish cloth and cambrics to a very large yearly amount: it is most pleasantly situated about two miles from Lough Neagh, of which it has a fine prospect.

MONAGHAN COUNTY.—Its capital, *Monaghan*, has a fort and castle, the latter erected from the ruins of an ancient abbey.—*Castleblaney*, is a small place, of little trade; but the linen-manufacture flourishes in the north and west parts of the county.—*Carrickmocross*, is a flourishing and improving town.

The COUNTY of CAVAN.—*Cavan*, the shire town, was burnt in 1690, but was soon rebuilt, and has now barracks for cavalry: the chief employment here is the manufacture

of linens.—*Kilmore*, a bishoprick, but a very small, poor place, has not even a cathedral.—*Cootehill*, an insignificant town.—*Belturbet*, on the Erne: here are barracks. The county of Cavan is uneven in surface, and in many parts extremely dreary, with little vegetation: it contains some beautiful and picturesque lakes.

CHAPTER 121.

CONTAINING RECOLLECTIONS FOR THE PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.

In Dublin County.—Dublin, a fine city, archbishoprick, and the metropolis of Ireland, is situated on the Liffy, which nearly divides the town; has six bridges over it, and quays on the banks for the mercantile interest: the cathedral, numerous places of worship, hospitals of various kinds, the castle, parliament-house, fine squares, linen-hall, and other public buildings, with the Phœnix Park, a royal demesne, and the finest barracks in the united kingdom, are objects of attention: the university was founded by Elizabeth, and has one college called Trinity College: there are generally upwards of four hundred students, and seventy on the foundation: an observatory is erected about four miles from the city: the foreign trade is very considerable: the linen manufacture equally so; and those of silk,

woollen, and worsted, provide for many ingenious and industrious tradesmen: Dublin Bay, with the surrounding scenery, is one of the finest in Europe, yielding only to Naples and Milfordhaven: the *Cassoon* is a light-house a few miles from the city, and the Pigeon-house is a commodious dock for the embarkation and landing of goods and passengers from the different packets: Dublin is abundantly supplied with coals, and excellent provisions.—*Swords*, *Balruddery*, and *Newcastle*, are all small towns in the vicinity of the metropolis: Swords is noted for the defeat of the Irish insurgents in the late troubles.—*Clontarf*, is a beautiful little place, about two miles from Dublin, where many of the eminent merchants and gentry have their summer residence: the Liffy, by what is called the Grand Canal, communicates with the Shannon.

In East Meath.—*Trim*, the county town, is on the Boyne.—*Duleek*, is a poor place, little better than a village.—*Kells*, on the Black Water, once a fortified town.—*Navan*, once famed for its abbey, on the ite of which barracks are now erected.—*Ardbraccan*, a village near Navan, is noted as containing the bishop of Meath's palace: there is a large quantity of coa se Irish linen made in this county, which also produces much corn, and has good pasturage for sheep and cattle.

In West Meath.—*Mullingar*, is the county

town, situated on the Foyle, and has an excellent wool-market.—*Kilbeggan*, a tolerable town, on the Brosna.—*Athlone*, on the Shannon, a small place, well situated for, yet possessing little advantages from trade: here is the pass between Leinster and Connanght.

In LOUTH.—The capital, *Drogheda*, on the Boyne, is a populous, thriving place, with a richly endowed free-school, good harbour, great trade in corn, and strong Irish sheeting: the importation of coal from England forms here a great branch of commerce: the battle of the Boyne, in 1690, is commemorated by the erection of an obelisk near this town, with appropriate inscriptions.—*Carlingford*, has a good bay and castle, situated on an eminence: large vessels may anchor here: in 1388 it was taken by the Scots, who were commanded by the earl of Fife, and is famed for excellent oysters.—*Dundalk*, the assize town, on a good bay, trades in linens, muslins, and cambrics.—*Louth*, though it gives name to the county, is a poor, small place.

In LONGFORD COUNTY.—The capital, *Longford*, on the Clamlin, had formerly a convent of the Dominican order, founded in 1400: the linen-manufacture is the support of the place.—*Granard*, is a small town. This county is mountainous in the north, but so flat in the south as to be occasionally completely under water.

In KING'S COUNTY.—*Philip's Town*, where the assizes are held, is considered the capital.—*Birr*, or *Parson's Town*, near the borders of Tipperary, had formerly a castle, in which general Kirk, so well known by his cruelties, was stationed. King's County, once filled with bogs, has been lately drained and cultivated: the navigation passes through it: its minerals are of little importance, but the forests, both in King's and Queen's County, are some of the most extensive in Ireland, and were formerly much larger than at present.

In QUEEN'S COUNTY.—*Maryborough*, the capital, has a good woollen-manufacture.—*Portarlington*, on the Barrow, is very pleasantly situated, and noted for the education of youth: this town lies partly in King's, partly in Queen's County.—*Mountmellick*, is a flourishing town, carrying on manufactures of cotton, and tanneries: there are good bleaching grounds near it.—*Montrath*, is celebrated for its forges and iron-furnaces: here too the woollen-manufacture flourishes. Queen's County was once filled with woods and bogs: it is now in a more advanced state of cultivation, but there is much marshy, wet ground near the mountains.

KILDARE.—The capital, *Kildare*, which was plundered and burnt by the Danes, is a bishoprick, with a small cathedral, but no palace: the Curragh of Kildare, a fine plain, is noted for horse-races: it contains nearly three thousand

acres, and many sheep are fed here: Kildare was nearly destroyed by fire in 1600.—*Naas*, alternately the shire town with Athy, was the ancient residence of the kings of Leinster: castles were built in the vicinity, of which scarcely any vestige is seen, and a parliament was held here: during the civil wars Naas was fortified.—*Athy*, on the Barrow, a neat little town, which communicates with the Grand Canal.—*Maynooth*, a well-built village, noted for its college, intended for students in the Romish church, and one for lay students of that persuasion.—*Castle Dermot*, the ancient residence of the O'Dermots, Irish kings.

In the COUNTY of CARLOW.—The capital is *Carlow*, on the Barrow, a neat trading place, communicating with the Grand Canal, and possessing the ruin of a noble castle.—*Leighlin*, a bishoprick united, to Ferns: its cathedral is used as the parish church.—*Tullow*, a town of little importance. The county of Carlow produces much corn: the pasturage is in general good, but some parts of it are rough and mountainous.

In the COUNTY of WICKLOW there are many beautiful and romantic views.—The capital, *Wicklow*, is situated on a small harbour: this place keeps up a constant trade with Dublin in ale, provisions, and malt.—*Blessington*, a small place near the Liffy.—*Arklow*, a neat town: small vessels anchor in the harbour: native gold

has been found in this county: silver-mines, and an excellent copper-mine at Cronbane, near the town of Wicklow.—*Baltinglass*, is noted for its manufactures of linen and diaper.

In KILKENNY.—*Kilkenny*, the capital, a populous, commercial, well-built town, is situated on the Nore: it is a bishoprick, by the ancient name of Ossory: Irish Town, a kind of suburb to Kilkenny, contains the cathedral: the trade in coarse wollen-cloth, fine blankets, and starch, which are all manufactured here, is very great.—*Thomas Town*, situated near the Nore, a small place of inconsiderable trade.—*Castle Comer*, surrounded by large coal-mines, which supply all the adjacent parts with coal of superior quality, possessing the singular advantage of not emitting any smoke: in the county of Kilkenny the finest white, and variegated marble is found.

In WEXFORD COUNTY are several good towns.—*Wexford*, the capital. has a fine harbour, but is an ill-built place: the barracks are good, and the woollen-manufacture employs the industrious part of the population.—*Ferns*, on the Bann, is a bishop's see, united to Leighlin: the town is now very small, and much decayed in point of trade and appearance: there is a castle here, and the ruins of an abbey for the Augustine monks.—*Enniscorthy*, under Vinegar Hill, situated on the Slaney, has good iron-works in its neighbourhood.—*New Ross*, on the Barrow,

which is navigable for large ships up to its quay, trades in wool, and exports butter and beef. The county of Wexford is fertile in corn and pasturage.

CHAPTER 122.

CONTAINING RECOLLECTIONS FOR THE PROVINCE OF MUNSTER, IN WHICH ARE SIX COUNTIES.

IN the COUNTY of WATERFORD.—The capital, *Waterford*, on the Suir, is a bishop's see, united to Lismore: it has a fine harbour, whence packets sail to Milford Haven: beef, corn, and linen, are exported to England andother parts: pork, pickled and barrelled, is here a great article of commerce: a glass-manufacture is established at Waterford, which was built by the Danes, and once encircled with walls: the bishop's palace, and an elegant but small cathedral here, are worthy of notice.—*Lismore*, a bishoprick, united to Waterford, is a small, poor place, but has a cathedral, and good bridge over the Blackwater: a castle, built by John, king of England, a fine abbey, and twenty parish churches, once graced this town.—*Dungarvan*, on Dungarvan Bay, sends fish and potatoes in large quantities to Dublin.

In the COUNTY of CORK.—*Cork*, the capital, the second city in Ireland, and see of a bishop

united to Ross, is situated on the Lee, over which there are two large bridges: in its safe and excellent harbour, ships of all nations ride, and are occasionally victualled: one side of Cork harbour is formed by Great Island, which lies seven miles below the town; and at Passage, six miles below Cork, large vessels load and unload: the inhabitants of Cork, computed at one hundred thousand, are said, between the months of August and January, which is the slaughtering season, to kill at least one hundred thousand head of cattle: eight hundred men are employed entirely as coopers for the exportation of beef, tallow, butter, and hides, in immense quantities: the exports of corn and Irish linen are also considerable: in the town are barracks for twelve companies of foot, a royal dock-yard defended by Carlisle Fort, fine cathedral, and many churches and charitable foundations.—*Kinsale*, on the Bandon, a good harbour: here are a custom-house, fort, and other public buildings: fleets frequently put in here to victual, and there is a proviso made in this case for increase of rent to the landlords of houses in this town, which is very ancient, was made a corporation in the reign of Edward III., has a good arsenal, and great exportation of corn.—*Youghall*, on the Blackwater, is pleasantly situated, has well laid out gardens in its vicinity, and here the Irish potatoe is said to have been first planted: a good quay, harbour, exchange,

custom-house, and manufactures of earthen-ware, distinguish this town.—*Baltimore*, has a good harbour, but in size and population is a mere village, though a corporate town.—*Ross Carberry*, a bishop's see, and once the seat of a celebrated university, situated on the Atlantic, is now one of the many towns declined in size and population.

In KERRY.—*Dingle*, on Dingle Bay, was formerly a place of much trade, and still exports corn, butter, and salted provisions.—*Tralee*, on the Tralee Bay, carries on the herring-fishery, and has been noted for its chalybeate spring.—*Ardfert*, and *Aghadoe*, which, in conjunction with Limerick, form one bishoprick, are both small places, with a scanty population: Ardfert, which stands near Tralee Bay, was once the seat of an Irish university, and here stood a monastery: Aghadoe, near the lakes of Killarney, whence a beautiful view of them may be obtained, is now a small village: the ruined tower, dilapidated church, and archdeaconry, being all that remain to testify its ancient importance.—*Loch Lean*, or the *Lakes of Killarney*, have been long celebrated by tourists: there are three, the upper, lower, and central lake; which last has many beautiful islands, presenting a romantic, and most picturesque scene: cascades fall into the lower and middle lake from the tops of the mountains; and on the summit of Mount Mangerton, is a natural reservoir of

water, which supplies one of these cascades, and called by the native Irish, on account of its depth and apparently inexhaustible resources, *The Devil's Punch Bowl:* fine dark foliage surrounds the central lake, and near it is a rock called Eagles' Nests, remarkable for its fine, long-reverberated echo.

In LIMERICK.—*Limerick*, the capital, a city and bishoprick, is a well-built, elegant place: its cathedral, churches, other public buildings, trade, and extensive population, cause it deservedly to rank as the third city in the kingdom: Limerick was fortified in ancient times, but dismantled in the present reign: the linen, woollen, and paper-manufacture, flourish here.—*Killmallock*, emphatically called by Walker, the Irish Balbeck, was some centuries back a thriving, populous place: it now presents one continued scene of desolated ruin: the remains of monasteries and churches are frequently seen.—*Adair*, a beautiful little village, romantically situated on the Maize, has also many ruins of convents.—*Newcastle*, another small town.—*Askeyton*, on the river Deal, is a declining place: the castle, once the residence of the earls of Desmond, and the abbey, are still in tolerable preservation: the town was formerly walled round and fortified.

In CLARE.—The capital, *Ennis*, on the Fergus, which communicates with the Shannon, is a populous, trading place.—*Clare*, a mere vil-

lage, noted for a desperate battle fought in early times between some Irish chieftains.—*Killaloe*, on the Shannon, which divides it from Tipperary, is an ancient bishoprick: this place has a good salmon and eel fishery.—*Kilfenora*, a village in appearance, is conjointly with Killaloe, an Irish bishoprick. The county of Clare is famed for its excellent breed of horses.

IN TIPPERARY.—The chief place, *Cashel*, is a city and an archbishoprick, now of small trade and population: its cathedral is said to have been the first stone erection of a religious kind in Ireland: till the eleventh century, most of these edifices were of wood.—*Clonmell*, on the Suir, a neat town, once fortified: its woollen manufacture is in a flourishing state.—*Tipperary*, a small place.—*Silver Mines*, a town in the neighbourhood of some good lead mines, intermixed with silver ore.—*Carrick on the Suir*, noted for its share in the woollen manufacture of broad cloth, and ratteens. There is much copper, slate, and coal in the county of Tipperary.

IN THE COUNTY OF GALWAY.—*Tuam*, an archbishoprick, though a small decayed place, is the capital: this see was erected in the sixth century.—*Galway*, a sea-port, on the bay of Galway, was anciently walled round, these walls are decayed, but the streets are well constructed, and the houses many of them good: the linen manufacture is here carried on; a great trade to the West Indies; a salmon fishery; and good

trade in making kelp.—*Athenry*, a borough town, chiefly noted for its ruins of churches and towers; and its bloody battle fought between the English and Irish, in the reign of Edward II.; the Irish lost ten thousand men, among whom fell twenty-nine Connaught chiefs, of the O'Connor family.—*Clonfert*, a small place, the see of a bishop, joined to Kilmacduagh: parts of the town have been twice burned by the Danes, and twice by accidental fires: the cathedral is now the parish church.—*Lough Rea, and Eyre-Court*, are places of small importance. Galway, is a fertile country, washed partly by the Shannon; much kelp is made, and sea-weed gathered for manure.—*Lake Corrib*, in this county, twenty miles long, is famed for its numerous islands, and fine trout.

In Mayo.—*Castlebar*, the assize town, and capital, is populous, with a good linen trade.—*Ballingrobe*, a small but improving town.—*Killala*, the see of a bishop, united to Achonry, is a sea-port, but of inconsiderable population; it was invaded by the French in 1798, and the bishoprick was erected in the sixth century. Mayo is a mountainous country, thinly inhabited, containing many lakes and rivers; among the lakes are *Conn* and *Mask;* much flax is grown, and the herring-fishery carried on here.

In Leitrim.—*Carrick*, a small place, on the Shannon, is the county town.—*Leitrim*, and *James Town*, are other small towns on the

Shannon: the lakes and rivers of this county are considerable: many large herds of cattle fed: the linen manufactory encouraged; and iron works established here.—*Lake Allen*, the source of the Shannon, is encompassed by mountains.—*Lough Derg*, between Galway and Tipperary, is a large lake, formed by the Shannon in its course to the sea.—*Lough Rea*, between Longford and Roscommon, is also formed by the Shannon.

In Sligo.—The capital, *Sligo*, on the Bay of Sligo, is a flourishing place, with a share in the linen trade.—*Achonry*, on the Shannon, is a bishop's see, united to Killala.

In Roscommon.—The capital, *Roscommon*, is a small town, of little trade.—*Elphin*, a bishoprick, founded by Saint Patrick in the fifth century, has nothing to attract attention but the bishop's palace.—*Tulsk*, is an insignificant place.—*Abbey Boyle*, on the Boyle, was once famed for a Cistertian abbey, which was despoiled by the English, the ruins still exist: this town has a good trade in yarn.

Irish Islands are too numerous to speak of particularly; some may be touched upon, viz.

Rathlin, off the coast of Antrim, has an excellent harbour called Church Bay.—*Magee*, off the Antrim coast, a small island six miles long,

and two broad.—*Copland Isles*, off the county of Down, one has a light-house.—*Saint Patrick*, opposite the town of Balruddery, in the Irish Sea.—*Lambay Island*, twelve miles from Dublin, is frequently resorted to by parties of pleasure.—*The Skeligs* are two small islands off the coast of Kerry, called the Great and Little Skelig.—*Valentia Isle*, at the entrance of Dingle Bay, has a fine harbour, a village of the same name, and is separated from Kerry by a strait, not one mile over.—*Blasques Isles (or Blaskets)*, there are twelve of these, four only are inhabited.—*Enniskerry Isles*, are two small islands, lying off the coast of Clare.—*The South Isles of Arran*, are three islands at the entrance of Galway Bay, —*The Isle of Ennisbofine*, lies on the west of Mayo.—*Clara, or Clare Isle*, belongs to Mayo, and is about four miles long, nearly two broad.—*Achill Isle*, is of a triangular shape, thirty miles in circumference, and is considered as a part of Mayo, from which it is separated by a very narrow channel.—*The North Isles of Arran* are some small islands off the Donegal coast.—*Tory Isle*, off the coast of Donegal, is three miles long, and not one broad.—*Clare Island*, a small island south of Cork, with a castle, held in great veneration by pilgrims.

CHAPTER 123.

EXERCISE ON THE BOUNDARIES AND PARLIAMENTARY TOWNS OF IRELAND.

DONEGAL, is bounded north by the Atlantic Ocean, south by Leitrim, and Fermanagh, east by Londonderry and Tyrone, west by the Atlantic and Donegal Bay: sends two members for the county.

LONDONDERRY, is bounded on the north by Lough Foyle, south by Tyrone, east by Antrim, west by Donegal: it returns two members for the county, and one for the city.

ANTRIM, is bounded north by the Atlantic, south by Tyrone, east by the North Channel, west by Londonderry: sends two members for the county; Belfast, Carrickfergus, and Antrim, each one.

TYRONE, is bounded north by Londonderry and Donegal, south by Fermanagh and Monaghan, east by Lough Neagh, west by Donegal: sends two members for the county, and one for Dungannon.

DOWN, is bounded north by Antrim, south by the Irish Sea, east by the Irish Sea, west by Armagh; sends two members for the county; and Newry, and Downpatrick, each one.

FERMANAGH, is bounded north by Donegal, south by Cavan, east by Monaghan, west by Leitrim: sends two members for the county, and one for Enniskillen.

ARMAGH, is bounded north by Lough Neagh, south by Louth, east by Down, west by Monaghan: sends two members for the county, and one for Armagh.

MONAGHAN, is bounded north by Tyrone, south by East Meath, east by Armagh, west by Fermanagh and Cavan: sends two members for the county.

CAVAN, is bounded north by Fermanagh; south by West Meath, East Meath, and Longford; east by Louth; west by Leitrim: sends two members for the county.

DUBLIN COUNTY, is bounded north by East Meath, south by Wicklow, east by the Irish Sea, west by Kildare and East Meath: sends two members for the city of Dublin, one for the university, and two for Dublinshire.

EAST MEATH, is bounded north by Monaghan, south by Kildare, east by the Irish Sea, west by West Meath: sends two members for the county.

WEST MEATH, is bounded north by East Meath and Longford, south by King's County, east by East Meath, west by Roscommon: sends two members for the county, and one for Athlone.

LOUTH, bounded north by Armagh, south by East Meath, east by the Irish Sea, west by Monaghan and East Meath: sends two members for the county; and Drogheda, and Dundalk, each one.

LONGFORD, is bounded north by Cavan and

Roscommon, south by West Meath, east by West Meath, west by Roscommon: sends two members for the county.

KING'S COUNTY, is bounded north by West Meath, south by Queen's County and Tipperary, east by Kildare, west by Galway: sends two members for the county.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, is bounded north by King's County, south by Kilkenny, east by Kildare, west by King's County and Tipperary: sends two members for the county, and one for Portarlington.

KILDARE, is bounded north by East Meath, south by Carlow, east by Wicklow and Dublinshire, west by King and Queen's County: sends two members for the county.

CARLOW, is bounded north by Kildare, south by Wexford, east by Wicklow, west by Kilkenny: sends two members for the county, and one for Carlow.

WICKLOW, is bounded north by Dublinshire, south by Wexford, east by the Irish Sea, west by Kildare: sends two members for the county.

KILKENNY, is bounded north by Queen's County, south by Waterford, east by Carlow and Wexford, west by Tipperary: sends two members for the county, and one for Kilkenny.

WEXFORD, is bounded north by Wicklow, south by Saint George's Channel, east by Saint George's Channel, west by Kilkenny and Carlow: sends two members for the county; and Wexford, and New-Ross, each one.

WATERFORD, is bounded north by Tipperary and Kilkenny, south by Saint George's Channel, east by Waterford Harbour, west by Cork: sends two members for the county; and Waterford, and Dungarvon, each one.

CORK, is bounded north by Limerick, south by the Atlantic, east by Waterford, west by Kerry: sends two members for the county, two for the city of Cork; and Bandon-bridge, Kinsale, Mallow, and Youghall, each one.

KERRY, is bounded north by the Shannon, south by Bantry Bay, east by Cork, west by the Atlantic Ocean: sends two members for the county, and one for Tralee.

LIMERICK, is bounded north by Clare, south by Cork, east by Tipperary, west by Kerry and the Shannon: sends two members for the county, and one for Limerick.

CLARE, is bounded north by Galway, south by the Shannon and Limerick, east by Tipperary, west by the Atlantic Ocean: sends two members for the county, and one for Ennis.

TIPPERARY, is bounded north by Galway and King's County, south by Waterford, east by Kilkenny, west by Limerick: sends two members for the county, and one for Clonmell.

GALWAY, is bounded north by Mayo and Roscommon, south by Clare, east by King's County, west by the Atlantic Ocean: sends two members for the county, and one for Galway.

MAYO, is bounded north by the Atlantic, south

by Galway, east by Sligo and Roscommon, west by the Atlantic: sends two members for the county.

LEITRIM, is bounded north by Donegal Bay, south by Longford and Roscommon, east by Cavan, Lakes Melvin, and Machnean, west by Sligo: sends two members for the county.

SLIGO, is bounded north by the Atlantic, south by Mayo and Roscommon, east by Leitrim, west by Mayo: sends two members for the county, and one for Sligo.

ROSCOMMON, is bounded by Sligo, Leitrim, and Lake Allen, north; Galway and King's County, south; Longford and Lough Rea, east; and Mayo, west: sends two members for the county.

CHAPTER 124.

AN EXERCISE ON THE MAP OF IRELAND.

THE petrifying lake,—*Lough Neagh.*

The finest specimen of the mechanic powers in Ireland,—*Marble Mills, near Kilkenny.*

The greatest natural curiosity,—*Giants' Causeway.*

The highest Irish mountain,—*Mourne, in Down.*

The best Irish echo,—*Eagle's Nest, Lake Killarney.*

Where William III. landed in 1690,—*Carrickfergus Bay.*

Where the battle of the Boyne was fought,—*Near Drogheda.*

Where James II. landed after the revolution,—*Kinsale.*

The town taken by the count de Gincle (William's general),—*Athlone.*

The town burned in 1689, by the duke of Berwick, —*Newry.*

That which Cromwell took by assault,—*Drogheda.*

Where Henry II. landed when he attempted the conquest of Ireland,—*Wexford.*

The most beautiful Irish glen,—*Dargle, near Dublin.*

The towns built by the Danes in Ireland,—*Waterford, Limerick, Dublin.*

The seven Irish kingdoms,—*Leinster, Ulster, Connaught, Cork, Ossory, Meath, Limerick.*

Where the Irish insurgents were defeated in the present reign,—*Vinegar Hill.*

The Irish university,—*Trinity College, Dublin.*

The province in which the Irish massacre began,—*Ulster.*

Where the Irish parliaments were held between the first and sixth centuries, consisting of the Druids and learned men of the kingdom,—*At Tara, in Meath.*

Where Henry II. of England had the kingdom of Ireland solemnly granted him.—*Cashel.*

LIST OF COLONIES AND ISLANDS APPERTAINING TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Antigua, Bahamas, Barbadoes, Bermuda, Cape Breton, Curacoa, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Leward Islands, Marigalante, Montserret, Nevis, St. Kitt's, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Tortola, Trinidad, all in the western hemisphere.

Amboyna, Ceylon, New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, all in Asia.

Berbice, Demarara, Essiquebo, Surinam, in South America.

Cape Coast Castle, Cape of Good Hope, Isle of France, Sierra Leone, in Africa.

Malta, Heligoland, and *Gibraltar*, in Europe.

CHAPTER 125.

SKETCH OF HOLLAND.

> "Thus while around the wave-subjected soil,
> Impels the native to repeated toil,
> Industrious habits in each bosom reign,
> And industry begets a love of gain." ...... GOLDSMITH.

HOLLAND consists of seven great provinces, and is bounded north by the North Sea; south by Guelders, Liege, Austrian Brabant, and Flanders; east by Germany; west by the Zuyderzee, and German Ocean: it lies between latitude fifty-one and fifty-three degrees north, and between three and seven degrees east longitude. The soil is chiefly fitted for fattening cattle, being low and marshy; subject to frequent inundations, intersected by numerous canals, which, while they facilitate trade, render the climate peculiarly moist and damp: agues are prevalent here: the elevations of the ground are so very trifling, that there is scarcely a hill to be seen in the Netherlands, but immense herds of cattle

graze, and there are many windmills for sawing timber: the linen, woollen, and silk manufactures flourish; the tobacco and spice trades have been excellent, but the Dutch have now ceased to be the monopolizers of the latter: though Holland produces no wood worth mentioning, yet the sales of timber here are very extensive, brought chiefly from Andernach, in the electorate of Cologne: the Dutch have been long noted as gunsmiths and cannon-founders; no nation has excelled them in the arts of dyeing, letter-founding, paper-making, and engraving; in short, this is, strictly speaking, a most industrious, and economical people. The ravages of recent war have greatly changed the happy and wealthy appearance of the country, but better times are hoped for. Holland was, before Christ, the property of the Belgæ: Julius Cæsar then seized the country, which afterwards was claimed by the Franks: Thiery assumed the title of count of Holland, about the year 868; his descendants kept the sovereignty of the country till the commencement of the thirteenth century: then the earls of Hainault became the lords of Holland, which they surrendered to Philip of Burgundy in the early part of the fifteenth century; and after the lapse of another century, the Hollanders offered their country to the celebrated Charles V. of Spain; he gave it to his son Philip II. whose oppressions caused a general revolt, and the Hollanders, after a severe struggle,

declared themselves independent states, with a stadtholder at their head: this mode of government continued till the late incursions of the French, whose emperor, Napoleon, laid the country under contribution, proclaimed his brother Louis king of Holland, and dethroned the stadtholder: recent happy events have restored to Holland her lawful prince, and ancient form of government; William of Orange and Nassau, sovereign prince of the Netherlands, and provisional governor of Belgium, is now upon the throne.

CHAPTER 126.

TABLE OF HOLLAND.

HOLLAND. *Amsterdam*, Rotterdam, the Hague, Leyden, Haarlem, Delft, Schievdam, Schoonhoven, Nieuport, Gorcum, Crevecoeur, Dort, Gertrudenberg, Williamstadt, Helvoetsluys, and the Brill.

West Friezland, or *North Holland*. Hoorn, Alkmaer, Enckhuysen, Saardam, Broek, Helder, Texel.

Utrecht. Utrecht, Montfoort, Amersfort, Rhenen.

Friezland. Lewarden, Francker, Dockum, Sloten, Harlingen.

Groningen. Groningen, Dam, Delfzyl, Winschoten.

Overyssel. Deventer, Zwol, Campen.

Gelders: Nimeguen, Zutphen, Haderwyck, Arnheim, Elburg, Hattem.

Zealand. Middleburg, Flushing, Terveer, Goes, Thonen.

Dutch Brabant. Breda, Bois-le-Duc, Bergen-op-Zoom, Steenbergen, Lillo.

Dutch Flanders. Sluys, Axel, Hulst, Sas of Ghent.

HOLLANDERS.

(*See Historical Questions, General Modern Biography.*)

Andrew and John Both, Boerhaave, Dow, Erasmus, the Elzevers, Grotius, Huygens, Jansenius, Leuwenhock, Ruyter, Rembrandt, Ruysch, Spinosa, Swammerdam, Van Tromp, Vandale, De Witt, Wicquefort.

CHIEF RIVERS.

Rhine, Meuse, Scheld, Amstel, and the three branches of the Rhine, called Waal, Yssel, and Leck.

UNIVERSITIES.

Leyden, Utrecht, Groningen, Haderwyke, and Francker.

RELIGION.

Calvinism is the prevaling; but here, as in China, there is now no state religion.

BAYS AND HARBOURS.

Rotterdam, Helvoetsluys, Flushing, Amsterdam, the Brill, Zuyderzee, Lawerzee, Dollart Bay, Mars-Diep, Horn Bay.

POPULATION.

Two million seven hundred and sixty thousand.—One hundred and thirteen towns; one thousand four hundred villages.

CHAPTER 127.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR THE PROVINCE OF HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, on the Amstel, the capital of Holland, is noted for its fine stadthouse, and many other public buildings; its noble and well-defended harbour; its docks, in which ships are built; and the singular construction of its foundation, which is laid upon piles of wood, wedged closely into the marshy ground, and fastened together by chains and clamps of iron: in the beginning of the thirteenth century it was the poor residence of a few fishermen, and gradually rose to its late opulence and elegance: every kind of religious worship is tolerated here: it was some years since esteemed one of the most commercial cities in Europe; and has had the credit of teaching other great towns and cities, by excellent example, how to turn prisons into houses of industry, hospitals into workshops, and to employ even the blind in useful labours: an old author says, "Amsterdam abounds in every thing; no one can *there* be idle; some are employed in making paper, some glass, some linen;

the lame have their employments; the blind their work;" and the poor traveller his three nights' accommodation at an hospital expressly appropriated to that purpose.—*Rotterdam*, a neat, rich, and beautifully clean city, the birth-place and residence of Erasmus.—*The Hague*, before the late war one of the finest places in Europe, is the residence of the sovereign prince of the Netherlands: the palace of the princes of Orange here, has been much celebrated: two miles from the Hague is the village of Ryswick, noted for a treaty concluded there between France and the allied powers of Europe, 1697.—*Honslaerdyck*, and *Loo*, the former near the Hague, the latter in Guelderland, were the favourite residences of William III.—*Leyden*, is an elegant city, its public buildings are many, and the noble university, founded soon after the memorable siege of the town by the Spaniards, in 1575, famed throughout Europe for the physical and anatomical lectures there delivered, was nearly destroyed some years since by an accidental but dreadful explosion of gunpowder: the woollen manufacture flourishes, and from the luxuriant adjoining meadows the best butter and cheese are afforded.—*Haerlem*, on Haerlem Mere, or Lake, which is fourteen miles in length, and nearly the same in breadth, abounding in eels, has been remarkable for its variety of fortune in war, and its manufactures and inventions in peace: canals are here, as in most of the

Dutch towns, carried through the streets: it was once famed for its trade in flower roots; and is now for manufactures of linen, silk, velvet, worsted, Dutch tapes, and the finest organ in the world, which has eight thousand pipes, and sixty-eight stops: the *veens*, or turf-pits, supply the Dutch with fuel: the bleaching-grounds of this city are excellent, and it attained early celebrity as the birth-place of Laurence Coster, the inventor of printing.—*Delft*, lying uncommonly low, but defended from the inroads of the ocean by sluices and water-dykes, is a flourishing place: it was reduced to ashes in 1536, and again nearly destroyed in 1654: here is a good arsenal: this was the native place of Grotius, and is farther noted for its earthen ware in imitation of china.—*Schievdam*, a small town on the Schie.—*Schoonhoven*, on the Leck, has excellent gardens, and a good salmon-fishery: it is noted by the voluntary and patriotic death of the brave Albert Beyling, 1424.—*Nieuport*, a small town on the Leck.—*Gorcum*, on the Linge, noted for corn, butter, and cheese: before the late revolution, twenty-two cities and many villages might be seen from the steeple of its church.—*Crevecoeur*, a fortress on the junction of the Dommel and Maese.—*Gertrudenberg*, acquired its name from the Roman faith in the miracles and death of Saint Gertrude: it is a well-fortified town, with a good harbour, and salmon-fishery, and has been frequently subject

to the horrors of war.—*Williamstadt*, built by William, the first prince of Orange, is frequently called one of the keys of Holland: it is a strong town, with an excellent harbour.—*Helvoetsluys*, on a bay and fine harbour in the Isle of Voorn, is, in times of peace with England, the station of the packet boats to Harwich, and here the Dutch navy is frequently laid up.—*The Brill*, on the Maese, and capital of the Isle of Voorn, has a good harbour: the famous admiral Van Tromp, was a native of this place, and killed in an engagement with Blake, one of Cromwell's admirals, near the Texel: Brill was one of the first towns that declared for the Dutch republic.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR NORTH HOLLAND.

Hoorn, a sea-port on the Zuyderzee, a well-built town: men-of-war, and merchantmen, are built in this place: cattle are brought from Holstein to be fattened in the rich meadows adjoining Hoorn, and much butter and cheese are made.—*Alkmaar*, near Skermere, trades in the staple commodities of the Low Countries, butter and cheese: it was once particularly famed for the culture of tulips, which then bore an extravagant and fanciful price, and is now equally so for its excellent pasturage.—*Enckhuysen*, on the Zuyderzee, is a neat, clean town, but the harbour bad: the chief trade is in salt and fish.—*Medenblick*, a small sea-port, with a good harbour, and ancient castle, is the place

whence the first Dutch vessel sailed that was engaged in the Guinea trade.—*Saardam*, a seaport, famed for its magazines of timber and naval stores: Peter the Great worked here as a common shipwright.—*Broek*, trades in corn and cattle: it is the most elegantly neat town in North Holland: the roofs of the houses are all covered with highly glazed tiles, and the streets paved with beautifully small pebbles resembling Mosaic work.—*The Helder*, is a fortress which defends the harbour of Mars Diep: it was one of the scenes of action during the late war.—*The Texel*, an island near the Helder Point, and separated from the main land by a narrow strait, has a town of the same name, and several villages: this island has a citadel, and is protected from inundation by strong dykes.—*Camperdown*, is noted as giving name to a victory obtained by the English fleet under admiral Duncan, over the Dutch, in which nine ships of the line were taken.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR GRONINGEN.

Groningen, the capital, on the Aa, has a good harbour, citadel, and university: in the sixteenth century, great devastations were made here by the calamities of war.—*Dam*, on the Damster, a port near Dollart Bay, has been subject to frequent inundations.—*Delfzyl*, at the mouth of the Damster, has a strong citadel, with ramparts and deep ditches.—*Winschoten*, noted as the place

where the first engagement was fought between the Dutch and the Spaniards in 1568.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR OVERYSSEL.

Deventer, on the Issel, is a large walled town, very populous.—*Zwol*, in the district called Zallant, on the river Aa, is an opulent town: near it is the convent in which Thomas a Kempis, the Augustin monk, lived and died.—*Campen*, at the mouth of the Issel, is an ancient town: its port is nearly choked up by sand.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR GELDERS, OR GUELDERLAND.

Nimeguen, the capital, is an ancient town, defended by thirteen gates, and a fortress: it carries on an extensive trade with Germany, and is noted for its palace, town-house, and citadel.—*Zutphen*, once strongly fortified, is finely situated on the Issel: sir Philip Sydney received his death wound before this place.—*Arnheim*, on the Rhine, where the dukes of Guelderland formerly resided, is large, strong, and populous.—*Harderwyck*, on the Zuyderzee, from the inundations of which it is well defended by dykes, has a small university, and good trade in corn and timber, which the Dutch import from Germany, Norway, and Sweden.—*Elburg*, on the Zuyderzee, and *Hattem*, on the Issel, are places of little note.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR ZEALAND.

Zealand, is a province composed of many islands: the chief are called *Walcheren*, *Schouwen*,

North Beveland, *South Beveland*, *Tolenland*, *Wolfersdyck*, and *Duyveland.*—*Middleburg*, the capital of Zealand, and the isle of Walcheren, has strong fortifications, many handsome buildings, a town-house (formerly a rich abbey), which is adorned with fine paintings: Middleburg has a good foreign trade, and communicates with the sea and Flushing by navigable canals.—*Flushing*, in the same island, is one of the most important keys to Holland, as it defends the passage to the Scheldt: it has a fine harbour, superb stadthouse, and good foreign trade.—*Terveer*, on the northern coast of the isle of Walcheren, communicates with Middleburg by means of a canal: there is a fine arsenal, and the herring-fishery flourishes.—*Zierikzee*, south of the isle of Schouwen, is a large, populous place, with good buildings, a trade in salt and fish, and was the ancient residence of the counts of Zealand.—*Goes*, the capital of South Beveland, is a small, but populous town: it was nearly destroyed by an inundation of the sea in 1548, and has a good trade in corn.—*Tolen*, or *Tholen*, in Tolenland, is a fortified town, with an arsenal and powder magazine.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR DUTCH BRABANT.

Dutch Brabant is considered as the eighth state in Holland.—*Breda*, its capital, is a fine city, with many good public buildings.—*Bois-le-Duc*, situated on the Dommel, among morasses,

was built in a very woody country: this town suffered much during the religious wars.—*Bergen-op-Zoom*, on the river Zoom, is well fortified: count Lowendahl, under the command of marshal Saxe, besieged this city in 1746, and after a long and brave resistance, succeeded in taking it.—*Steenbergen:* the harbour is good, but the population small, and the town a very poor one.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR DUTCH FLANDERS.

Sluys, nearly opposite to the isle of Cadsand, is the capital of this province, and takes its name from the fine sluices here, which can inundate the country when necessary: it has only a small harbour.—*Axel* and *Hulst*, strongly fortified, and ancient towns, are situated in marshy ground: from Hulst there is a canal to the Scheldt.—*Sas of Ghent*, situated on the canal from Ghent to the Scheldt, is a small fortified town: the vicinity of Holland to the Baltic gives the exporters of Dutch merchandize great advantages, to which may be added the many navigable rivers into Flanders, Switzerland, and Germany.

CHAPTER 128.

SKETCH OF BELGIUM, OR THE NETHERLANDS.

"The slow canal, the yellow blossom'd vale,
The willow-tufted bank, the gliding sail." ..... GOLDSMITH.

BELGIUM, is bounded north by Holland, south by France, east by Germany, and west by the

German Ocean. It lies between forty-nine and fifty-two degrees north latitude, and two and seven degrees east longitude: this country is flat and very fertile, well adapted for pasturage, the growth of corn, and flax: the climate moist and foggy: about the conclusion of the fifteenth century, three of its chief towns, Ghent, Bruges, and Antwerp, carried on a most extensive commerce with other states: Antwerp is said to have had four hundred vessels coming up the Scheldt at one time: but the establishment of the inquisition in the Netherlands, under Charles V. of Germany, to the great annoyance and terror of his protestant subjects, was the first cause of their troubles; and the religious and political tyranny of the duke of Alva, his son Philip's minister, caused the speedy decline of their hitherto extensive commerce: one hundred thousand Flemings emigrated with their fortunes, merchandize, and habits of industry, to France, England, and Germany: in these countries they established their own manufactures, and became a general benefit: meantime the Flemish nation, having felt the iron hand of power, lost the elastic spring which alone gives spirit to commerce; their exertions were shackled, and the manufactures of Flanders rivalled by those of other countries; their great cities declined in wealth and population, and became what they are at present, the shadow of former times: many of the Antwerp merchants removed to Amsterdam, and the Dutch

subsequently and traitorously ruined the port of Antwerp for many years, by sinking stones, &c. as obstructions in the channel; but the French of the present day have removed these obstructions, and again opened a free navigation: these provinces were anciently the property of the dukes of Burgundy: in the reign of Lewis XI. king of France, Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, married his daughter to the archduke Maximilian, and thus transferred his Flemish dominions to the house of Austria, with whom they continued till the reign of Joseph II. brother to the late unfortunate queen of Louis XVI.: he, in 1788, projected numerous innovations, and enforced them so severely, that a spirit of revolt displayed itself, and, in the space of one year, the Austrians were expelled: the successor of Joseph, Leopold, emperor of Germany, adopted conciliatory measures with the Flemings, and effected a union of their states once more with the house of Austria: when the French revolution broke out, these provinces were, in 1792, over-run by the French armies, and afterwards, by right of conquest, formally annexed to France: they are now under the provisional government of the prince of Orange, sovereign prince of the Netherlands. The natives of Flanders claim the invention of pickling herrings, and the art of staining glass: their tapestries, table-linens, cambrics, and lace, now stand unrivalled: the Flemish towns are situated at

very short distances from each other, and the advantages of intercourse derived from the rivers and canals are great indeed: the Flemish school for painting has been long celebrated.

CHAPTER 129.

TABLE OF THE NETHERLANDS.

AUSTRIAN BRABANT. *Brussels*, Antwerp, Mechlin, Louvaine, Vilvorde, Ramillies.

Austrian Flanders. Bruges, Ghent, Ostend, Nieuport, Dixmude, Ypres, Menin, Courtray, Oudenarde, Dendermonde.

French Flanders. Lisle, Dunkirk, Cassel, Douay.

Cambresis. Cambray, Creve-Coeur.

Namur. Namur, Charleroy.

French Hainault. Valenciennes, Bouchain, Landrecy, Avesnes, and Quesnoy.

Austrian Hainault. Mons, Ath, Enghein, Fontenoy.

Duchy of Limburg. Limburg.

Austrian Gelders. Ruremond, Horn.

Prussian Gelders. Gelders, Venloo.

Dutch Limburg. Maestricht, Daelhem, Fauquemont.

Austrian Luxemburg. Luxemburg, Saint Hubert.

French Luxemburg. Montmedy.

FLEMINGS.

(See Historical Questions, General Modern Biography.)

Comines, Froissart, Heinsius, Jordaens, Oudenarde, Du Quesnoy, Teniers, Tyssens, Vandycke, Verelst.

CHIEF RIVERS.

Maese, Sambre, Ruppel, Lis, Dender, Scarpe, Deule, Aa.

UNIVERSITIES.

Louvaine, Douay, Tournay, St. Omers.

RELIGION.

Catholic.

The Netherlands were incorporated into the kingdom of France by Bonaparte, under nine departments, viz. *The Dille*, chief town, Brussels; *two Nethes*, Antwerp; *Ourthe*, Liege; *Lys*, Bruges; *Lower Meuse*, Maestricht; *Sambre and Meuse*, Namur; *Forests*, Luxemburg; *Scheldt*, Ghent; *Jemappe*, Mons.

CHAPTER 130.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR AUSTRIAN BRABANT.

BRUSSELS, the capital, on the Senne, was, before the late war, a well fortified place, and formerly the seat of the Austrian government; it has a fine imperial palace, and manufactories of lace, tapestry, and camblets.—*Antwerp*, on the Scheldt, its fine exchange was the model chosen, by sir Thomas Gresham, for that of London: here are

a strong citadel, and academy for paintings, (for which the exchange is used:) this was once a place of the highest commercial importance: passage boats go between Antwerp and Brussels: its citadel was erected by the duke of Alva.—*Mechlin*, on the Dyle, has a cannon foundery, and manufactures of leather, thread, lace, and carpets.—*Louvaine*, with sixteen bridges over the Dyle, is a very ancient town, it has many churches and convents; in its castle (now in ruins) the celebrated Charles V. of Germany, and his sisters, spent their infancy: Louvaine has good public buildings, and is the seat of one of the Flemish universities.—*Vilvorde*, on the Senne: here William Tindall, was, in 1536, confined in the castle, and afterwards suffered martyrdom.—*Ramillies*, on the Geet, noted for a considerable victory obtained here in Anne's reign, by the duke of Marlborough, commanding the allied army, 1706.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR AUSTRIAN FLANDERS.

Bruges, the capital, is much declined in wealth and population; it is well situated for trade, having canals to seven different towns: the manufactures of India, and products of Italy, were brought here, and exchanged for the commodities of the north: luxury then kept pace with affluence, for the queen of Philip the Fair, king of France, on a visit to this town, was surprised to find that the citizen's wives outshone her in

jewels and magnificent attire.—*Ghent*, on the Scheldt, the Lis, the Moeze, and the Lieve, has frequently experienced the vicissitudes of war: Charles V. and John, duke of Lancaster, were born here: many religious houses are still standing: there were some fine paintings in Saint Peter's abbey: the trade is in corn, cloth, linen and silk.—*Ostend*, noted for its siege at the beginning of the seventh century, is a strong seaport, situated among many canals, and has a good town house.—*Nieuport*, its inhabitants are chiefly concerned in the herring-fishery: when that season is over, they subsist by making nets and cordage: its harbour is dry at low water.—*Dixmude*, on the Yperlee, is famed in history for its frequent sieges: here excellent butter is made.—*Ypres*, on the Yperlee, a good town: manufactures cloth, serges, linens, and has been often the seat of war.—*Menin*, considered as the key to Flanders, is a small place, and is situated on the Lys.—*Courtray*, on the Lys, noted for the manufacture of fine diapers and damask table linen: the battle of the Spurs, between the French and the Flemish, was fought near this town.—*Oudenarde*, on the Scheldt, trades in fine linen and tapestry, one of Marlborough's victories was gained here, 1706.—*Dendermonde*, on the Dender, situated in the midst of marshes and meadows, is furnished with excellent sluices by which the country can be immediately laid under water.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR FRENCH FLANDERS, AND CAMBRESIS.

Lisle, the capital of French Flanders, is a strong citadel on the Deule ; the fortifications by Vauban: it was bombarded in 1792, and suffered severely by that siege: there are some good public buildings, and a trade in camblets and thread.—*Dunkirk*, the most important place on this coast, is very populous, well fortified; and being now a free port, has many commercial advantages.—*Douay*, on the Scarpe, was noted for its college or university, where English catholics were generally educated before the war: here is a citadel.—*Cassel*, with a fortified castle situated on an eminence, is noted for two bloody battles, one in 1328, the other in 1677.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR CAMBRESIS.

Cambray, on the Scheldt, an archbishoprick, and the frequent residence of its benevolent primate Fenelon, has a fort and citadel, a trade in cambrics, lace, and leather: the French were defeated here by the present duke of York.—*Crevecoeur*, on the Scheldt, here Charles Martel obtained a victory.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR NAMUR.

Namur and *Charleroy*, are both on the Sambre.—*Namur*, was once considered as the barrier of the Netherlands, it is a very strong place, situated among mountains, and has a trade in fire-arms; and *Charleroy*, noted for its iron works, has been frequently taken and retaken, during the late long war.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR FRENCH HAINAULT.

Valenciennes, the capital of this province, was founded by the emperor Valentinian, and is strongly fortified; it is situated on the Scheldt, in a very fine climate, and is one of the first Netherland towns which revolted against the duke of Alva's tyranny: it has been besieged in succession by that general, marshal Turenne, the duke of York, and the French republicans: the stores taken when it surrendered to the duke of York, were immense: the historian, Froissart, was a native of this place, and its manufacture of lace has been long celebrated.—*Bouchain*, on the Scheldt, a strong town, situated on marshy ground, has a good trade in corn.—*Landrecy*, on the Sambre, has been in turn besieged by Charles V., Turenne, prince Eugene, and the hereditary prince of Orange, at the commencement of the late war, who by a bombardment in 1794, almost destroyed the town.—*Avesnes*, on the river Herpre, is a fortified town, and *Quesnoy*, a strong place, has been frequently a prey to the chances of war.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR AUSTRIAN HAINAULT.

Mons, the capital, on the Trouille, trades in woollens: its ancient castle is said to have been erected by command of Julius Cæsar: this place has strong fortifications.—*Ath*, on the Dender, is a populous and well-fortified town.—*Enghein*, has been fortified with great care, but has little

to boast in respect of manufactures, which are of no import.—*Fontenoy*, only a village, is noted for its battle fought in 1745, between the duke of Cumberland, son of George II., and marshal Saxe; after a keen engagement the French proved victorious, but the loss was great on both sides.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR THE DUCHY OF LIMBURG.

Limburg, the capital, on the river Wese, trades in cheese, woollens, &c.: much corn is grown in the neighbourhood, which abounds with quarries of the finest marble: coal and iron mines lie in the vicinity of Limburg.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR AUSTRIAN GELDERS.

Roermonde or *Ruremonde*, on the Roer, has been very often a prey to the enemy: so has *Horn*, three miles from Roermonde.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR PRUSSIAN GELDERS.

Gelders, the capital, is situated on the Niers, in a marshy ground, and was ceded to Prussia, by the treaty of Utrecht, 1713, for the principality of Orange, then annexed to France.—*Venloo*, a contraction of Venen and Loo, or *Low Meadow*, is a well fortified town, with a flourishing trade.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR DUTCH LIMBURG.

Maestricht, the capital, on the Meuse, is one of the most ancient towns in the Netherlands, and the fortifications are very strong: stone quarries, famed for their subterranean passages, are in the neighbourhood: the town contains

many churches and convents: and fire arms are manufactured here.—*Dalheim* and *Fauquemont*, have had their fortifications demolished; the latter town was sacked by the duke of Alva in 1568.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR AUSTRIAN AND FRENCH LUXEMBURG.

In Austrian Luxemburg, the capital *Luxemburg*, is a remarkably strong fortification, situated on the Olzet, upon very uneven ground; the town is divided by this river; it is in the centre of the forest of Ardennes.—*Saint Hubert*, in the same forest, was formerly noted by its Benedictine abbey: it stands on the river Homme, and has been frequently visited by pious catholics as the place where the remains of Saint Hubert are deposited.—*Montmedy on the Cher*, is the capital of French Luxemburg, a small but strong town: it will be proper here to observe, that the whole of the Netherlands was subjected to France at the conclusion of the late destructive war, and had been reduced by Bonaparte into nine divisions, which were considered by the French geographers as integral parts of the French monarchy: their geographical position, and ancient connexion, give them a natural place near Holland, whose sovereign it is supposed will again unite them to his own dominions.

CHAPTER 131.

TABLE OF SWEDEN.

SWEDEN PROPER, which includes *Westmania*, *Sudermania*, *Upland*, and *Nerike* or *Nercia*,—STOCKHOLM, Upsal.

EAST GOTHLAND. *Lindcoping*, Nordkioping.

WEST GOTHLAND. *Gothenburg*.

WARMELAND. *Carlstadt*.—GESTRICIA. *Geffle*.

SMALAND. *Jonkioping*, *Wexio*, *Calmar*.

SCANIA. *Lunden*, *Christianstadt*.

BLEKING. *Carlscroon*.—HALLAND. *Halmstadt*.

EAST BOTHNIA. *Wasa*, *Cajensburg*, Christinestadt.

WEST BOTHNIA. *Umea*, *Pitea*.

FINLAND. *Abo*, Nystadt, Biorneborg, Helsingfors.

DALECARLIA. *Hedemora*, *Fahlun*.

SWEDISH LAPLAND. *Tornea*, Enara.

SWEDES.

(See Historical Questions, General Modern Biography.)

Bergman, Charles the 12th, Gustavus Vasa, Hasselquist, Linnæus, Swedenborg, Solander.

CHIEF RIVERS.

Dahl, Tornea, Kimi, Umea, Pitea, and Clara.

LAKES.

Wener, Wetter, Meler, Ulea; and in Lapland, the Lake of Enara.

BISHOPRICKS.

Gottenburg, Lunden, Abo, Wexio, Strengnos. —Archbishoprick, Upsal.

UNIVERSITIES.

Upsal, Abo, Lunden.

RELIGION.

Lutheran.

SEA PORTS.

Stockholm, Nycoping, Gottenburgh, Helsing borg, Halmstadt, Landscroon, Ysted, Carlscroon, Gefle, Abo, Nystadt, Helsingfors.

POPULATION.

Three millions five hundred thousand: one hundred and four towns: two thousand five hundred and thirty-seven parishes.

TABLE OF NORWAY.

Norway is divided into five great Provinces, viz.

Norwegian Lapland. Wardhuys, Waranger.

Government of Berghen. Berghen, Evenger.

Government of Drontheim. Drontheim, Sundal, Osen.

Government of Agherhus. Christiana, Frederickshall, Frederickstadt.

Government of Christiansand. Christiansand, Stavanger, Kongsberg, Arendal.

CHIEF NORWAY RIVERS.

The Glommen or Glommen. Nied, Laven.

CHIEF SEA-PORTS.

Bergen, Christiana, Tonsberg, Stavanger, Frederickshall.

RELIGION.

Lutheran.

POPULATION.

Seven hundred and forty thousand.

CHAPTER 132.

SKETCH OF SWEDEN.

"And yet, perhaps, if countries we compare,
And estimate the blessings which they share;
Though patriots flatter, still shall wisdom find
An equal portion dealt to all mankind." ... GOLDSMITH.

SWEDEN is bounded north by the Icy Sea, (if we include Swedish Lapland,) south by the Skagerack, east by Russia, west by Norway: it lies between fifty and seventy degrees of north latitude, and between ten and thirty degrees of east longitude. Sweden much resembles Norway in climate, being in many parts a cold, barren country: towards the centre there are large forests of timber wood; though it has been observed that the oak will not come to perfection beyond Upland, nor the beech beyond East Gothland, but the birch flourishes in every Swedish province: there are few navigable rivers, but many impetuous torrents, which, falling from the rocks and mountains, discharge themselves into the Baltic, which is frozen over five months in the year: the lakes and marshes are numerous: this country experiences no convulsions of nature, even thunder is seldom heard, and it is free from venomous reptiles: the plants and animals of Sweden have been accurately classed by its celebrated naturalist Linnæus: the general construction of the houses in all Swedish towns, Stockholm excepted, is wood, roofed with turf:

the winters last nine months, the summers three; no appearance of spring and autumn: the mines of copper, iron, and silver, are superior to any found in Europe, but many of them, owing to the great expense, and thin population of the country, are not worked: the actual productive quantity is said to be, of iron fifty-seven thousand tons annually: the herring-fishery has, for eighty years back, been uncommonly profitable: it is carried on near *Bahus*, above ten miles north of Gottenburgh. The Swedes have been frequently distinguished as a brave, free people: the monarchy, formerly elective, became hereditary, with limited power, till Gustavus III. in 1772, effected a change in the government, increased the authority of the monarch, revived the drooping arts, and shewed himself the father of his people: he was basely assassinated by a ruffian at a masked ball: his son, then a minor, when of age, appeared worthy of his father's name; but French politics perverted the allegiance of the Swedish nation: Gustavus IV. abdicated the throne, and Bernadotte, one of Bonaparte's generals, assumed the regal functions, and was by Charles XIII. declared crown prince of Sweden. The Swedish monarchs most noted, are Christian II. Gustavas Vasa, Gustavas II. Christina, Charles XII. and Gustavus III.: the wars undertaken by Charles XII. were in their consequences most prejudicial to his country, which was many years in emerging from the poverty

distress, and scanty population in which his expensive armaments, and often ill-fated expeditions, had plunged it.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR SWEDEN PROPER.

STOCKHOLM, the capital of the kingdom of Sweden, is situated near Lake Meler, on an inlet of the Baltic, capable of admitting ships of great burden, but blocked up by ice at least four months in the year: Stockholm is chiefly composed of stone and brick buildings, generally roofed with copper, has many noble streets, a royal academy for sciences, which owes its rise to Linnæus, and one for painting and sculpture: the palace, a large square building, stands on a steep hill, in the midst of the city, of which it has a fine commanding view: there is a good royal library: hither the court removed from Upsal in the seventeenth century: this metropolis is built on seven small islands, its population is about eighty-thousand, and its quay one of the broadest in Europe.—*Upsal*, an ancient town, and long the capital of Sweden, was, before the introduction of Christianity, considered as the great altar for the Swedish heathen sacrifices: it is an archbishop's see, and its university is the most noted in the north of Europe, with a physic garden, observatory, and most valuable library: the cathedral, chiefly distinguished as containing the ashes of Gustavus Vasa, and Linnæus, often attracts strangers: the Swedish monarchs have been long crowned in this town,

which stands on the Sala: the houses are in general wooden, painted red, roofed with turf, and small gardens before each.—*Nycoping* is a sea-port near the Baltic, with a good harbour.—North of Upsal are the mines of *Danmora*, which produce some of the finest iron ore in Europe: this is very generally exported, and constitutes a great source of revenue, and national profit: the ore is separated from the mountain by gunpowder; not dug, as in other iron mines: these blasts, which make an awful reverberation, are repeated daily: some of the mines are nearly five hundred feet deep, and there are about one thousand three hundred miners employed constantly: these mines were opened in the reign of John III. cotemporary with our queen Elizabeth.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR EAST GOTHLAND.

Lindkoping, the capital, on the river Stœng, is defended by a castle, and several churches: *Nordkioping* is more populous than Lindkoping, has large manufactures of fire-arms, all kinds of military weapons, copper-mills, paper-mills, many corn-mills, and a salmon fishery.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR WEST GOTHLAND.

Gothenburg, the capital, lies on the Gotha, which here falls into the Cattegate: it is well calculated for foreign commerce: the Swedish East India Company is established in this port, whence ships destined for India sail: the town was built by Charles IX.: there is a productive

herring-fishery, and good trade in timber and iron: the harbour is enclosed between a long ridge of rocks.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR WARMELAND AND GESTRICIA.

Carlstadt, the best town in Warmeland, situated at the end of Lake Wener, is a manufacturing place, trading in linen, woollen, copper, iron, and timber: this is a bishoprick, but the palace, and most of the houses are built of wood.—*Geffle*, on an arm of the Gulf of Bothnia, is one of the most commercial towns in Sweden, and the capital of Gestricia: the chief exports are pitch, iron, tar, and deals.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR SMALAND.

Jonkioping, the capital, near lake Wetter, is a neat clean town: its wooden houses have turf roofs; some have flowers on the top: in its vicinity are finely cultivated meadows.—*Wexio*, a port town, and bishop's see, is a small place on Lake Helga.—*Calmar*, a strong town on the Baltic, with a good trade, and well defended by a castle, ditches, and walls.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR SCANIA.

Lunden, the capital of this province, is a very ancient town, with a good old cathedral, a library, and university: the population, exclusive of the students, is very small —*Christianstadt*, a small, but most strongly fortified town, has

less resemblance to those in Sweden than others, as its buildings are chiefly of brick, stuccoed white: it is situated on the Helgia, and trades in pitch and tar with the English.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR BLECKING, AND HALLAND.

Blecking, a maritime province on the Baltic, has for its capital *Carlscroon*, on that sea, a fine harbour, in which the royal navy is stationed, and ships built and refitted: the docks are good: it is defended by strong forts: here are rope and sail-manufactures, and cannon are cast.—In *Halland*, a maritime province on the Cattegate, the capital, *Halmstadt*, lies on the Nissa: it is a good port, with a salmon-fishery, and woollen-manufacture.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR EAST BOTHNIA.

Wasa, the capital of this province, is a sea-port, built by Charles IX. on the Gulf of Bothnia.—*Cajensburg*, on Lake Ulea, where its junction with the Pithea forms a cascade of great magnitude, is a small town, thinly inhabited, built by Gustavus Adolphus, with a good harbour: timber, train oil, pitch, and tar, are exported from this province, and the salmon-fisheries employ many industrious hands.—*Christinestadt*, an improving sea-port in East Bothnia, at the mouth of a river, was built in the seventeenth century.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR WEST BOTHNIA.

Umea and *Pitea*, the only towns of any consideration, are situated on rivers of the same name. Umea, the residence of the governor of West Bothnia, has been twice destroyed by fire. Pitea, an insignificant place, was originally built by Gustavus Adolphus, but it was burnt down and rebuilt more commodiously. Mines of copper and iron abound in this province, and the natives traffic in the most valuable skins and furs.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR FINLAND.

Abo, the capital of Finland, a bishoprick, and small university, is a poor place, little worthy of attention in point of appearance: the houses are all of wood: this port is situated among mountains, and was for some time in possession of the Russians: the exports are timber, flax, and iron.—*Nystadt*, is pleasantly situated on a bay, with a good harbour.—*Biorneborg*, a sea-port, on a lake to the north of Abo; and *Helsingfors*, a good harbour, are in this province. Helsingfors was built by Gustavus I. and is well defended by an immense fort, erected as a barrier against the Russians, and amply garrisoned.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR DALECARLIA.

Hedemora, the capital of Dalecarlia, is a fine commercial town, with a large gunpowder manu-

factory.—*Fahlun*, situated in the midst of some celebrated copper-mines, and between two large lakes, has a great population, including the miners: these mines are the most ancient of the kind in Europe, having been worked above one thousand years: there is also a manufacture of vitriol: the copper is found in large masses in these dark and gloomy caverns: thirteen hundred workmen are in constant employ here.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR SWEDISH LAPLAND.

Tornea, and *Enara*, the only towns or places of the least interest in this district, are small and ill-built: Tornea is the general station for the sale of skins of every description; and Enara, near the Lake Enara, (which is about thirty miles long,) is little better than an assemblage of huts.

CHAPTER 133.

SKETCH OF NORWAY.

"The vast leviathan wants room to play,
And spout his waters in the face of day;
The starving wolves along the main sea prowl,
And to the moon in icy valleys howl;
For many a shining league the level main,
Here spreads itself into a glassy plain."

PHILLIPS.

NORWAY, situated between fifty-eight and seventy-one degrees of north latitude, and between six and thirty-three degrees of east longi-

tude, if we include Norwegian Lapland, is bounded north by the Frozen Ocean, south by the Scagerack, east by Sweden, and the Dofrine Mountains, and west by the Norwegian and North Seas: this very cold and mountainous country abounds in lakes and rivers: though the rivers are, in general, not navigable, and of short course, yet the Glommen extends three hundred miles, and fifty thousand trees are said to be annually floated down its stream to Frederickstadt: the soil of Norway is rocky: little corn grown, but there are productive mines of copper, iron, and silver: the oak, pine, fir, birch, willow, and maple, flourish here; the bark of the birch serves as a covering for the houses of the Norwegian peasants: the ground is for nine months in the year covered with snow: the largest of the Norwegian rivers and cataracts are frequently stopped by the ice, and the tremendous falls of snow sometimes bury men, cattle, and hamlets: little attention is paid to agriculture, but in general there is good pasturage: marble quarries, and large rocks of marble, are common here: the short summers are very hot, and the long winter nights cheered by the *aurora borealis*: the fisheries furnish Europe with stock fish, and the whale-fishery between Norway and Iceland is carried on with great spirit by the European nations: Norway, exclusive of the rein-deer and most northern quadrupeds, produces a great variety of land and

sea birds: the Norwegian eagle is uncommonly strong and bold, with the most piercing sight: the Dofrine hills separate this country from Sweden: they are above fifty miles over: and here seven thousand Swedes, under the command of Charles XII. perished under arms in one dreadfully severe night, when marching to besiege Dronthiem, in 1719: the roads throughout Norway are excessively bad, and in the government of Berghen, the approach to the peasant's houses very difficult, as they are frequently built on the summit, or in the declivities of rocks: till the time of our Richard II., Norway was governed by its native monarchs: it was at that period joined to Denmark; and in the beginning of the sixteenth century, the Norwegians embraced the Lutheran profession of faith: Denmark and Norway were governed by the same monarch till of late years, when the storm which agitated Europe appeared in this quarter, and by the treaty of Kiel, Denmark was obliged to cede Norway to Sweden: but the natives disliking this change of masters, invited prince Christian of Denmark, regent of Norway, to assume the royal authority, and they manfully resolved to resist all foreign invasion: the king of Denmark recalled the prince, but he determined to stand by the Norwegians; and after many actions with the Swedes, his firm little army was surrounded by that of Bernadotte, crown prince of Sweden; it was conquered, and a

peace concluded, which proposes that his Swedish majesty shall accede to the new Norwegian constitution, formed on the model of the British, subject only to such changes as shall promote the union of the two kingdoms: thus, after a separation of more than four centuries, Norway is again the property of Sweden.

CHAPTER 134.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR SOME NORWEGIAN TOWNS.

IN NORWEGIAN LAPLAND, the principal places, which are both small and ill-built, are *Wardhuys*, defended by a castle, the residence of the governor of this province, chiefly consisting of fishermen's cottages; and *Waranger*, a poor town, about twenty-two miles from Wardhuys.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF DRONTHEIM.

DRONTHEIM, the capital, a bishop's see, on the Nidder, was the residence of the ancient Norwegian kings: there are mines of copper and silver in this district, and the harbour of Drontheim is good: the exports are pot-ashes, pitch, tar, masts, timber, fish, tallow, and copper: the mines of Roraas, sixty-eight miles south of Drontheim, produce the finest copper.—*Sundal*, on the Driva, and *Osen*, are small towns in the government of Drontheim.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF AGHERHUS.

CHRISTIANA, the capital of this district, is a fine harbour: the town is well laid out, and its environs contain many sawing-mills for the purpose of cutting those immense trees and planks which are brought from the interior of Norway, and hence exported to other European countries: this is a bishop's see, and the courts of judicature are fixed here: timber, copper, and alum, are the chief articles for inland or foreign commerce.—*Frederickshall*, a sea-port, on the river Tiste, trades in timber: on a high rock overhanging the town, stands the fortress called Frederickstein, at the siege of which, Charles XII. of Sweden was killed by a musket-ball, in the trenches.—*Frederickstadt*, a small town, on the Glommen, was destroyed by fire about fifty years since, but has been rebuilt, and is now a regular fortress, with a good arsenal.—*Jarlsberg*, has a mine of lead, and silver-ore.—*Skieen*, has iron and copper-mines.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF CHRISTIANSAND.

CHRISTIANSAND, a bishop's see, has a good trade in timber and deals: it is situated on the Scagerack, and in its vicinity are good iron-mines.—*Stavanger*, a port on the North Sea, is situated on a peninsula, with a fortress near it.—*Konsberg*, a very populous town, has been long

noted for silver mines: these mines were once a great source of national revenue, but they are now not near so productive as formerly, and are said scarcely to pay the expense of working.—*Arendal*, in this province, has an iron-mine, which is extremely profitable, the most so of any now worked in Norway.

CHAPTER 135.

SKETCH OF DENMARK.

"The spreading oak, the beech, and tow'ring pine,
Glaz'd over, in the freezing ether shine;
The frighted birds the rattling branches shun,
That wave and glitter in the distant sun."

PHILLIPS.

DENMARK, a small, compact, well-peopled kingdom, is bounded on the north by the Scagerack, on the south by Germany, east by the Cattegate and the Sound, and west by the North Sea or German Ocean. It lies between fifty-four and fifty-eight degrees of north latitude, and between eight and eleven degrees east longitude: this is, generally speaking, a very flat country: the duchy of Sleswick is the most fruitful part of his Danish majesty's dominions: the trade to the Baltic is very considerable, but the Holstein territories furnish the greatest part of the royal revenue: the rivers here are inconsiderable, and of short course: the lakes are more abundant. In heathenish times, Odin was the God worship-

ped in Denmark: Christianity was early introduced; and the doctrines of Luther were established here in the year 1522.

The warlike spirit of the ancient Danes was evinced in their expeditions against different European nations: they effected the temporary conquest of England, Ireland, Normandy, and the Scottish Isles; they established themselves in Italy, and even founded a kingdom in Sicily; from the beginning of the ninth, to that of the eleventh century, they acted as a formidable band of adventurers, and the rapid success of their arms is seen in the history of the nations attacked by them; but about the reign of Canute the Great, they began to carry on their warfare on a less sanguinary principle; their piratical depredations diminished, and afterwards the internal commotions of the Danish state became so distressing and frequent, that it had not leisure for hostilities on others: whilst these troubles existed, the kingdom was in a state little short of anarchy; the priests and nobility domineered, and the power of the sovereign was limited in the extreme: but after a lapse of years, in 1661, the people, by a sudden and voluntary resignation of their liberties, made Frederic III. an absolute hereditary monarch. The scourge of his people, Christian II., called, in history, the Hero of the North, having invaded Gothland, and taken possession by degrees of Sweden, was crowned king of Denmark, Sweden, and Nor-

way, at Stockholm: at this coronation a dreadful massacre of the Swedish nobility took place; ninety-four Swedes of the highest rank were executed without law by this savage monarch, who, three years after this scandalous breach of faith, was obliged to restore the Swedish monarchy to Gustavus Vasa, and retiring into Denmark, was soon after this event deposed by his enraged subjects: the present king of Denmark is Frederick VI.

CHAPTER 136.

TABLE OF DENMARK.

DENMARK is divided into *North* and *South Jutland*, *Duchy of Holstein*, and *The Isles*.

NORTH JUTLAND has four provinces; viz. AALBURG. *Aalburg.*—WYBURG. *Wyberg.*—ARHUYSEN. *Arhuysen.*—RYPEN. *Rypen*, Colding.

SOUTH JUTLAND. *Sleswick*, Gottorp, Tonningen.

DUCHY OF HOLSTEIN. *Keil*, Gluckstadt, Altena.

ISLE OF ZEALAND. COPENHAGEN, Roskild, Elsineur.

ISLE OF FUNEN. *Odensee*, Nyburg, Faaborg.

ISLE OF ALSEN. *Sonderborg.*

ISLE OF ARROE. *Koping.*

ISLE OF LANGELAND. *Rudkoping.*

ISLE OF FEMEREN. *Borge.*

ISLE OF LALAND. *Nystadt*, Naxhow.

ISLE OF FALSTER. *Nycoping.*

ISLE OF MONA. *Steege.*

ISLE OF BORNHOLM. *Nex*, Battenby.

The Isles called *Samsoe*, *Aanhout*, *Lessow*, *Hertsholm*, and *Mors*, are all inconsiderable.

ICELAND. *Skalholt*, Hola.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR NORTH JUTLAND.

AALBURG, capital of Aalburg, on the Gulf of Lymford, is a bishop's see, and extremely populous: here is a good manufactory of fire-arms, and an advantageous herring and eel-fishery: the harbour is safe and commodious.

WYBURG, capital of Wyburg, a town of ancient fame, is situated on Lake Asmid, and before the Reformation had numerous churches and monastic buildings: there are now three churches: Wyburg is a bishop's see, and here the provincial court for the government of North Jutland is held once a month.

ARHUSEN, capital of Arhusen, is a sea-port and bishop's see, founded in the tenth century: it lies on the Cattegate, at the mouth of the Gouda; has a hospital, cathedral, and other good public buildings.

RYPEN, capital of Rypen, is a port and tolerable harbour, on the mouth of the Gram, on the German Ocean: this ancient town and bishop's see, was formerly a place of great note, but fires and inundations have diminished its consequence: the best Danish cattle graze in the environs of Rypen.—*Colding*, on a bay of the Little Belt, is noted for its bridge, where all oxen and cattle pay toll that leave Jutland for Holstein; it is

said 200,000 rix-dollars are annually collected by this toll, which is five shillings per head.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR SOUTH JUTLAND, OR DUCHY OF SLESWICK.

Sleswick, the capital of South Jutland, situated on the Sley, with a port now choked up, resembles the Dutch towns in neatness and comfort.—*Gottorp*, two miles from Sleswick, on the Sley, is famed for its fine old palace, the residence of the dukes of Holstein Gottorp; the present emperor Alexander is head of this line.—*Tonningen*, on the Eyder, has a good harbour, with batteries for its defence: the fortifications of the town were destroyed some time back.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR THE DUCHY OF HOLSTEIN.

Keil, the capital, on a bay of the Baltic, is the chief place in what is called Russian Holstein: this is the seat of an university, a great trade is carried on, and the harbour well adapted for large ships.—*Gluckstadt*, a sea-port, on the mouth of the Elbe, has a strong castle, good foreign trade, and is concerned in the whale-fishery: this town is well and regularly built; its only want is that of fresh water: the king of Denmark is duke of Holstein Gluckstadt.—*Altena*, or *Altona*, on the Elbe, two miles from Hamburg, is a fine, well-built, walled town: here are three docks for shipbuilding: the Danish

East India Company make this place their port, and their merchandize is here disposed of.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR THE ISLE OF ZEALAND.

COPENHAGEN, the capital of this isle, and the metropolis of the kingdom, advantageously situated on a fine bay, is a bishop's see, one of the best built northern cities, containing many very handsome streets, which are crossed by canals that bring the merchandize up to the warehouses and quays: its exchange, hospital, palaces, and round tower, are among the most remarkable erections: this tower was built by Christian IV. as an observatory for Tycho Brahe; it has no steps, though very lofty, the ascent is by a spiral road fourteen feet broad, and it winds from bottom to top: Copenhagen has at various periods suffered greatly by fires, and was bombarded by the English in 1801: it is now about a fourth as large as London: the new part of the town was erected by Frederic V.: its large handsome palace was raised at the sole expense of Christian VI., and destroyed by fire in 1794: Copenhagen is the seat of an university.—*Roskild*, a very ancient town, a short distance from Copenhagen, is the burial-place of a long line of Danish kings, who are deposited side by side in the vaults under the churches: here rests Margaret de Waldemar, the Semiramis of the north; and two exquisitely fine monuments are erected to the memory of Frederic II. and Christian III.—

Elsineur, on the Sound, is the rendezvous and residence of foreign merchants trading to the Baltic, and the general station for their consuls: the strong fortress of Cronberg defends the Sound and the town of Elsinore; here all vessels passing up the Baltic pay toll to the Danish government; part of the money collected is appropriated to the increase of the Danish revenue, and part is laid out in the construction of light-houses and signals, to avoid the shoals and rocks at the entrance to the Baltic: there is a fine view of the Swedish town Helsinborg from the neighbourhood of Elsineur. The Baltic, it may be here observed, has many islands: its waters are increased by the discharge of several rivers; for three months in winter the navigation is entirely stopped by frost: this sea is not subject either to ebb or flow, but its current sets through the Sound into the Atlantic: abundance of fine yellow amber is found on its shores.

TOWNS IN THE ISLE OF FUNEN.

Odensee, the capital, a bishop's see, is situated near the Bay of Stegestrand, and has a small royal palace, and a trading company, with a charter from government: the best leather accoutrements (viz. belts and cartridge-boxes) are here made for the army.—*Nyborg*, has a good arsenal and storehouse: this is the common ferry over the Great Belt to Corsoer, in the Isle of Zealand; and ships passing through the Great

Belt pay toll at this town.—*Faaborg*, has a bad harbour, but good trade in provisions; and is the general ferry to the Isle of Alsen.

ISLE OF ALSEN.

Sonderborg, the chief place, lies on Sonderborg Sound; its harbour is excellent, and here is a royal palace: the inhuman Christian II. king of Denmark, after his deposition, lingered out thirteen years in confinement at Sonderborg.

ISLE OF ARROE.

Koping, the chief place, is merely a village. Arroe is a fertile island, interspersed with hills, and contains many gentlemen's seats.

ISLE OF LANGLAND.

Its capital is *Rudkoping*, which trades in corn and provisions.

ISLE OF FEMEREN.

Borge, the capital, is a fort situated on Femeren Sound: this island, though small, has been considered one of the keys to Germany, since it is only separated from Holstein by a very narrow strait.

ISLE OF LALAND.

Nystadt, the capital of the south coast, trades in various commodities, and exports chiefly to the Duchy of Mechlenburg: here are the ruins of a large abbey.—*Naxhow*, is a well built town, but without fortifications; a hospital well en-

dowed, grammar-school, and Jews' synagogue, are among its public erections.

ISLE OF FALSTER.

Nycoping, the capital, is an ancient place, with a royal palace: this town is walled and moated. The fertile Isle of Falster abounds in game.

ISLE OF MONA.

Stege, or *Stoege*, the capital, is a sea-port, of little importance.

ISLE OF BORNHOLM.

Nex, the chief place, is a harbour for small ships.—*Battenby*, is a small place in the same island.

The little *Isle of Huen*, in the middle of the Sound, is noted for the ruins of the castle of Uraniburg, built by Tycho Brahe, and used by him for astronomical observations; the chair in which he sat is preserved among the Danish curiosities.

ISLE OF ICELAND.

The Isle of Iceland has been long an appendage to the Danish crown; the population fifty thousand: it is in general unproductive, consisting of a long, high range of mountains from east to west: in the intermediate declivities and valleys, the Icelanders, a hardy race, fix their abodes: here is good pasturage, and a great variety of salutary and medicinal plants: the language of Iceland is the old Runic, or

Norwegian dialect: the mountains are, generally speaking, covered with snow, and notwithstanding the cold, earthquakes are frequent here: the inhabitants employ themselves in the fisheries, and live on milk, dried and fresh fish, &c.: several hot springs of mineral waters are to be met with: the towns in this island can scarcely, in the European acceptation of the term, deserve the name; but the Iceland Company have twenty-two ports or harbours which are merely trading places: the common fuel is turf and fish bones, and the huts are in general covered with skins. Wolves, foxes, and bears, abound in the island: the sun is above the horizon for two months, and in the winter the Icelanders have two months of darkness.—The chief towns are *Skalholt*, and *Hola*: Skalholt has a college, cathedral, and school, the bishop has one hundred and sixty-three churches under him; and Hola is another bishop's see. Iceland exports whalebone, train-oil, tallow, and the teeth of the sea-horse: Iceland moss forms another article of exportation.

LAPLAND.

Of Lapland it will suffice to give the outline: it is divided into *Swedish*, *Norwegian*, and *Russian Lapland*, and is collectively bounded, north by the Arctic Sea, south by the Gulf of Bothnia, east by the White, and west by the Norwegian Sea: it is composed of lakes, fens, rocks, mountains, heaths, and deserts: is subdivided into

several lapmarks: the inhabitants profess Christianity, but it is mingled with many Pagan superstitions; they are of low stature, with flat faces and yellow-brown complexions, naturally strong, but equally inactive and indolent; the men are occupied in attending to their fisheries, rein-deer, the chase, building of canoes, and sledges; the women make the nets, milk the rein-deer, press out their cheeses, tan hides, and of the intestines and tendons of the rein-deer make thread for the purposes of their housewifery, and cordage for their nets; of the bones and horns of this animal they make an offering to propitiate their imaginary deities. This country has plenty of bears, beavers, otters, red foxes, and rein-deer: the arctic fox burrows and makes holes in the ground many feet long; it feeds in Lapland chiefly on the marmot, which is rather less than the hare, resembling it in conformation; the hair of the arctic fox changes in winter to an ash grey or white, its skin is of little worth: the rein-deer in Lapland are of two kinds, tame and wild: as the horse, cow, sheep, and goat, are here unknown, the rein-deer becomes to the natives an excellent substitute; sometimes a Laplander is the owner of a herd, which numbers upwards of five hundred: these animals are fastened to the sledge by a collar and traces, the sledge is light, and at bottom covered with the rein-deer's skin, it will contain one person; and in general the pace of these animals

without stopping, is about thirty miles over the snow, it has been known to exceed fifty: in summer the rein-deer are driven up to the mountains; clothes and beds are made of their skins, and the flesh constitutes the chief winter subsistence in these dreary regions.

> "Obsequious at their call, the docile tribe
> Yield to the sled their necks, and whirl them swift
> O'er hill and dale, heap'd into one expanse
> Of marbled snow, as far as eye can sweep,
> With a blue crust of ice unbounded glaz'd."

CHAPTER 137.

SKETCH OF TURKEY IN EUROPE.

> "Fair Greece! sad relic of departed worth,
> Immortal, though no more; though fallen, great;
> Who now shall lead thy scatter'd children forth,
> And long accustom'd bondage uncreate?
> Not such thy sons, who whilome did await,
> The hopeless warriors of a willing doom,
> In bleak Thermopylæ's sepulchral strait.
> Oh! who that gallant spirit shall resume,
> Leap from Eurota's banks, and call thee from the tomb!"
>
> LORD BYRON.

TURKEY in Europe is bounded north by Hungary; south by the Mediterranean; east by the Archipelago, the sea of Marmora, and the Black Sea; and west by the Gulf of Venice: it lies between thirty-six and forty-nine degrees of north latitude, and sixteen and thirty-two degrees of east longitude. This is a most delightful

country, interspersed with valleys, plains, mountains, and rivers of classic fame: the Danube takes a sweep of four hundred miles through the the Turkish dominions, and then falls into the Black Sea. This powerful empire extends through parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa, as we have before stated; its population is greatly thinned by the ravages of the plague, and the accidents of war. The Greeks, the original possessors of Turkey, live intermixed with the Turks; and in many places, particularly the islands, their population exceeds that of their present masters, to whom they pay a yearly and personal tribute of about a ducat each: the highest Greek classes are assessed in proportion to this rate, which is for the common ranks. The Turkish nation is of Scythian origin, and was originally settled between the Black and Caspian Seas: in the seventh century, Heraclius, an eastern emperor, obtained its assistance in the conquest of Persia; and its fame in war was so great, that the Arabian caliphs filled their armies with these Scythians, or Turks, as they then began to be called: their influence, thus gradually acquired among the Arabian troops, ended in their dethroning and setting up caliphs at pleasure. Schah Soliman, prince of Nera, a town on the Caspian, collected fifty thousand of these Turks, passed mount Caucasus, ravaged Media, and in a second attempt at conquest, 1219, he penetrated into Asia Minor. Othman, the grand-

son of Soliman, effected the entire conquest of Turkey in Asia, took Bursa, established what has since been termed the Othman, or Ottoman empire, and his son fixed his residence at Bursa. Amurath, the grandson of Othman, and Bajazet, his great grandson, were successful in Europe and Asia; but the conquests of Bajazet were checked by Tamerlane. Mahomet II. the most powerful of Othman's successors, in 1453 took Constantinople, and reduced the whole Grecian empire to obedience. The Ottoman family are still on the Turkish throne, to which women are not admitted; indeed their treatment in Turkey is any thing but rational; constantly confined to their harams, to dress, to dance, and to sing, are their chief employments, their only qualifications: the present indolence of the Turks may, in some measure, be imputed to their passion for opium, which induces sloth and stupidity: they are a well-made, handsome race; all wear long beards; and a Turk by birth is alone entitled to the privilege of a *white* turban: in habit, and many singular customs, they resemble the Persian followers of Ali: but the Turks are mussulmans, believing in one God, and supposing Mahomet to be his chief prophet, whom they reverence as we do Christ. The Turkish mosques are under the religious controul of the mufti, who is the highest authority and chief priest: the molas, and imans, are Turkish priests subordinate to him; and the dervises are men pro-

fessing their religion with great austerity. The Koran, a book treating of their religious rites, and drawn up by Mahomet, is constantly read in the mosques as the system of Mahomedan belief. The Greeks retain Christianity after the forms of the Greek Church, which in some points differs from the Roman Church, and acknowledges no subjection to the pope; but the patriarch of Constantinople, who has seventy archbishops, and many bishops, with inferior clergy under him, is styled head of the Eastern Church: the most celebrated monastery for the monks of the Greek Church is on mount Athos, in Livadia: the great monastery for the dervises, is near Konieh, or Cogni, in Natolia: Friday is the Turkish sabbath. The Turks receive from other European nations, watch and clock mechanism, steel, fire-arms, and fine woollen cloths, which are dyed in grain of the most splendid colours: they export from Greece and the surrounding islands, carpets, oils, morocco leather, incense, pumice stones, opium, emery, mastic, pomegranates, raw silk, wool from Caramania, Smyrna raisins, myrrh, vermicelli, walnut, box, and cypress wood, with large exports of ebony, and many other commodities. The Turks themselves, from indolence and haughtiness, disregard trade, which is chiefly managed by the Jewish, Armenian, and Grecian merchants, who settle among them. The standing army of Turkey is immense; the navy of little importance, though

the dominions of the grand seignior are so advantageously situated for shipping : the present monarch is Mahomoud.

CHAPTER 138.

TABLE OF TURKEY IN EUROPE.

BESSARABIA. *Bender*, Belgorod, Ismael, Kilia.

BULGARIA. *Sophia*, Silistria, Ternovo, Nicopoli.

WALLACHIA. *Buccorest*, Tergovist.

ROMANIA. CONSTANTINOPLE, Adrianople, Trajanopoli, Philipopoli, Gallipoli.

MACEDONIA. *Salonica*, Contessa.

THESSALY. *Larissa*, Janna, Volo.

ALBANIA. *Durazzo*, Dulcigno, Albasano, Scutari, Alessio.

EPIRUS. *Chimæra*, L'Arte, Butrinto.

LIVADIA. *Athens*, Lepanto, Salona, Livadia.

SERVIA. *Belgrade*, Semendria, Nissa, Sabatz.

MOLDAVIA. *Jazzi*, Chotzim, Roman.

BOSNIA. *Bosna-Serajo*, Prisrendi.

TURKISH DALMATIA. *Mostar*, Scardona, Clinova.

TURKISH CROATIA. *Vichacz*.

RAGUSA. *Ragusa*, Cattaro.

THE MOREA. *Corinth*, Argos, Misistra, Belvedere, Navarino.

CHIEF RIVERS.

Danube, Dniester, Drin, Moldava, Styrmon or Jemboli, Eurotas, Vardar, Pruth.

RELIGION.

Mahometanism.

GULFS AND BAYS.

Saros, Contessa, Salonica, Lepanto, Egina, Napoli, Coron, Arcadia, Patros, L'Arte.

SEA-PORTS.

Belgorod or Akerman, Varna, Constantinople Rodosto, Gallipoli, Contessa, Salonica, Volo, Athens, Napoli, Coron, Modon, Navarino, Patros, Lepanto, Butrinto, Valona, Chimera, Durazzo, Dulcigno, Cattaro, Ragusa.

What was termed the Republic of the Seven Islands in the Adriatic, consisted of Corfu, Leucadia, Cephalonia, Teaki, Zante, Cerigo, and Tino; the last Island is in the Archipelago.

POPULATION.

The Population of Turkey in Europe is about eight millions; of Turkey in Asia, ten millions; and Turkey in Africa, about four millions.

THE TURKISH ISLANDS.

Archipelago Isles are *Candia*, *Negropont*, *Stalimene*, *Mytelene*, *Scio*, *Samos*, *Tenedos*, *Samothracia*: among the Sporades, or scattered isles, are *Nicaria*, *Cos*, *Rhodes*, *Scarpanto*, *Nisiro*, *Patmos*, with others of inferior note: among the Cyclades, or circling isles, are *Delos*, *Myconus*, *Ceos*, *Naxos*, *Andros*, *Paros*, *Milo*, *Thermia*, *Serpho*, *Amorgos*, *Sifano*, *Santorin*, *Syros*, *Zea*: in the Ionian Sea, are *Corfu*, *Zante*, *Saint Maura*, *Ithaca*, *Cephalonia*: south of the Morea, is *Cerigo*; and in the Levant *Cyprus*.

CHAPTER 139.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR BESSARABIA, BULGARIA, WALLACHIA, ROMANIA, MACEDONIA, THESSALY, ALBANIA, AND EPIRUS.

"Clime of the unforgotten brave,
Whose land from plain to mountain cave
Was Freedom's home, or glory's grave:
Shrine of the mighty, can it be,
That this is all remains of thee." ...... LORD BYRON.

IN BESSARABIA.—*Bender*, on the Dniester, the capital of Bessarabia, is a well-fortified place, and was long distinguished as the residence of Charles XII. after his unfortunate defeat at Pultowa.—*Belgorod*, or *Akerman*, at the mouth of the Dniester, is also a strong fortress.—*Ismael*, or *Reni*, and *Kilia*, both on the Danube, are fortified towns; the former was taken by the Russian general Suwarrow, and stormed: the Tartar inhabitants of this province rove on the banks of the Dniester, and are called Budziac Tartars.

In BULGARIA.—*Sophia*, a populous commercial city, on the river Bogano, was built by the emperor Justinian, on the ruins of the ancient Sardica; it is without walls.—*Silistria*, or *Dresta*, situated near the Danube, has a citadel and great population.—*Ternova*, and *Nicopoli*, towns in this province, have little to distinguish them: Ternova is dismantled, and thinly peopled: Nicopoli had its foundations laid by Trajan, and

here the Turks and Christians had the first severe engagement, in which Bajazet, the Turkish emperor, was defeated: Bulgaria is very mountainous, and inhabited chiefly by ignorant professors of Christianity.

In WALLACHIA.—*Buccorest*, and *Tergovist*, are the chief places; Buccorest is a strong rich city, the see of a Greek archbishop; and Tergovist has been long the general residence of the *Hospodars*, *Waiwodes*, or governors of Wallachia, who are vassals of the Turkish government, and pay a large yearly tribute to the Ottoman Porte, besides being obliged to bring such forces into the field as are answerable to the demands of the grand seignior. The Wallachian sheep with spiral horns, has a long shaggy fleece.

In ROMANIA.—*Constantinople*, the metropolis of the kingdom, anciently called Byzantium, and by the modern Turks, Istamboul, or the Fertile Place, is finely situated on the Bosphorus, and, when viewed from the Asiatic shore, has a most commanding appearance; the whole town may be distinctly seen at a distance, as the buildings rise one above the other like an amphitheatre: Constantinople is of a triangular form, encircled by a high and broad wall: mosques and minarets crown the whole, but the interior does not correspond with this splendid view; the houses, public buildings excepted, are mean; the streets excessively narrow and dirty: *Galata*, *Pera*,

and *Tofana*, are suburbs to the city: Pera is the residence of the foreign ambassadors; Galata of the Jewish, Armenian, Greek, and Christian merchants; and Tofana is a great foundery: the seraglio, including the gardens and pleasure-grounds, covers an area of nine miles, it is composed not of one but of many palaces and courts, the lodgings of the state ministers, the government offices, the apartments of the grand seignior, those of the women who are his slaves, and all enclosed within a high wall, which is fortified after the ancient manner with towers and battlements: among the fine public buildings, the mosque of Saint Sophia, which was originally a Christian church, built in the sixth century by the emperor Justinian, is a beautiful specimen of architecture, it can contain one hundred thousand persons: this great city is annually visited by fire and the plague, yet still the population is wonderful.—*Adrianople*, founded by Adrian, on the river Mariza, is adorned with a fine exchange, and richly displayed shops; but the houses are in general of very inferior construction; it is the see of a Greek archbishop, and in ancient times was the seat of Turkish empire.—*Trajanopoli*, repaired and beautified by Trajan, is now much diminished in population and appearance.—*Philipopoli*, on the Mariza, was founded by Philip of Macedon: one hundred thousand of the inhabitants were massacred by the Goths in 250.—*Gallipoli*, situated on the

Hellespont, near the well-known Sestos, and Abydos, is a defenceless town, but has a good harbour, and was the first place possessed by the Turks in Europe; Jews, Turks, and Christians, now people it.—*Romania* is the ancient Thrace, and the largest Turkish province, separated from Bulgaria by the celebrated Mount Hæmus, and from Macedonia by Mount Rhodope: the Thracians were literary characters, the modern natives of Romania are far otherwise.

In MACEDONIA, the capital *Salonica*, anciently Thessalonica, where Paul addressed two of his epistles, is a town of great trade, containing many interesting remains of antiquity; among them a splendid triumphal arch in honour of Antoninus, with many churches, some mosques, and a citadel.—*Contessa*, on the gulf of Contessa, of small impŏrtance, and little trade: there are many wastes in Macedonia, many fine bays, corn, wine, and oil, in abundance: Alexander, and his father Philip, stamped this province with notoriety, it was their kingdom; and the name of *Pella* should be found, with its attendant associations, in the ancient maps, of which Greece and Macedonia are among the most interesting.

In THESSALY.—*Larissa*, the capital, situated near Mount Olympus, on the Peneus, is said to have been the residence of Achilles; it was certainly that of Philip of Macedon: this town is large and populous, built in the Turkish fashion, and contains many mosques.—*Janna*, a good

town, is the ancient Thessaly.—*Volo*, on the gulf of Volo: its harbour and citadel were ruined by the Venetians, in a bombardment, 1653: in the province of Thesssaly are Mounts Olympus, Pelion, and Ossa: the Vale of Tempe, the Plains of Pharsalia; and at the head of the Gulf of Taulanto, were the Straits of Thermopylæ: the skill of the Thessalians in horsemanship, gave rise to the fable of the Centaurs: the finest fruits of the south of Europe are cultivated in Thessaly.

In ALBANIA.—*Durazzo*, the chief town, (and the ancient *Epidamnus*,) situated on the Gulf of Venice, had once excellent fortifications, now destroyed.—*Dulcigno*, is on the same gulf; its harbour is the rendezvous of the Corsairs, who infest the Turkish seas.—*Albasano*, and *Scutari*, are towns of little present importance, but Scutari was the residence of the ancient Illyrian kings.—*Alessio*, on the Drin: here Scanderberg, prince of Epirus, and king of Albania, was interred, 1467: he was a renowned Christian warrior: the province of Albania was bequeathed to the Venetians at the death of Scanderberg, it is now Turkish property: the Albanians are the flower of the grand seignior's troops, they are excellent horsemen, well skilled in weaving tapestry, and their country furnishes the choicest wines.

In EPIRUS.—The capital is *Chimæra*, noted for hot baths.—*L'Arte*, near the Gulf of Actium,

where Antony suffered a complete overthrow; and *Butrinto*, separated from the Isle of Corfu by a strait, are the only towns in this state worth notice: Epirus was once known to fame as the kingdom of the ambitious Pyrrhus.

CHAPTER 140.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR LIVADIA, SERVIA, MOLDAVIA, BOSNIA, TURKISH DALMATIA, TURKISH CROATIA, RAGUSA, AND THE MOREA.

"As in some drooping form and time-worn face,
Oft lingers yet the shade of parting grace;
So, Parthenon, thy beauty still appears,
Amid the wreck of thy forgotten years." ...... BURDON.

IN LIVADIA.—*Athens*, on the Gulf of Engia, was esteemed the capital of Greece: this once celebrated city is now merely a village; it has a good harbour, and is inhabited by Turks and Greeks: the modern wall is of irregular construction: Adrian, (says Chauteaubriant) rebuilt the monuments of Athens, erected a new city near the ancient one, and caused the arts, sciences, and letters, to flourish once more in Greece: one hundred and thirty four years after Christ, the emperors Antoninus, and Marcus Aurelius, loaded Athens with favours: in the reign of Claudius II., Athens was taken by the Goths: more than a century after this, Alaric took and burnt this city: about the year 529,

A. C. Justinian caused the walls to be repaired: a long historical silence follows, till the origin of the Turkish Empire, 1214. When the empire of the east ceased to exist, and Roman grandeur had fallen, (1444) Greece, with Athens at her head, was enchained by the Mussulmans: Mahomet II. entered it in triumph; from that period this city has been visited by the curious and learned of succeeding ages: among its fine ruins, are the Parthenon, or temple of Minerva, the theatre of Bacchus, temple of Theseus, large detached columns of the temple of Jupiter Olympus, which exceed sixty feet in height: the Parthenon was entire in 1687, it was converted by the Christians into a church, afterwards by the Turks into a mosque; then the Venetians, in their war upon Greece and the arts, cannonaded, and fired red hot balls on this temple of Minerva, and a great part of it was blown up: many of the capitals have been since thrown down, and the boast of Grecian and Doric architecture is hurrying to destruction.—*Lepanto*, on the Gulf of Lepanto, is a populous place, well fortified, and contains many mosques.—*Salona*, a poor, and now half ruined town, on the Bay of Salona.—*Livadia* is populous, and trades advantageously with the Archipelago Isles, in corn, rice, and wool: the provinces of ancient Greece are included in the modern Livadia, with Mounts Parnassus, Helicon, and Cythæron.

In SERVIA.—*Belgrade*, the capital, on the junction of the Save and Danube, is said to have the strongest castle in Europe; but the fine fortifications of the town have been demolished: it is populous and well situated for trade: this town has been in all wars the first object of contest between the Turks and Austrians.—*Semendria*, a good fortress on the Danube, is noted by a bloody battle 1411, in which the Turks completely cut off their enemies the Christians.—*Nissa*, surrounded by walls, with a strong fortress and ramparts; there are many baths, mosques, and fountains, but the houses are ill-built, generally of clay or wood.—*Sabatz*, is a well-fortified place on the Drave: the province of Servia is the western part of the ancient Mysia.

In MOLDAVIA.—*Jazzi*, a well fortified city, on the Pruth, and considered as the capital of Moldavia, supposed to have been garrisoned by the Romans, is the see of an archbishop, the population chiefly Grecian.—*Chotzim*, on the Dniester, is a walled town, and several severe battles have been fought in this vicinity, on the frontiers of Poland.—*Roman*, a tolerably well-built town, is peopled by the Greeks.—*Moldavia* is a very mountainous country, but the soil is rich, on which are fed horses, sheep, and oxen: the prince, governor, or hospodar, is subject to the Ottoman Porte: the Pruth is its chief river, on the banks of which, Peter the Great en-

camped a Russian army with no hope of conquering the Turks, his troops being placed so disadvantageously; when, by the address and presence of mind of Catharine his empress, a truce was obtained from the grand vizier, and a peace signed, which saved thousands of Russians from the fear of immediate destruction.

In BOSNIA.—The capital is *Bosna-Serajo*, a large commercial town, on the Bosna, and the see of a catholic bishop, who is appointed by the Hungarian government.—*Prisrendi*, on the Drin, the see of a Greek bishop, noted for its magnificent church. There are silver mines in this province, which is fertile, and takes its name from the Bosna, which waters the country.

In TURKISH DALMATIA.—*Mostar*, on the Narenza, *Scardona*, and *Clinova*, are the principal places: Scardona was once the seat of a Roman tribunal, it is walled, and well defended: Clinova is one of the Turkish depôts for arms and provisions, and a place of rendezvous in war time. Horned cattle and sheep are fed in Dalmatia.

In TURKISH CROATIA.—*Vichacz*, is the chief town.—*Ragusa*, and *Cattaro*, are in the state of Ragusa: the former (the ancient Epidaurus) has been frequently subject to earthquakes, and was the prey of a most destructive fire in 1667: the surrounding country is very barren.—*Cattaro*, on the Gulf of Cattaro, is a remarkably strong fort.

In the MOREA.—*Corinth*, the capital, is of ancient fame, and once a place of the first importance; in its present state resembling a large village, each house having a garden or vineyard: the castle on a high rock, was of great strength; indeed the situation of Corinth is the best possible: in sculpture, architecture, and painting, it rivalled Athens: this powerful city was taken and burnt by Mummius, the Roman consul, in the year of Rome 608: its temples were pillaged, its immense treasures carried to Rome, and the different rich metals then mixed and melted together in the destructive fire which nearly consumed the city, formed a mass which was afterwards called Corinthian Brass: Julius Cæsar, with the hope of raising Corinth to its former splendour, sent a colony thither, to which Paul preached, addressed to the inhabitants two epistles, and dictated from this place *that* written to the Romans: under the eastern emperors, Corinth became the see of an archbishop, subject to the patriarch of Constantinople: the Corinthian order of architecture was invented for the elegant decoration of this city: the *Isthmian games* were celebrated near it, on the narrowest part of the isthmus, in honour of Neptune.—*Argos*, now a neat and lively village, once an ancient town, defended by a citadel, and one of the Peloponnesian kingdoms: Agamemnon was one of its kings.—*Misistra*, situated near the impressive ruins of ancient

Sparta, but not to be confounded with that city, lies at the foot of Mount Taygetus, near the small and celebrated river Eurotas: a ruined castle commands the town, whence there is a fine view of the Laconian valley: Misistra was raised from the materials which the destruction of Sparta furnished: the warlike and severe character of the Spartans is known to every school-boy; virtue presided over their councils and actions, and when Nero in pompous folly, visited Greece, he durst not enter Lacedemon. Among the ruins of this city, now to be seen, are the citadel, and a theatre: the whole site of Lacedemon, a celebrated French traveller tells us, is uncultivated; "the sun parches it in silence, incessantly consuming the marble of the tombs; not a plant adorns the ruins, not a bird, not an insect, not a creature enlivens them, save millions of lizards, which crawl without noise up and down the sides of the scorching walls."—*Belvedere*, noted for raisins, in a most fertile part of the country: here stood Elis, where the Olympic games were celebrated.—*Navorino*, on the Gulf of Zonchio, an excellent harbour, defended by two forts, is the ancient Pylos.

SKETCH OF THE TURKISH ISLES.

Candia, or *Crete*, was noted for Mount Ida, the labyrinth of Minos, its laws, and hundred cities.—*Negropont*, or *Eubœa*, the largest island in the Archipelago, separated from Turkey by

the Straits of Euripus.—*Stalimene*, or *Lemnos*, where festivals were held in honour of Vulcan, who was fabled to have had his forges in this island.—*Mytelene*, or *Lesbos*, was the birth-place of Alcæus and Sappho, Arion and Theophrastus.—*Scio*, or *Chios*, was famed for its wines and excellent harbour.—*Samos*, where Pythagoras was born, and Juno held in particular reverence by the inhabitants.—*Tenedos*, opposite the ruins of Troas, or Troy.—*Samothracia*, famed for its religious observances in ancient times.—*Nicaria*, or *Icària*, took its name from Icarus.—*Cos*, or *Zia*, the birth-place of Hippocrates, Apelles, and Simonides.—*Rhodes*, or *Rhodus*, was famed for its colossal statue of Apollo; its maker, Chares, was a native of this island, as was Cleobulus, one of the wise men of Greece.—*Scarpanio*, or *Carpathus*, noted for its fertility.—*Nisiro*, supposed by the ancients to have been joined to the Isle of Cos, and separated by Neptune's Trident.—*Patmos*, where Saint John is said to have written the revelations.

THE CYCLADES, OR CIRCLING ISLANDS.

Delos, the chief, was said to be the birth-place of Apollo and Diana, who were worshipped there.—*Myconus*, was subject to frequent earthquakes.—*Ceos*, a small, fruitful place.—*Naxos*, famed for its temple dedicated to Bacchus.—*Andros*, a beautiful and fruitful island, its chief riches arise from silk.—*Paros*, famed for its marble quar-

ries: here Archilochus, Phidias, and Praxiteles, were born, and the Arundelian marbles found.—*Milo*, or *Melus*, a very fruitful island, but nearly depopulated by the pestilence.—*Thermia*, or *Cythnos*, the seat of a Greek bishop, famed for its culture of silk.—*Serpho*, full of rugged and steep mountains, with mines of lead and loadstone.—*Amorgos*, which disputed with Cos the birth of Simonides.—*Sifano*, or *Siphnus*, famed for its gold mines, and the longevity of its inhabitants.—*Santorin*, peopled by Greeks, famed for cotton, wine, and pumice stones.—*Syros*, for its corn and wine.—*Zea*, a Greek bishoprick, noted for barley, silk, and wine.

IN THE IONIAN SEA.

Corfu, or *Corcyra*, noted in former times for the shipwreck of Ulysses, and the gardens of Alcinous.—*Zante*, or *Zacynthus*, received its name from Zacynthus, a Beotian, and follower of Hercules, who was buried here.—*Saint Maura*, or *Leucadia*, Sappho threw herself into the sea here, at the promontory called Leucate.—*Ithaca*, or *Teaki*, where Ulysses was born and reigned.—*Cephalonia*, or *Cephallenia*, its inhabitants followed Ulysses to the Trojan war.

SOUTH OF THE MOREA.

Cerigo, or *Cythera*, rocky and sacred to Venus.—*Cyprus*, inhabited chiefly by Greeks and Armenians: silk, cotton, wool, and opium, are the chief commodities.

CHAPTER 141.

SKETCH OF POLAND.

"Oh, bloodiest picture in the book of time,
Sarmatia fell, unwept, without a crime;
Found not a generous friend, a pitying foe,
Strength in her arms, nor mercy in her woe:
Hope for a season bade the world farewell,
And Freedom shrieked as KOSCIUSKO fell!"

CAMPBELL.

As a kingdom Poland is swept from the map of nations; but when geographically, not politically considered, is of no small importance: it lies between forty-six and fifty-seven degrees of north latitude, and between sixteen and thirty-four degrees east longitude; and is bounded north by Russia, south by Hungary and Turkey in Europe, east by Russia, west by Prussia and Germany: Poland is in general a level country, (if we except the Carpathian mountains,) very fertile in corn, having long furnished Sweden and Holland; its horses are some of the finest in Europe, and its salt-works very productive: the towns collectively are built of wood; the appearance of the villages very mean: there are more than two millions of Jews dispersed throughout Poland, independent of those resident as merchants in the principal towns. This was the country of the ancient Vandals; it was made a duchy about the end of the seventh century; in the tenth, Christianity was introduced, and

Boleslaus erected it into a monarchy 999: the form of government was here very singular, it was the only elective monarchy in Europe, and the Poles, in the choice of a king, did not always confine themselves to a countryman; at one time, all nations were eligible, the king was elected by the whole body of the nobility and gentry in the plains of Warsaw, and before this choice they obliged him to sign whatever conditions they thought proper: the Polish armies were not paid by the king, every nobleman or gentleman *gave* his attendance in time of war, at the head of his vassals, and retired from the fatigues of the campaign when it suited his own inclination. In the year 1772, a singularly bold partition of this country was effected by Russia, Prussia, and Austria; Russia laid claim to a part of Lithuania, Polesia, Podolia, Volhinia, and part of the Ukraine; Prussia claimed Great Poland, the other part of Lithuania, and Polish Prussia; Austria seized on Little Poland and Red Russia, leaving to the king of Poland only Samogitia, Masovia, and Polachia: even this small territory was wrested from him, and in 1795 he was obliged to resign his crown. A few patriotic spirits made one last struggle for the liberties of their country, but in vain; *Kosciusko*, at their head, was defeated, and taken prisoner. Since that period, Bonaparte has seized upon and governed Poland, its future fate is still undecided: the Catholic religion here predomi-

nates, but the number of Jews and Socinians is great: Socinus resided many years near Cracow, and married the daughter of a Polish nobleman.

CHAPTER 142.

TABLE OF POLAND.

THIS country is by some Geographers divided into thirty-one palatinates, by others into twelve provinces, as follow:

MASOVIA. *Warsaw*, Novogorod, Lublin, Praga.
GREAT POLAND. *Gnesna*, Kalish, Posen.
LITTLE POLAND. *Cracow*, Sandomir.
RED RUSSIA. *Lemburg*, Dolina.
PODOLIA. *Caminiack*, Bracklaw.
VOLHINIA, *Lucko*, Ostrog.
UKRAINE. *Czyrkassy.*
POLESIA. *Bressici*, Orly.
POLACHIA. *Bielsk.*
SAMOGITIA. *Rasiene*, Birze, Miedniki.
COURLAND. *Mittau*, Busk.
LITHUANIA. *Wilna*, Grodno.

Russia, Prussia, and Austria, have seized upon Poland, and divided its fertile provinces among them.

POLE.

(See Historical Questions, General Modern Biography.)

John the Third.

There are in Poland two hundred and thirty towns, two thousand three hundred and thirty-seven villages.

RIVERS.

Vistula, Bog, Nieper, Niester, Lower Dwina.

RELIGION.

Catholic.

POPULATION.

Before its dismemberment, eleven millions.

CHAPTER 143.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR MASOVIA, GREAT POLAND, LITTLE POLAND, RED RUSSIA, PODOLIA, VOLHINIA, THE UKRAINE.

IN MASOVIA.—*Warsaw*, the capital of the kingdom, is situated on the Vistula; here, before the dismemberment of Poland, the general diets were held, and the courts of judicature: several elegant buildings adorn this town, which has been frequently besieged; the last bloody scene of that nature was in 1794, when the Russian general Suwarrow committed dreadful slaughter in Warsaw; five thousand Poles were slain in the assault upon the town, and after the battle had ceased, the town was set fire to by the Russians, and nine thousand unarmed men, women, and children, perished in the flames.—*Lublin*, a rich trading place, has many churches and convents, and its fairs are frequented by foreign merchants, they are held thrice in the year.—*Praga*, situated on the Vistula, is near, and a kind of suburb to Warsaw.

In GREAT POLAND.—*Gnesna*, an archbishoprick, whose primate was considered next to the king in public affairs, is the most ancient town in Poland, built by the founder of the monarchy; and here the Polish kings were crowned, till that honour was conferred upon Cracow.—*Kalish*, on the Prosna, is walled, and situated in a very marshy country.—*Posen*, is a handsome town, well fortified, and well situated for trade, which is extensively carried on with Germany; the castle, bishop's palace, churches, and convents, of Posen, are all good specimens of architecture.

In LITTLE POLAND.—*Cracow*, on the Vistula, is the chief town: many kings of Poland have been here interred, and for the last five centuries, were here crowned: the ancient and decayed royal palace of Cracow, is situated upon a rock, near the Vistula: this is a well-built town. Kosciusko, the patriotic Polish general, endeavoured, but ineffectually, to defend Cracow, 1794: the salt-mines of Weelitzia, about twelve miles from Cracow, are of great extent and depth, and very productive: there are spacious vaults of rock-salt; and a rivulet, which runs through the mine, of clear water, is sufficient for the accommodation of those who are engaged in working it.—*Sandomir*, near the Vistula, is a well-fortified town.

In RED RUSSIA.—*Lemburg*, the capital, is a large populous place, with a cathedral, castle,

and two forts.—*Dolina*, is comparatively of little importance.

In PODOLIA.—*Caminiack*, is the chief town, well fortified, and its castle on a craggy rock.—*Bracklaw*, on the Bog, is a fortress which has been frequently taken and retaken.

In VOLHINIA.—*Lucko*, the capital, is an ancient town, and bishop's see, on the Ster; it was once nearly destroyed by fire, and is at present almost peopled by Jews and Greeks.—*Ostrog*, another town of tolerable population.

The UKRAINE, called by its inhabitants, the land of milk and honey, is the country of the Cossacks of the *Boristhenes*: it abounds in rich pasturage, and the largest cattle in Europe: the Cossacks are a military and predatory nation, they owe their subsistence to war and rapine; and since the Cossacks of the Boristhenes came under the regular government of the Russians, their population has been estimated at twenty thousand, with a well-disciplined corps of from ten to fifteen thousand: their chief, regularly elected, is called the Ataman, and is chosen yearly; *Czyrkassy*, is the chief town: the houses of these Cossacks are built of wood, but Czyrkassy has a castle situated near the Dnieper.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR POLESIA, POLACHIA, SAMOGITIA, COURLAND, AND LITHUANIA.

In POLESIA.—*Bressici*, on the Bog, is a walled town, in a marshy plain: the Jews' synagogue

here is considered as the first in Europe; the Polish Jews are very numerous.—*Orly*, is only a small place.

In POLACHIA.—*Bielsk*, is the only town of any importance.

In SAMOGITIA.—*Raziene*, on the Dubisse; *Birze*, with a fine old castle; and *Miedniki*, a a bishop's see, are the chief places. This province is noted for its fine breed of horses, and excellent honey.

In COURLAND, a duchy, *Mittaw*, the capital, on the Aa, is tolerably well-built, has a fine church, a ducal palace, but is not very populous: the Lutheran religion is chiefly professed in Courland, and the country abounds with elks, bears, and wolves.—*Busk*, or *Bausk*, on the river Musa, has a castle on a rock, and being near the frontiers of what is *properly* called Poland, has been frequently the seat of war.

The DUCHY OF LITHUANIA, has *Wilna*, as its capital, a bishop's see, and university: though meanly built of wood, it contains forty places of public worship, is very populous, and grants toleration to Jews, Calvinists, Lutherans, and the Greek church.—*Grodno*, a straggling town, standing on much ground, is situated on the Meinan; the houses are mean and dirty, but there is a good bridge, and a college and physic garden have been established lately: in an old castle, near Grodno, the Polish diets, or assemblies of princes and statesmen, were held once in

three years: when the Poles assembled a diet for the election of a king, it always met and debated on horseback: when a diet assembled for general purposes, the meeting lasted six weeks; for the election of a monarch, fourteen days was the longest time allowed.

CHAPTER 144.

SKETCH OF PORTUGAL.

"The horrid crags by toppling convent crown'd,
The cork-trees hoar that clothe the shaggy steep,
The mountain-moss by scorching skies imbrown'd,
The sunken glen whose sunless shrubs must weep,
The tender azure of the unruffled deep,
The orange tints that gild the greenest bough,
The torrents that from cliff to valley leap,
The vine on high, the willow branch below,
Mixed in one mighty scene, with varied beauty glow.

LORD BYRON.

PORTUGAL, THE ANCIENT LUSITANIA.

POPULATION TWO MILLIONS.

PORTUGAL is bounded north by Spain, south by the Atlantic, east by Spain, west by the Atlantic: it lies between thirty-seven and forty-two degrees north, seven and ten degrees west: this is a fine, but neglected country: agriculture is little attended to, and religious communities swallow up that produce which might feed the poor and industrious mechanic, were trade more encouraged: there are about *nine hundred* of

these religious edifices. In addition to their traffic in the fruits and productions of their own land, and exportation of wines, the Portuguese import from Brazil, which has long appertained to this monarchy as one of its principal fiefs, sugars, tobacco, Brazil wood, diamonds, and other precious stones, and *gold*; the annual amount of this metal alone to the Portuguese, is estimated at two millions: the manufactures of this country are yet in their infancy; indeed the supine and indolent disposition of the natives, seems to preclude all idea of continued exertion: the authority of the pope is here excessive; and that engine of state and bigotry, the inquisition, acts in full force; it was established by John III. and has been more or less severe in its sentences and decrees, according to the spirit of the times. The ancient history may be given in few words: the Phœnicians, and Carthaginians, were its first possessors, then the Romans: Augustus made it a Roman province; then the Goths became its masters; and in the eighth century it was overrun by the Moors, who suffered a complete defeat at Ourique, 1136, and Alphonsus I. was declared king of Portugal: in 1500, the kingdom received an immense addition to its riches and influence, by the discovery and possession of Brazil: in 1580 it was united to Spain, the royal family of Portugal being extinct in the male line; but this foreign yoke became oppressive, and John, duke of Braganza, had the

address to rouse the nation, who declared him king of Portugal; from that period these nations have had distinct interests. In 1755, Lisbon was almost destroyed by the effects of a dreadful earthquake; and when the late revolutionary system prevailed in Europe, France invaded Portugal, and caused such terror in her prince and court, that with their attendants, friends, and treasures, they embarked, at the close of the year 1807, for the Brazils, where they still remain. The French, by the exertions of the Portuguese, and the powerful aid of our gallant countrymen, have been driven from Portugal, and the lawful sovereign, the prince of Brazil, son of Maria Frances Isabella, queen of Portugal, (who through insanity is incapacitated,) is reinstated in his rights; he holds his court at Rio de Janeiro, South America. Wines, oranges, figs, almonds, raisins, and the choicest dried fruits, are among the native productions of this luxuriant country; one orange-tree will bear from one thousand up to two thousand oranges: the vineyards of the Upper Douro are the great objects of attention, they are under the controul and inspection of a government company, called that of *the Upper Douro*: the district, including these vineyards, is about four miles long, and three broad; it contains more than twelve thousand houses, and a population exceeding forty-four thousand: the annual produce of wine is ninety thousand pipes:

the wine made here (port) is sent as expeditiously as possible to Oporto, where it remains three years before it is fit for exportation. The air of Portugal is hot, dry, and peculiarly salutary in consumptive cases: there are mines of metals, and many minerals, but the want of coals and native industry, cause them to remain unworked: the wool of the Portuguese sheep is much inferior to that of Spain.

TABLE OF PORTUGAL.

CONTAINING SIX PROVINCES.

ENTRE DOURO. *Oporto*, Braga, Viana.
TRALOS MONTES. *Miranda*, Braganza, Villa-Real.
BEIRA. *Coimbra*, Guarda, Lamego.
ESTREMADURA. LISBON, Leira, Santaren, St. Ubes.
ALENTEJO. *Evora*, Elves, Beja, Portalegre.
ALGARVA. *Tavira*, Faro, Silves, Lagos.

PORTUGUESE.

(*See Historical Questions, General Modern Biography.*)

Albuquerque, Camoens, Faria, Gama, Magellan.

CHIEF RIVERS.

Tagus, Minho, Douro, Guadiana, Lima, Mondego.

UNIVERSITIES.

Coimbra, Evora, Lisbon.

RELIGION.

Catholic.

BAYS AND HARBOURS.

Viana, Oporto, Lisbon, Saint Ubes, or Setuval, and Lagos.

CHAPTER 145.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR THE PORTUGUESE PROVINCES.

In Entre Douro e Minho.—*Oporto*, the capital, is a rich trading city, and bishop's see: the exports in wine are said to be more than eighty thousand pipes annually, and those of oranges and lemons are very considerable: Oporto is indisputably the neatest and cleanest town in Portugal; its harbour, in which the Brazil fleet sometimes rides, is excellent; the quay is capacious, and ships of war are built here: it is situated about three miles from the mouth of the Douro: there are no fine public buildings, but the city derives its chief celebrity and consequence from the wine-trade, which furnishes Europe with red wines.—*Braga*, on the Cavado, or Calvados, is an archbishoprick, whose prelate is primate of Portugal; it is situated in a most delightfully fertile country, was known to the Romans; and contains many ruins, particularly an aqueduct and amphitheatre: two councils were held here.—*Viana*, on the Lima, is a port-town for small vessels; its harbour by no means a good one. This province is populous, agriculture better attended to than elsewhere, abundant in corn, wine, and oil; and by its grand port, well adapted for foreign commerce.

In Tralos Montes.—*Miranda*, the capital, stands on a rock; it is a bishop's see, but a poor mean town.—*Braganza*, on the Saber, has

manufactures of stuffs and velvets; its ancient walls are decayed.—*Villa Real*, is tolerably well peopled, and has several convents. This province is in general very barren and thinly inhabited, but there are occasionally seen some fruitful valleys.

In BEIRA.—*Coimbra*, the capital, is an ancient place, seated near the Mondego, under a hill; its streets are very narrow, and excessively dirty: there are many monasteries: the university has, in peaceful times, maintained four thousand students: the country round Coimbra is exceedingly fruitful, and famed for its excellent oranges.—*Guarda*, is a strong town, with a castle and bishop's see.—*Lamego*, a bishop's see, south of the Douro, has many churches; good wine is made in the neighbourhood; and here the election of the first king of Portugal, (Alphonso I.) was solemnly confirmed.—*Beira*, is fertile in corn and wine, but the Portuguese of this province are most excessively indolent, and the common people little better than common beggars.

In ESTREMADURA.—LISBON, the capital, is the metropolis of the kingdom, the ancient Olisippo, and the seat of an university; the greatest part of this city, including many most magnificent buildings, was destroyed by an earthquake, 1755; but the new town of Lisbon is erected on a better plan, and the harbour is excellent: Lisbon is famed for its sugars and

white wines: the royal palace is a fine structure; the cathedral, dedicated to Saint Vincent, and loaded with ornaments, is under the patronage of the patriarch of Lisbon, who is generally a cardinal: the streets are narrow and dirty; the police defective, for idle people frequent Lisbon in shoals, and the number of beggars is astonishing: bull-fights and auto de fes were long the amusement of the Lisbon populace. Near Lisbon is the high mountain of Cintra, and the town at some distance (noted for the convention) in which the gentry of Portugal, and the Portuguese and foreign merchants, have a summer residence. At the battle of *Vimiera*, thirty miles from Lisbon, the British defeated the French in 1808: the French had entered Lisbon the year before, but left it after the result of this battle: and at the heights of *Busaco*, Wellington defeated Massena.—*Leira*, a bishop's see, has a glass-manufacture, which employs many hands; here is an ancient Moorish palace, or more properly castle, on an eminence, in which the Moorish kings of Portugal occasionally resided.—*Santaren*, on the Tagus, is a populous town, surrounded by a fertile country: its citadel stands on a mountain: an academy of sciences and history is here established: the kings of Portugal kept their court at Santaren when Lisbon was in the possession of the Moors, over whom a decisive victory was obtained in this neighbourhood, 1184; the Moorish king was slain, and his army

fled.—*Setuval*, or *Saint Ubes*, is built on the site of the ancient Cætobrix; it is neither large nor very populous, but has good fortifications, several churches and convents, and some trade: many vessels enter this harbour. Estremadura is abundantly furnished with corn, wines, and vegetables: the oranges called China, come chiefly from this province, being originally planted here from China: the botanist may have ample range in Estremadura; it is filled with the most beautiful flowers and plants, and there are mines of Jasper, of which the Portuguese make images.

In ALENTEJO.—*Evora*, the capital, was founded by the Phœnicians; it is an archbishoprick, university, has twenty-three religious houses, some remains of Roman antiquity, and was walled round by Sertorius.—*Elves*, founded by the Gauls long before the birth of Christ, is well-peopled, situated on the Guadiana, with a strong fortress, and has a Moorish aqueduct, which brings water to the town; it is then lodged in an immense cistern capable of containing a supply for six months.—*Beja*, the *Pax Julia* of the ancients, is a bishop's see, situated on an eminence.—*Portalegre*, is a bishop's see, situated in a valley, with a woollen manufacture. Alentejo has been termed the granary of Portugal, but is thinly peopled.

IN ALGARVA.—*Tavira*, the capital, is a seaport, surrounded by walls, with the defence of a

castle: it has a good harbour, large population, and is situated in a fertile part of the province.—*Faro*, on the Gulf of Cadiz, a port and bishop's see, exports wines and southern fruits, particularly figs.—*Silves*, on the river Silves, is a place of small importance.—*Lagos*, near Cape Lagos, a town well-defended by forts; here admiral Boscawen obtained a victory; and the fleets which pass the Straits, generally take in fresh water at Lagos.

CHAPTER 146.

SKETCH OF SPAIN.

POPULATION SEVEN MILLIONS AND A HALF.

> "Not all the blood at Talavera shed,
> Not all the marvels of Barrosa's fight;
> Not Albuera, lavish of the dead,
> Have won for Spain her well-asserted right."
>
> LORD BYRON.

SPAIN is bounded on the north by the Bay of Biscay, south by the Mediterranean, east by the Mediterranean, and west by Portugal: it lies between thirty-six and forty-four degrees north latitude, and three degrees east and ten degrees west longitude, and was anciently called *Hispania*, or *Iberia*. The air of Spain is in some provinces intolerably hot: this is a fertile country, but the production of corn is very small: the finest wool, honey, and silk, are exported hence. The population of Spain has

been computed by ancient authors at between twenty and thirty millions; to account for the present deficiency, we must observe that the dreadful plague which desolated Europe, raged in Spain between the years 1348 and 1350; by this more than half the nation was depopulated; and the continual wars waged with the Moors may account for the remainder. This fine kingdom owes its civilization to the Phœnicians; the Carthaginians were its next proprietors, who surrendered Spain to the Romans; the Goths and Vandals subdued the Roman power, and the Moors, in 712, after the battle of Xeres de la Frontera, in which Roderic, the last king of the Goths, lost his life, subdued this kingdom entirely: the Moors were the lords of Spain for nearly four centuries; and long after they had resigned all claim to royalty and power, the lower ranks of Moors were, with great impolicy, expelled Grenada, and the adjoining provinces; this expulsion caused a great waste of land, which has never since resumed its population. Spain in these latter times has been a prey to internal commotions, and the theatre of modern war: the vices of the court had caused universal murmurs; and under the pretence of subduing these factions, the French, as allies, entered the kingdom with their armies, took possession of the strongest towns and most commanding situations, while the tumults and discontents were secretly fomented by these pretended friends; and Bona-

parte laid a plan for seizing Charles IV., who had just resigned his crown in favour of his son Ferdinand, with him, at Bayonne, whither he had allured them: here resistance being useless, they were obliged to sign a renunciation of their right to the Spanish crown, which was immediately conferred by Bonaparte upon his brother Joseph, who was, prior to this, king of Naples: this unlooked for event sounded the trumpet of alarm, a confederation was formed of the noblest hearts and best blood in Spain, called the Juncto; the British nation aided these efforts, and for more than six years the waste of lives in the cause of liberty has been excessive: WELLINGTON literally fought his way through Spain, and at *Vittoria*, and *Roncevalles*, gave the French such a complete overthrow, that another stand was impossible: in 1814 this grand contest was decided, by the expulsion of the French, and the restoration of Ferdinand VII. to the throne of his ancestors: but the gallant men who had bled for their king and country were then treated with suspicion, many of them arrested on slight grounds, and Ferdinand, aided by the priesthood, (which is powerful and intolerant,) quashed the salutary decrees of the Juncto: and now, under the government of a monkish king, Spain is sinking into her old habits of bigotry, indolence, and supineness. Spain has been long noted for her sheep, and sheep-walks; there are two kinds of sheep, those with fine

wool, which are in the open air perpetually, and travel from place to place, and those called the coarse-woolled sheep, which remain in the same place, and are housed every night in winter: there are five millions of what are termed Merino sheep in Spain: north of Old Castile is that territory called the Montana; here these sheep continue till September, when they begin their march to winter quarters, which are in Estremadura and Andalusia, and perform a journey of four hundred and fifty miles in forty days: ten thousand sheep compose a flock: of the fine Merino wool, between London and Bristol there are annually sent twenty thousand bags, each bag holding one hundred and ninety-four pounds: in the month of April the sheep again retrace their tracks to the colder provinces: the fineness of the wool is supposed to be owing to the sheep constantly remaining in an open temperature, and of *the same kind;* for it has been ascertained that Andalusia and Estremadura are not colder in winter, than Montana and Molina are in summer: the king of Spain in his edicts calls these flocks of sheep the jewels of the crown: another crown jewel was America, discovered by Columbus, in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, of Spain, 1493: thirty years after this, Mexico and Peru were conquered by the Spaniards, and Charles V. king of Spain and emperor of Germany, sovereign of the Netherlands, Burgundy, the greatest part of Italy, the

Philippine Isles, and some forts in Africa, added six thousand miles in length to his dominions by the undisputed possession of America.

CHAPTER 147.

TABLE OF SPAIN.

CONTAINING FOURTEEN PROVINCES.

GALLICIA. *Saint Jago de Compostella*, Vigo, Ferrol.

ASTURIAS. *Oviedo*, Santillana, Penaflor.

BISCAY. *Bilboa*, Saint Sebastian, Fontarabia.

NAVARRE. *Pampeluna*, Estella, Tudella.

ARRAGON. *Saragossa*, Balbastro, Tervil.

CATALONIA. *Barcelona*, Tarragona, Tortosa, Roses.

VALENCIA. *Valencia*, Alicant, Segorbe, Xativa.

MURCIA. *Murcia*, Carthagena, Almanza.

GRANADA. *Granada*, Malaga, Guadix, Almeria.

ANDALUSIA. *Seville*, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Cordova, Medina-Sidonia.

NEW CASTILE. MADRID, Toledo, Cividad-Real, Escurial, Saint Ildefonsa.

OLD CASTILE. *Burgos*, Valladolid, Segovia, Aranda.

LEON. *Leon*, Salamanca, Cindad-Rodrigo, Astorga.

ESTREMADURA. *Badajos*, Merida, Placentia, Alcantara, Truxillo, Medellin.

SPANIARDS.

(See Historical Questions, General Modern Biography.)

Avenzoar, Alva, Cortez, Charles V., Cervantes, Ignatius Loyala, Mariana, Pizarro, Quevedo, Servetus, Lopez de Vega, Ximenes.

CHIEF RIVERS.

Ebro, Douro, Tagus, Minho, Guadiana, Guadalquiver, Tinto, Xucar, Segura.

UNIVERSITIES.

Twenty-four.—The chief are Salamanca, Seville, Granada, Compostella, Toledo, Valladolid, Valencia, Lerida, and Saragossa.

RELIGION.

Catholic.

BAYS AND HARBOURS.

Biscay, Corunna, Vigo, Ferrol, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga, Carthagena, Alicant, Altea, Valencia, Roses.

CHAPTER 148.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR GALLICIA, ASTURIAS, BISCAY, NAVARRE, ARRAGON, CATALONIA, AND VALENCIA.

IN GALLICIA.—*Saint Jago de Compostella*, the capital, is an archbishop's see, and the seat of an university; it contains many good squares, several churches, and religious houses: Saint James, the patron of Spain, is said to be interred here.—*Vigo*, a good harbour, but small town: here the English and Dutch in Anne's reign took several ships, one laden with silver.—*Ferrol*, an excellent secure harbour, in which the Spanish fleets occasionally rendezvous: here is a marine arsenal.—*Corunna*, on the Groyne, well calcu-

lated for trade by its situation as a port: here the lamented Sir John Moore is interred. Gallicia is very woody, the timber suited for ship-building, but the population is thin: there is much lead, copper, and flax, in this province.

In ASTURIAS.—*Oviedo,* the capital, on the Deva, gives title to the heir of the Spanish monarchy (prince of Asturias).—*Santillana,* near the Bay of Biscay, is the capital of the eastern part of this province.—*Saïnt Andero,* or *Santander,* a sea-port, with a good harbour, well-defended; it has an excellent fishery. Asturias produces fine horses, timber, lapis lazuli, and vermilion, and is separated from Leon by the Cantabrian mountains.

In BISCAY.—*Bilboa,* the chief town, is partly built of wood, partly of stone, and situated on the Bay of Biscay: it contains twelve convents, exports wood, chesnuts, and sword blades; is well-peopled, and the environs abound with fine fruits and plants.—*Saint Sebastian,* was a very strong fort, but it has been nearly destroyed in the late war, having been taken by storm.—*Fontarabia,* at the foot of the Pyrennees, has been called the key of Spain, and its defence has been in general an object of attention: the Biscayans are the best Spanish seamen; their country is not taxed in proportion to other parts of Spain: there is fine timber in Biscay.—*Vittoria,* was the scene of Wellington's greatest victory over the French army.

In NAVARRE.—*Pampeluna*, on the Argra, is a bishop's see and university, has a strong citadel, and was founded by Pompey.—*Estella*, is a bishoprick and university: there are several convents in the town.—*Tudella*, on the Ebro, noted for its good wines, has been frequently the seat of war.—*Navarre*, is a mountainous country, with good iron-mines, plenty of timber, wild-fowl, and venison: great herds of cattle are fed here, and all imposts and duties paid by the inhabitants of this province are laid out again for the public good; they do not aggrandize the king's revenue.

In ARRAGON.—*Saragossa*, on the Ebro, is a large, handsome city, founded by the Phœnicians; its churches, monasteries, and court of inquisition, are worthy observation: in the late war many desperate attempts were made by the French to take this city, then commanded by general Palafox, who headed the patriotic Spaniards; the place, after a most gallant defence, and a series of assaults, unequalled in the history of modern war, was taken February 17th, 1809.—*Balbastro*, is a bishop's see, with a very extensive jurisdiction.—*Tervil*, situated in a fine plain, is an episcopal see, with a citadel, and fine surrounding gardens and fruit-trees: from the middle of the fourteenth century to the present time, the inhabitants of Tervil have held a solemn fast in commemoration of this town being taken and pillaged by Peter, king of Cas-

tile, April the 25th. The air of Arragon is salubrious: salt-mines abound in this province, and saffron grows: the soil is very dry.

In CATALONIA.—*Barcelona*, its chief town, has a fine arsenal, cathedral, inquisitor's palace, and many churches: the silk and woollen-manufactures are carried on; excellent fire-arms, iron, and steel-manufactures exported, with wines, leather, and brandies.—*Tarragona*, a very ancient town, was formerly famed for its magnificence; there are occasional remains dug up here of coins, inscriptions, and other antiquities: this city is situated on the Mediterranean; its exports are wine and brandy: a council was once held here, and it is an archbishoprick.—*Tortosa*, another very ancient town, on the Ebro, exports silk and oil; has mines of jasper, iron, and alabaster, in the neighbourhood; and was by the Roman general Scipio made a municipal city: its women so nobly distinguished themselves in some skirmishes with the Moors, that they had a military order of knighthood conferred upon them.—*Roses*, anciently Rhoda, a good harbour and fort on the Bay of Roses. The province of Catalonia is extremely populous, and highly cultivated: lead-mines and precious stones, are found here: there is a coral-fishery on the coast; and the exports are wine, brandy, and bags of nuts, to a very great extent: the nuts are chiefly bought up by the English.

In VALENCIA.—*Valencia*, which is well-

peopled, is an archbishop's see and university: there is a fine old cathedral, with scripture paintings; a tribunal of the inquisition, fine pleasure-grounds, and an excellent silk-manufacture.—*Alicant*, a sea-port, on the Bay of Alicant: this town has been frequently conspicuous in history, and was well-fortified by the Moors: its present exports are barilla, antimony, dried fruits, tent wine, and other wines: Spain's chief imports from France, Holland, and other nations, are landed here.—*Segorbe*, stands in a fine fruitful part of the country; corn, wine, and fruits, are the produce of its environs, and marble-quarries are worked there.—*Xativa*, on the Xucar, is now declining in consequence and population. The population of the province of Valencia is greatly increased and supported by the silk-manufacture, which was introduced into Spain by the Moors, and the mulberry-tree first planted by them in the kingdom; there are large plantations or nurseries of mulberries in Valencia, Murcia, and Granada; in Valencia they prune these trees once a year, in Murcia once in three years, and in Granada not at all: hemp is cultivated in Valencia in great quantities.

CHAPTER 149.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR MURCIA, GRANADA, ANDALUSIA, NEW CASTILE, OLD CASTILE, LEON, ESTREMADURA.

In Murcia.—*Murcia*, the capital, was a Roman city: it has a good cathedral, and has been fre-

quently subject to the chances of war: in a battle with the Moors, fought before the walls of this city, the Murcians behaved with such gallantry that most of them were left dead on the field; in this exigence the governor of the city went in person as ambassador to entreat peace, which was granted by the Moors on honourable terms of capitulation, as he had caused all the women, dressed in armour, to appear on the ramparts, which stratagem led the Moors to imagine the Murcian resources were far from exhausted; when the city was entered by them, the ingenious stratagem was discovered.—*Carthagena*, anciently called *Carthago Nova*, was founded by the celebrated Asdrubal: this is one of the finest sea-ports in Spain, well furnished with magazines, and docks, in which ships are built and fitted out for sea: mackarel is caught in the bay: the foreign merchants, after the exchange of their merchandise, take hence barilla, pot-ash, silk, wool, and a kind of red earth, called almagra, used in polishing glass and mirrors.—*Almanza*, here the French and Spanish troops obtained a victory over the English and Portuguese in Anne's time; the English felt the brunt of the battle, as the Portuguese at the first onset abandoned them to the fury of the enemy; this victory is commemorated by an inscription: in Almanza are many convents, and the remains of a Moorish castle. In the province of Murcia the cultivation of silk is peculiarly

attended to; two hundred and fifty thousand pounds are exported annually from this province, which is very favourable to the culture of the mulberry-tree: the vale of Murcia may vie with any in Europe for its fine shrubs, plants, its beauty and variety of culture.

In GRANADA.—*Granada*, the chief town, is famed for its silk-manufactures: this is an ancient city, the favourite residence of the Moors, who were so long the possessors of Spain, and were driven from this place in 1492: the Alhambra, a part of Granada, inhabited by the descendants of the Moors, contains a most wonderful proof of their magnificence and skill in architecture, which is a Moorish palace called the Alhambra; for grandeur of design it is unique: there is also another fine Moorish palace in this city called Xeneralife, and many superb relics of Sarcenic architecture.—*Malaga*, a sea-port, built by the Phœnicians, is a good harbour; but the inhabitants of the town are a mixed race; many of them noted for their predatory schemes: this is an ancient bishoprick, celebrated for its excellent wines, raisins, oil, pickled anchovies, brandy, and fruit: the cathedral was built jointly by Philip II. of Spain, and Mary of England: mountain wine is hence exported: a Moorish castle commands the town.—*Guadix*, on the river Guadix; its environs are abundant in corn and pasture, but olives, and oranges, are not suited to the soil.—*Almeria*, is a port on the

mouth of the river Almeria; its harbour is frequently entered by corsairs, and the town has a manufacture of saltpetre: Granada is a fine province, and when inhabited by the Moors, was extremely populous: its honey, wax, raisins, wines, and mulberry-trees, are the grand supports of the inhabitants.

In ANDALUSIA.—*Seville*, the chief city, is as famed in ancient as modern times; its former name was *Hispalis;* it occupies much ground on the Guadalquiver, was the seat of the Gothic, then of the Moorish kings, has many fine churches, a noble cathedral, and seventy-seven convents: a grove of olive-trees extends for thirty miles beyond the city, which has a tribunal of inquisition, and is one of the most magnificent places in Spain: here is a rich university: the manufactures of Seville are now of small importance; formerly it was the most commercial inland town in the kingdom: a snuff-manufacture is still carried on, and there is a royal mint here.—*Cadiz*, to this city the American commerce was removed from Seville, and here it continues: the trade of Cadiz is very great, but the town dirty and disagreeable, though the streets are well paved: the harbour is defended by a fort and castle: this port was built by the Phœnicians. On the heights of Barrosa, not far from Cadiz, general Graham defeated marshal Victor, and a French army, March 5, 1811.—*Gibraltar*, at the foot of Mount Calpe,

was taken from the Moors 1462, and from the Spaniards, by the English, in Anne's time: it is a small but most strongly fortified town: the Spaniards and French attacked it in the year 1782; the siege lasted three years; floating batteries and two hundred cannon were used in the attack, but the garrison, headed by general Elliot, (afterwards lord Heathfield,) bravely repulsed the united powers, and the siege was disgracefully raised: the garrison of Gibraltar chiefly receives provisions from Barbary and England; and the town, which is distinct from the garrison, is inhabited by English, Portuguese, Spaniards, Genoese, and Jews, with some Moors.—*Cordova*, on the Guadalquiver, the ancient *Corduba*, has many parish churches, and thirty-six convents; the cathedral was in Moorish times a mosque: the best Spanish leather, and the finest Andalusian horses, are procured here: its ancient Moorish palace is now stabling for one hundred Andalusian horses: a fine bridge of sixteen arches, erected by the Moors, with large and handsome suburbs, distinguish this town.—*Trafalgar*, a promontory in Andalusia, is noted for the complete defeat of the combined French and Spanish fleet, on the 21st of October, 1805; lord Nelson fell in this battle, which exceeded all the naval victories of the British.—*Medina Sidonia*, has a castle: its duke, one of the first Spanish grandees, had the command of the Spanish armada in Elizabeth's reign.—*Xeres*

de la Frontera, noted for its white wine, and a battle which destroyed the empire of the Goths in Spain.

In New Castile.—Madrid, the chief city of Spain, situated on a small stream called the Manzanares, or Mancarenes, though termed the capital of the monarchy, was not many years since a dirty village; but the purity of the air induced the removal of the court, and it has gradually assumed a more dignified appearance: it is destitute of fortifications, and surrounded by a bad wall: the royal palace is a fine modern building, containing some very elegant apartments, and a choice collection of paintings; Madrid has four academies, one for history, one called the Spanish academy for the revisal and improvement of the language, one for the fine arts, and one for medicine; there is also a royal museum, and there are seventy-seven churches, and sixty-six religious houses in this city: in the Placa Major (or great square) the market and bull-fights are held, and the Prado is a fine walk ornamented with rows of trees, and fountains: there is little trade in Madrid.—*Toledo*, on the Tagus, an archbishop's see, the richest in the kingdom, and the cathedral very magnificent: this place was once famed for the most exquisite tempered sword blades: it contains thirty-eight religious houses, an university, and many remains of Roman grandeur: in 1353, one thousand Jews were murdered here.—*The Escurial*, a village

on the Guadara, is noted as the residence of the royal family of Spain ; its large palace was built by Philip II. in memory of the victory obtained at Saint Quentin, 1557 : this palace, dedicated to Saint Lawrence, is shaped like a gridiron; its walls contain the king's apartments, a church, monastery, college, and very fine library ; in the church is a fine crucifix large as life, the cross black marble, the body of white ; and here are eight organs, which all play at once; one of them is made of silver: the immense cost of the palace involved Philip in debts from which he never extricated himself: there are two hundred fathers in this monastery, their revenue is twelve thousand a year: the paintings and statues in the Escurial are very fine.—*Saint Ildefonso*, noted for its glass-manufacture, and summer royal palace, built by Philip V.—Twenty-five miles south of Madrid, is *Aranjuez*, another royal palace, celebrated for its beautiful gardens, amphitheatre, and bull-fights, a favourite diversion of the Spaniards ; wild bulls are caught for this purpose in Andalusia. Large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep are fed in New Castile.

In OLD CASTILE.—*Burgos*, the capital, is an archbishoprick, and rich city, with an ancient cathedral and castle, in which the Gothic kings resided : it has some trade.—*Valladolid*, a bishop's see, the birth-place of the morose and sanguinary Philip II., has an academy for the belle-lettres, and, as is usual with the Spanish

towns, many convents.—*Segovia*, of ancient fame, has a declining manufacture of fine wool, and one of fine paper: here are a royal mint, and some splendid remains of Roman and Gothic taste, among which the Alcazar, or Gothic royal palace, was long used as a prison for the Barbary corsairs; it is now converted into a kind of military academy, but is in good preservation; and Trajan's aqueduct, having stood the shock of eighteen centuries, is still perfect; its height taken from the centre is ninety-four feet, its length seven hundred and forty yards, and it has one hundred and fifty-nine arches.—*Calahorra*, a bishop's see, was in ancient times called *Calagurris*, and besieged in the year of Rome 682, by one of Pompey's generals, who reduced the townsmen to such extremity that they fed on their wives and children. Old Castile feeds vast flocks of sheep.

In LEON, called the kingdom of Leon, the capital is *Leon*, a small city, founded by the soldiers of Trajan's seventh legion: it has undergone many changes of war, and at the commencement of the eleventh century was nearly rebuilt by king Alfonso: in its cathedral, of which the king of Spain is always the chief canon, repose thirty-seven kings, and one emperor.—*Salamanca*, the most celebrated Spanish university, consisting of twenty-four colleges, has many fine churches, and good buildings.—*Cindad Rodrigo*, and *Astorga*, are places of the next

consequence; the latter has been called the city of priests, and Cindad Rodrigo was taken by assault in 1812.

In ESTREMADURA.—*Badajos*, on the Guadiana, is the chief place, being well fortified: it was supposed to be almost impregnable by the Spaniards, and the French increased its strength; but in 1812, Wellington, at the head of the British and Portuguese forces, compelled its surrender.—*Merida*, a small and very ancient place, was made a Roman colony by Augustus, and now abounds in remains of Roman magnificence, such as statues, medals, the ruins of two aqueducts, a theatre, naumachia, and circus: this is a fortified town, with a Roman bridge over the Guadiana.—*Placentia*, is a fortified town on the Xera; and *Alcantara* is noted for a Spanish order of knighthood.—*Truxillo*, and *Medellin*, are famed as giving birth to Pizarro and Cortez. In Estremadura the air is unsufferably hot and oppressive: a large portion of this province is a mere waste, and locusts infest the country in prodigious numbers: the mountainous parts of Estremadura are covered with fine oak trees: gipsies abound in Spain, their number is said to be forty thousand; their chief places of abode are Murcia, Cordova, Cadiz, and Ronda, in the province of Grenada: there is little handicraft trade in this fine kingdom, and still less of manufactures which require patience, and ingenuity.

CHAPTER 150.

SKETCH OF SWITZERLAND.

"Farewell *Helvetia*, from whose lofty breast
Proud Alps arise, and copious rivers flow;
Where source of streams, eternal glaciers rest,
And peaceful science gilds the plains below."

SWITZERLAND, anciently called *Rhetia*, and *Helvetia*, is remarkably mountainous, and cannot be more appropriately described than in the words of Bigland: "No country on the face of the globe exceeds it for diversity of appearance; the enormous chains of its towering Alps, with their tremendous precipices, regions of perpetual snow, and glaciers, resembling seas of ice, form a sublime contrast to the luxuriant vineyards and cultivated fields, and the warm and verdant valleys, with their chrystal streams and tranquil cottages." The extent of Switzerland is about one hundred and forty miles from north to south, and one hundred and eighty miles from east to west. The Swiss are a most industrious and most persevering nation: the soldiery have been generally hired out by foreign powers, and the Swiss regiments have constantly distinguished themselves. The chief Swiss manufactures are leather, hats, gloves, paper, linen, watch and clock machinery, and all kinds of toys. Julius Cæsar reduced the Swiss under the Roman dominion, and the Romans retained them in sub-

jection till the fifth century, when the Burgundians, Germans, and afterwards the Franks (or French), became the lords of Switzerland: the Swiss revolted against Austrian oppression in 1315; then the three cantons called Sweitz, Underwald, and Uri, formed a confederation of interests, which was gradually extended to the thirteen cantons: Appenzel was the last which acceded to the league, one hundred and twenty-five years after its first formation. Bonaparte has extended the number of cantons to twenty-one: though the interior regulation of these states is different, yet in one great point they all agree; in case of injustice, violence, or oppression, shewn to any separate state or canton, they are bound by solemn compact immediately to join for mutual succour, protection, support, and defence. The only well-fortified towns in Switzerland are Geneva (lately annexed to France), Bern, Basle, Aarburg, Zurich, and Soleure. Since the change effected in the constitution of this country by Napoleon, and the addition of eight new cantons to the original thirteen, the diet assembles by turns at Friburg, Berne, Soleure, Basle, Zurich, and Lucerne; and the cantons of which these towns are the capitals, are in turn to be directorial cantons: the burgomaster, or head of the town where the diet is held, is for that year called landamman of Switzerland; Lewis D'Affray is the present landamman. The Protestant cantons are better

cultivated and more populous than the catholic: German and French are the general languages of the Switzers, and the debates of the diet are always in German. Some of the most noble European rivers take their rise in this elevated country, which is composed of high mountains, intersected with long narrow valleys: the chamois and the marmot, are two of the most remarkable animals; the marmot inhabits the highest regions of the Alps, and the chamois goats are found upon the Swiss mountains in flocks or herds of between sixty and one hundred: the hunting of the chamois, though a laborious and difficult work, is the chief amusement of the Swiss peasant, it is only to be found in cold, rocky, and mountainous places; and though much more active and more beautifully shaped, is about the size of the domestic goat.

CHAPTER 151.

TABLE OF SWITZERLAND,

WHICH HAS BEEN FURNISHED BY FRANCE WITH A NEW CONSTITUTION, WAS FORMERLY COMPOSED OF THIRTEEN CANTONS, NOW OF TWENTY-ONE.

BERNE. *Berne*, Burgdorf, Cerlier.
ZURICH. *Zurich*, Grunengen, Regensberg.
LUCERN. *Lucern*, Entlibuch, Sempach.
URI. *Altorf*.
UNDERWALD. *Stantz*, Sarnel.

SCHWEITZ. *Schweitz*, Ensidlin.
ZUG. *Zug*.
BASIL. *Basil*, Waldenburg.
GLARIS. *Glaris*.
FRIBURG. *Friburg*, Gruyers.
SOLEURE. *Soleure*, Bienwell.
SCHAFFHAUSEN. *Schaffhausen*.
APPENZEL. *Appenzel*, Trogen.
SAINT GALL. *Saint Gall*.
THURGAW. *Frauenfield*.
ARGOVIA. *Arow*.
BADEN. *Baden*.
PAYS DE VAUD. *Lausanne*, Morges, Vevay.
GRISONS. *Coire*, Mayenfield, *Ilantz*, Zutz. Bormio.
TESIN. *Bellinzone*.
The VALAIS. *Sion*, Saint Martin.

SWISS.

(See Historical Questions, General Modern Biography.)

Bernoulli, Euler, Gesner, Haller, Paracelsus, Sulzer, Tell, Tissot, Wetstein, Zuinglius, Zimmerman.

GENEVESE.

Causauban, Le Clerc, Le Fort, Petitot, Rousseau, Saussure.

CHIEF RIVERS.

Rhine, Aar, Russ, Inn, Rhone, Oglio.

RELIGION.

Catholic, and Protestant.—One university, Basil; three colleges, Berne, Lausanne, Zurich.

LAKES.

Zurich, Thun, Geneva, Neuchatel, Bienne, Morat, Lucerne, Zug, Sempach, Brientz.

POPULATION.

Two millions eight hundred and eighty thousand.

CHAPTER 152.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR BERNE, ZURICH, LUCERNE, URI, UNDERWALD, SCHWEITZ, ZUG, BASIL, GLARIS, FRIBURG, AND SOLEURE.

"Fair runs the streamlet o'er the pasture green,
Its margin gay with flocks and cattle spread;
Embow'ring trees the peaceful village screen,
And guard from snow each dwelling's jutting head."

IN BERNE.—*Berne*, the chief town, is on the Aar, with good streets, and well-built houses, several public buildings, a fine church, manufactures of stuffs, and coloured stockings.—*Burgdorf*, is famed for its warm baths; and *Cerlier* has little to distinguish it. The chief employments in this canton, are the making of linen cloth, clock work, and polishing false stones: plaister of Paris is found, and the best butter, cheese, and wines, are made.

In ZURICH.—*Zurich*, the capital, is a well-built town, with a grand arsenal, and manufactures of linen, cotton, and handkerchiefs; the cathedral was founded by Charlemagne.—*Grunengen*, with a castle, on a rock; and *Regensberg*, which had once a fortress, are the next

places in consideration to Zurich. In this canton chalk and potter's-earth abound: the majority of the inhabitants obtain a living by spinning silk and thread: in Zurich, the reformer Zuinglius lived, who emancipated his country from the papal yoke in the early part of the sixteenth century.

In LUCERNE.—*Lucerne*, the capital, in a fine romantic country, has no manufactures: the organ in the cathedral is remarkably fine.—*Entlibuch*, is a small place.—*Sempach*, on Lake Sempach, is noted for a battle between the Swiss and the Austrians, 1386, which established the Swiss liberty. Lucerne is a catholic canton, it has fine woodlands; on the mountains are forests, and occasional pastures.

In the CANTON of URI.—*Altorf*, the chief town, is situated among mountains: here Gresler displayed his hat; and William Tell, the deliverer of his country from Austrian oppression, resided: the natives of Uri are a hardy, brave race: in the Alpine heights of this canton, many thousand cattle are fed: Mount Saint Gothard is twenty-two miles south of Altorf, the Russ runs by the side of this mountain, which is nine thousand and seventy-five feet above the level of the sea: the road up Mount Saint Gothard is well paved, and in many parts six feet wide.

In UNDERWALD.—*Stantz* is the chief place, in which a severe battle was fought between the French and Swiss, in 1799.—*Sarnel*, on Lake

Sarnel, at the foot of rugged mountains. The Underwalders are noted for courage, love of liberty, and simplicity of manners: the canton is abundant in fruits and cattle; but no wheat is grown: the catholic religion is universally professed in Underwald.

In SCHWEITZ.—*Schweitz*, the chief place, is a neat town, in a fertile country.—*Ensidlin*, had once a fine abbey, which was levelled with the ground by the French, 1799. This is a mountainous country, and feeds many herds of cattle, which form the chief traffic of the canton.

In ZUG.—*Zug*, the chief place, has a college, hospital, and fine corn magazine, it is situated north of Lake Zug. This canton affords excellent pastures, fruit, and a profusion of chestnut trees, a profitable article of commerce.

In BASIL.—*Basil*, on the Rhine, the principal place, and the largest city in the Swiss dominion, is built on each side of the Rhine; these different parts communicate with each other by a bridge: there are several churches and a fine cathedral, with the tomb of Erasmus: the town-house is decorated by the paintings of Hans Holbein: here too is an university, with a fine library, and collection of medals: the manufactures of paper, ribbands, and painted linens, are carried on in this town. In the canton, which is fertile, forges for the manufacture of iron and steel are worked.—*Waldenburg*, is a small place.

In GLARIS.—*Glaris*, the capital, is surrounded

by mountains, has a cloth manufacture, and its church is used both by the protestants and the catholics. The mountains of Glaris are covered with perpetual snow: the Alpine pastures feed some thousand heads of cattle and sheep, during the summer season: fine slate is exported from this canton: fossils, petrifactions, and the greatest variety of flowers and plants are seen in the Alps of Glaris.

In FRIBURG.—*Friburg*, the capital, is on the Sane, very romantically and irregularly situated, partly in a valley, partly on a steep rock, and partly on the intermediate plain: here are several good houses, churches, and convents: the inhabitants are all catholics.—*Gruyers* is noted for the large quantity of cheese made in and exported from its neighboured: there are several medicinal springs in this canton: corn is grown, and good fruits produced in Friburg.

In SOLEURE.—*Soleure*, the capital, is at the foot of Mount Jura, a very ancient place, known to Cæsar's army, and partially burnt by it in his wars against the Helvetii, (the ancient inhabitants of Switzerland): there are several churches, an abbey, convent, and arsenal.

CHAPTER 153.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR SCHAFFHAUSEN, APPENZEL, SAINT GALL, THURGAW, ARGOVIA, BADEN, PAYS DE VAUD, GRISONS, TESIN, AND THE VALOIS.

IN SCHAFFHAUSEN.—*Schaffhausen*, the chief place, is on the Rhine, near a famous cataract: its only communication with the rest of Switzerland is by a bridge, thrown over this fine river: the celebrated wooden one built by an untutored peasant, four hundred feet long, was the admiration of travellers, but it was burnt by the French to prevent the passage of the Austrians over the Rhine. They are protestants in this canton, and are very industrious in raising corn.

In APPENZEL.—*Appenzel*, the chief place, is a small but populous town, on the Sitter: this is a very mountainous, cold, and, for the most part, barren canton.—*Trogen* has a mineral spring, and cloth manufacture.—*Herisau*, the first place in Switzerland which embraced Christianity.

Of the above thirteen cantons, the first which revolted from Austrian oppression, were *Schweitz*, *Uri*, and *Underwald;* the last which joined them was *Appenzel.*

It remains to sketch the cantons formed under the auspices of the French government in modern times, viz.

SAINT GALL.—*Saint Gall*, the chief town, with a rich Benedictine abbey adjoining, whose

abbot is a prince of the empire: the town is noted for its fulling-mills, cloth manufacture, and bleaching-grounds: the inhabitants of Saint Gall are very industrious, and the library of the abbey was enriched with copies of many ancient authors: the town is a protestant one, and the jurisdiction of the abbey extends about twenty-four miles.

In THURGAW.—*Frauenfield* is the chief place: here are two churches, which are used by the catholics and protestants, who divide the magisterial power between them: here the deputies of the Swiss cantons were accustomed to assemble in general council.

In ARBERG.—*Arow*, on the Aar, the capital, has a good trade in cottons, and printed linens; tanning and cutlery are also great additions to the wealth of the town.

In BADEN.—*Baden*, the chief town, is on the Limmat: a very ancient place, noted for its warm baths, which contribute most abundantly to the health and comfort of the rich and poor.

In the PAYS DE VAUD.—*Lausanne* is the capital, about two miles from Lake Leman, or Geneva: this is a bishop's see, with a good church, town-house, and other public buildings: it is situated on a steep ascent, the air remarkably pure and dry, and is farther noted by a porcelain manufacture.—*Morges*, five miles from Lausanne, with a good port and quay.—*Vevay*, near the head of Lake Geneva, trades in cheese, and is noted for good wines.

In the GRISONS.—*Coire*, the chief town, near the Rhine, is a bishoprick, founded by Constantius: encircled by old walls and strong towers. —*Mayenfield*, on the Rhine, is famed for its excellent vintage.—*Ilantz*, on the Rhine, a very small place, was the capital of the Grey League. —*Zutz*, on the Inn, was the capital of the League of God's House.—*Bormio*, famed for its medicinal baths, which are excellent in rheumatic complaints. The new canton of the Grisons includes the *Grey League*, *League of God's House*, *League of ten Jurisdictions*, and *Bormio*: it abounds in sheep, cattle, metals, minerals, fossils, and is a very elevated, mountainous country.

In the Canton of TESIN, which is rich in cattle and pasturage, *Bellinzone*, a fortified town, on the Tesino, is the capital.

In the new Canton of VALAIS.—*Sion*, the capital, is an ancient town, its bishop is a prince of the empire, and had formerly great power.—*Martigny* is an ancient town, well known to the Romans. The Valais, watered by the Rhone, is situated between ridges of high mountains; is remarkable for its fertility and great production of fruits: the inhabitants are ignorant and indolent, generally afflicted with large wens upon their throats, and frequently with lunacy or idiotism.—*Leuck*, and *Brug*, are famed for medicinal waters; the baths of Leuck are particularly celebrated for rheumatic and cutaneous

diseases. South of the Valais, the Pennian Alps rear their towering heads: and between Savoy and the Valais, are *Great Saint Bernard*, *Mount Blanc*, and *Chamouny*, all noted mountains: on the top of Mount Saint Bernard, the monks have a convent, in which travellers are allowed to repose and refresh themselves for three days: Mount Blanc is fifteen thousand six hundred and sixty-two feet above the level of the ocean; its summit and sides always covered with snow: Chamouny is a high mountain, and valley of the most picturesque appearance: and the Glaciers of the Alps are great masses of ice, which are divided into what are termed upper and lower, the upper seem as fields of glass on the sloping sides of the mountains; the lower Glaciers are icy plains in the deep valleys below the Alps.—*Geneva*, a small republic, lately under the dominion of France, is now restored to Switzerland: it is beautifully situated on the Lake of Geneva: here Calvin resided, and this city became the asylum of the reformed religion: many disputes have arisen as to its government between the aristocratic and democratic parties: Geneva united itself to France in 1799, but recent events have again caused a change of masters: the Gevenese are very industrious, excellent mechanics, and much devoted to literary pursuits: their clocks and watch movements are in great esteem.

CHAPTER 154.

SKETCH OF HUNGARY, AUSTRIA, AND ITS DEPENDENT PROVINCES.

"The fierce Croatian, and the wild hussar,
With all the sons of ravage, crowd the war." JOHNSON.

HUNGARY is bounded north by Poland, south by Sclavonia and Turkey in Europe, east by Poland and the Buckovine, west by Austria: there are few large towns in Hungary, and they are chiefly ill-built: the Hungarian towns have generally both a German and Hungarian name: the minerals and metals are abundant; there are gold, silver, copper, iron, and opal mines, the last peculiar to Hungary, and worked at Czerveniza, about fifteen miles north of Kaschau: Chremnitz is noted for gold mines, and Schemnitz for silver mines: Orawisa is the principal mining town in the Bannat: the copper mines lie to the north of this town. Hungary is by no means a healthy country, the plague frequently makes its appearance; but the warm and cold mineral springs are excellent: having no sea-port, this country has many clogs to the exportation of its natural commodities, and the land-carriage is extremely expensive. The house of Austria possesses Hungary as its hereditary domain, with the dependent provinces annexed, viz, *Sclavonia*, *Transylvania*, the *Bannat*, and the *Buckovine*: the Buckovine, and Transylvania, are parts of Dacia, surrounded by mountains.

Austria.—*Bohemia*, and *Moravia*, are included in the maps of the German states. Austria, the most southern German circle, has been long the property of the emperors of Germany: the air of Austria is unwholesome, many of the inhabitants being subject to agues, and other feverish complaints; but the soil is fine, and produces corn, wine, fruits, and saffron: Stirian iron is worked here for the most useful purposes, steel of the best quality being made from this iron, and there are good quicksilver mines.—*Bohemia*, the country of the Boii, afterwards of the Marcomanni, has been desolated by frequent wars, but still abounds in cattle, pearls, garnets, and wild fowl: wolves, foxes, and bears, infest the country, which is surrounded by mountains, and contains mines of copper, alum, tin, lead, and quicksilver.—*Moravia* is mountainous, produces flax and hemp, and has several useful manufactures: this was the residence of the Quadi, a German people: there are many morasses, bogs, and lakes, in this marquisate.

CHAPTER 155.

TABLE OF HUNGARY,

AND ITS DEPENDENT PROVINCES, INCLUDING WHAT ARE CALLED THE AUSTRIAN DOMINIONS.

Upper Hungary. *Presburg*, Tokay, Zatmar, Unguar, Great Waradin, Segedin, Agria, Pest.

LOWER HUNGARY. *Buda*, Gran, Comorra, Raab, Kanisba, Five Churches.

SCLAVONIA. *Esseck*, Posega, Peterwaradin.

TRANSYLVANIA. *Hermanstadt*, Clausemburg.

AUSTRIAN CROATIA. *Carlstadt*, Zagrab, or Agram.

BANNAT. *Temeswar.*

BUCKOVINE. *Czernaucy*, Suxawa.

MORAVIA. *Olmutz*, Brinn.

BOHEMIA. *Prague*, Eger, Koningsgratz.

AUSTRIA. *Vienna*, Gratz, Cilley, Trieste, Inspruck, Idria, Lintz.

CHIEF RIVERS.

Danube, Drave, Teys, Raab, Waag, Gran.

RELIGION.

Catholic.

LAKES.

Plattin Sea, Palitsher Sea, Nuisiedler Sea.

UNIVERSITIES.

Tirnau, Buda, Raab, and Cashaw or Kaschan.

Hungary, Bohemia, Moravia, Austria, Transylvania, Sclavonia, Croatia, the Bannat, and the Buckovine, are called the emperor of Germany's hereditary dominions.

POPULATION.

Of Hungary and its dependent provinces, seven million five hundred and fifty thousand: of Austria one million six hundred and eighty-five thousand.

CHAPTER 156.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR UPPER AND LOWER HUNGARY, SCLAVONIA, TRANSYLVANIA, AUSTRIAN CROATIA, THE BANNAT, AND THE BUCKOVINE.

IN UPPER HUNGARY.—*Presburg*, on the Danube, is the capital of that province, it contains many convents and hospitals, is an ill-built city, but has large handsome suburbs, a fine old castle, and here the Hungarian sovereigns have been always crowned.—*Tokay*, on the Teys (or Teisse), is noted for excellent wine, and large salt-works.—*Zatmar*, a strong town, on a small lake, formed by the river Samas, has been the frequent seat of war.—*Unguar*, on the *Ung*, and *Great Waradin*, are strong towns; the latter has a good fortress, fine cold baths, and three suburbs.—*Segedin*, near the Teys, is a strong town, with a good trade in cattle.—*Agria*, on the Agria, has a citadel.—*Pest*, on the Danube, a very commercial town, the resort and residence of many Greek merchants, has several convents and churches, a military hospital, and four annual fairs, a well-fortified double wall, and deep moat.—*Pest*, is situated opposite to Buda, a bridge of boats connects them.

In LOWER HUNGARY.—*Buda*, on the Danube, the capital, received its name from Buda, the brother of Atilla, king of the Huns: here the Hungarian kings long resided: it is a well-endowed university: sultan Solyman took this

city in 1526, sword in hand, and committed the most horrid butcheries and barbarities upon the inhabitants: Buda is tolerably populous, has many good buildings, and most magnificent warm baths; the neighbouring hills are covered with vines, from which a valuable red wine is made. —*Gran*, on the Gran, is an archbishoprick.—*Comorra*, situated on the Isle of Schut, which is formed by the windings of the Danube; is a fortified place, and in 1783 was nearly destroyed by an earthquake.—*Raab*, on the Raab, and *Kanisba*, on the Drave, are both strong towns: Raab is situated in a fine level country, Ferdinand I. and Maximilian II. fortified it with great care.—*Five Churches* (or Funtchirchen), was plundered and put to the sword by the imperialists in 1666, it is now of little importance.

In SCLAVONIA.—*Esseck*, (the Roman Mursa), nearly burnt down in 1685, has wooden houses, tolerable fortifications, and is the grand pass between Sclavonia and Hungary: it had a bridge over the Drave, which was eight miles long, and had towers at the end of each quarter of a mile's distance: this famous bridge being of wood, was burnt by the imperialists in 1685, but again repaired and fortified by the Turks.—*Posega*, is on the Orlava, and *Peterwaradin*, on the Danube, this is a very strong fortress: here in the reign of George I., prince Eugene gained a considerable victory over the Turks.—*Sclavonia* is a fruitful country, but not much cultivated, as

the inhabitants are soldiers from infancy, and the land exposed to the frequent ravages of war: the Sclavonic language is very ancient.

In TRANSYLVANIA.—*Hermanstadt* is the chief place, and strongly fortified with a double wall and deep moat.—*Clausemburg* is the next town of any importance in this province, which was part of the ancient Dacia, and abounds in rich pasturage, its hills are covered with vines, and the boundaries of the country are high mountains.

In AUSTRIAN CROATIA.—*Carlstadt*, on the Culpa, and *Zagrab*, or *Agram*, on the Save, are both strong towns.

In the BANNAT.—*Temeswar*, the chief place, is on the Beg, which surrounds it: this is a most important fortress, with convenient barracks, and when fully garrisoned, is capable of containing fourteen thousand men.

In the BUCKOVINE.—*Czernauci*, is the principal town, but *Suxawa* was once a very flourishing city.

In MORAVIA.—*Olmutz*, the capital, is well-built, populous, and well-fortified.—*Austerlitz*, here Napoleon defeated the united forces of Russia and Austria.—*Brinn*, in the same province, is a populous, commercial town, and manufactures cloth and velvets: in Moravia the catholic religion is predominant. This is a woody and mountainous country, intersected with bogs and lakes: it contains various metals, minerals, marble quarries, and great profusion of game.

Of Bohemia.—*Prague* is the capital, built on seven hills, with a noble bridge over the Muldaw: this city is the seat of an university, contains seven Jews' synagogues, nearly one hundred places of Christian worship, a fine public library, has many good fortifications, and is fifteen miles in circumference.—*Eger*, or *Egra*, noted for medicinal springs, was once an imperial town: it trades in cloth, stuffs, hats, &c.—*Koningsgratz*, is a large well-fortified city.

In the Circle of Austria.—*Vienna*, the ancient Vindebonna, situated on the Danube, and the see of an archbishop, is the capital, (and nominally so of all Germany,) it is strongly fortified, has many fine buildings, though the streets are narrow, and numerous palaces: the suburbs of Vienna are extensive, the theatres magnificent, and the imperial library contains a choice collection of books and manuscripts: wines of the most varied taste and finest quality may be procured in this city, which is surpassed by none in luxurious magnificence: the congress lately held here for the purpose of settling the affairs of Europe, has attracted universal attention. The chief manufactures are lace, tapestry, and looking-glasses: provisions are cheap, and the surrounding country is over-stocked with game.—*Gratz*, in the duchy of Stiria, is a bishop's see, and university: this is a fine city, with a strong citadel, regular fortifications, good arsenal, and several churches and convents.—

Cilley, on the Saan, once a Roman town, trades with Trieste and Vienna.—*Trieste*, the only sea-port in the Austrian circle, is well-built and populous, with a good harbour on the Gulf of Trieste, and good suburb: copper, iron, salt, quicksilver, wines, and almonds, are largely exported.—*Inspruck*, capital of the Tyrol, a district in Austria, is particularly noted for manufactories of silk and woollens: it is a populous place, on the river Inn, containing several churches, convents, and defended by a strong castle.—*Idria*, noted for its mines of quicksilver, which annually yield three thousand pounds weight of mercury.—*Lintz*, celebrated for its woollen manufactures.—*The Tyrolese*, or Upper Austria, is a mountainous country: the Tyrolean hills are always covered with snow: the salt-works, and other mines here, are very productive, working them forms the chief employment of the common people.—*Stiria*, a duchy in Austria, has salutary hot baths, and medicinal springs in the mountains: the Stirian iron mines, which have been worked more than a thousand years, are still very rich: the Stirian steel is in the highest request, the weapons made from it supply nearly all Europe: England imports great quantities of it for her hardware manufactures: the Austrian part of Poland is called GALLICIA, its chief towns are *Cracow*, already mentioned; and *Leopold*, or *Lemberg*. See the account of Poland.

CHAPTER 157.

SKETCH OF GERMANY.

"Germania mourns, in sad and countless strains,
Her cities sack'd, her desolated plains;
While Pity's tear shall gem the stranger eye,
And Britain wafts her succour with the sigh."

GERMANY, situated between forty-five and fifty-five degrees north latitude, five and nineteen degrees east longitude, is bounded north by Denmark and the Baltic, south by the Adriatic Sea, Italy, and Switzerland, east by Poland and Hungary, west by Holland, France, and the Netherlands. The Germans claim descent from the Celts, and Sclavonians, or Vandals: the western Roman empire, which included Germany, terminated in the person of Augustulus: irruptions were then made by the Huns, Ostrogoths, and Lombards, in this kingdom: but Charlemagne of France renewed the title of emperor of Germany by assuming the sovereign power, which the French kept possession of during the reigns of seven succeeding monarchs: the last prince of Charlemagne's race dying without male issue, the empire fell again into the hands of the Germans, the government became elective though despotic, and nine princes of the empire had the power of nominating to the throne, six of these were secular, and three ecclesiastical princes, viz. the electors of *Bavaria*, *Brandenburg*, *Bohemia*, *Saxony*, *Palatine*, and *Hanover*, the archbishops of *Treves*,

Mentz, and *Cologne:* for some centuries these were the stated electors, but the rapidity of French conquest in modern times has changed the face of things ; this mode of election, though continued, became subject to French and Russian influence: France having conquered the west of Germany, appointed *ten* electors, excluding from the electoral power the elector Palatine, the archbishops of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne; and introducing five others, viz. *Ratisbon, Wurtsburg, Wirtemburg, Baden,* and *Hesse:* after these proceedings, the emperor of Germany, Francis II., finding his authority sensibly diminished, and new states rising under the immediate influence of Bonaparte, who has deposed and made kings at his pleasure, resigned the dignity of emperor of Germany, contenting himself with the title of emperor of Austria, and thus dissolved the ancient Germanic constitution, which had been composed of more than three hundred states, subject to one great head, though each state, whether ecclesiastical or secular, was governed by its own laws, but in time of war was bound to furnish its proper share of soldiers for the emperor's army.

CHAPTER 158.

TABLE OF GERMANY.

NINE CIRCLES.

UPPER SAXONY. *Dresden*, Leipsic, Frankfort on the Oder, Stettin, Stralsund, Eisleben.—Now Prussian property.

Lower Saxony. *Hanover*, Hamburgh, Brunswic, Lubec, Gottingen, Bremen.

Westphalia. *Munster*, Osnaburg, Paderborn.—Paderborn and Munster, late Prussian towns.

Upper Rhine. *Cassel*, Frankfort on the Maine, Marpurg, Homberg.

Lower Rhine. *Mentz*, *Treves*, *Cologne*, and Manheim.—Now French property.

Franconia. *Wurtsburg*, Bamberg, Nuremberg, Mergentheim, Anspach.

Swabia. *Stutgard*, Augsburg, Ulm, Constance, Blenheim.

Bavaria. *Munich*, Ratisbon, Sultzbach, Passau.

Austria. *Vienna*, Gratz, Cilley, Trieste, Inspruck.—To Austria.

Kingdom of Bohemia. *Prague*, Eger.—To Austria.

Duchy of Silesia. *Breslaw*, Schweidnitz.—To Prussia.

Marquisate of Moravia. *Olmutz*, Brinn.—To Austria.

GERMANS.

(*See Historical Questions, General Modern Biography.*)

Albertus Magnus, Bayer, Cellarius, Durer, Dillenius, Gronovius, Huss, Holbein, Herman, Hoffman, Handel, Jerome of Prague, Thomas a Kempis, Kepler, Kuncket, Kneller, Kirch, Keysler, Lollard, Launoy, Luther, Lely, Leibnitz, Melancthon, Mayer, Michaelis, Mozart, Puffendorf, Rubens, Schwartz, Schomberg, Stahl, Count Saxe, Vossius, Winkelman, Zisca, Zinzendorf.

CHIEF RIVERS.

The Danube, the Rhine, the Maine, the Weser, the Elbe, the Oder, the Moselle, Spree, and the Muldaw in Bohemia.

RELIGION.

Roman Catholic, Lutherans, and Calvinists.

UNIVERSITIES.

Leipsic, Gottingen, the principal; but there are no less than thirty-six universities in Germany, and many academies for painting, science, and general knowledge.

BAYS.

Hamburgh, Embden, Trieste, Lubec.

LAKES.

Constance, Bavaria, Zerknitzee.

CHAPTER 159.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR UPPER SAXONY, LOWER SAXONY, AND WESTPHALIA.

UPPER SAXONY.—*Dresden*, on the Elbe, one of the finest cities in Germany, and the capital of the present kingdom of Saxony, has a good university, many scientific institutions, fine barracks, strong fortifications, and in the electoral palace are a good library and cabinet of curiosities: the chief manufactures of Dresden are porcelain, plate glass, wind instruments, gold and silver lace, with the greatest variety of jewels.—*Leipsic*, once a populous town, but

lately desolated by the horrors of war, with a good university, and paper manufacture, has three annual, and a noted book fair, where books are sold and exchanged: in this city are more than twenty booksellers, who publish many literary efforts: a dreadful battle was fought here, 1813, between Bonaparte, who commanded his troops in person, and the grand allied army: Napoleon was defeated with the loss of eighty thousand men, and one hundred and eighty pieces of cannon.—*Jena*, here, in 1806, a dreadful battle was fought between the Prussians and the French; the Prussians were completely defeated.—*Frankfort*, on the Oder, is a flourishing place, with an university, three fairs, and a society for the promotion of arts and sciences.—*Stettin*, on the Oder, a populous trading town, its chief exports are timber; it has always carried on a trade with England, the chief states on the continent, and the northern part of Germany.—*Stralsund*, nearly surrounded by the Baltic, is detached from the Isle of Rugen merely by a very narrow strait: Stralsund is a strong well-fortified town.—*Eisleben*, where Luther was born and buried.

Lower Saxony.—*Hamburgh*, on the Elbe, is a most commercial city, but has been subject to the ravages of war: it is fortified in the old style; and at one time two thousand four hundred vessels entered its harbour, but now this trade is much lessened, French oppression has

exhausted its resources: the Greenland whale fishery was an object of great attention here, the sugar refinery is the most valuable trade of Hamburgh, there are many large breweries, the religion is Lutheran, and this was formerly an independent imperial city: thousands were driven from their habitations in Hamburgh when the French took possession of it in the heart of a severe winter, and obliged to the generosity of a British public for the means of existence.—*Brunswick*, the capital of the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle's dominions, is a well-built city, with a college, many Lutheran churches, great trade in hemp, flax, hops, yarn, dried and salted provisions in particular, hams, and sausages.—*Lubec*, an imperial city, on the Trave, has a good exchange, council-house, and very old-fashioned stone houses: this town is walled and moated round; it was once noted for its extensive commerce, had a fleet of two hundred ships, which commanded the Baltic, and was the head of the Hanseatic league; it has still a good foreign trade.—*Gottingen*, its university, founded in 1751, by George II. of England, is one of the best conducted and most flourishing in Germany; its library, first instituted by the bequest of baron Bulaw, one of the first in Europe: an observatory and physic garden are attached to the college: Gottingen is a neat populous town, with an extensive woollen manufacture.—*Bremen*, an imperial city, on the Weser, is a popu-

lous place, with good trade, and tolerable fortifications.—*Gottingen*, and *Bremen*, are in the kingdom of Hanover.

In WESTPHALIA.—*Munster*, the present capital of Westphalia, is surrounded with double ditches and ramparts: it is rich and populous, built of freestone, has a fine palace and cathedral.—*Osnaburg*, famed for a manufacture of linens, is the first Westphalian town which embraced the Lutheran faith, and is a small place, with a bishop's palace; the bishop is to be alternately Catholic and Protestant; the Protestant bishops are chosen from the house of Hanover, the Catholic bishops are appointed either from the chapter or elsewhere.—*Paderborn*, once the occasional residence of Charlemagne, has greatly declined in wealth and population: it was one of the Hanse towns.

CHAPTER 160.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR UPPER RHINE, LOWER RHINE, FRANCONIA, SWABIA, AND BAVARIA.

IN UPPER RHINE.—*Cassel*, on the Fulda, is the capital, a well-built town, with manufactories of porcelain, hats, and linen.—*Frankfort on the Maine*, an imperial and most flourishing city, is crowded with merchants, who have fine villas in the environs: there are two great annual fairs: all religious persuasions are tolerated; the Jews

are very numerous: corn and wine are brought to Frankfort in abundance; and the king of the Romans was elected and crowned here when the ancient Germanic constitution subsisted.—*Marpurg*, and *Homberg*, are small towns: Marpurg has a fortified castle, fine town-house, and academy; Homberg, a glass-manufacture.

In Lower Rhine.—The cities of *Mentz*, *Treves*, and *Cologne*, will be mentioned in the account of France.—*Manheim*, situated in a valley, near the Rhine and the Neckar, has a good garrison, fine palace, and city-gates.

In Franconia.—*Wurtsburg*, the capital of this circle, is a fortified city on the Maine, the environs are fertile in corn and wine.—*Bamberg*, pleasantly situated, has a large palace and Gothic cathedral: here Conrad III., emperor of Germany, died on his return from an unsuccessful expedition to the Holy Land, 1152.—*Nuremberg*, a large, rich, tolerably populous, and trading city; the houses chiefly built of freestone, and possessing a fine arsenal and academy for painting: by means of large fairs the manufactures of Nuremberg are sent to all parts of Europe; they consist of wood and ivory toys, known by the name of Dutch toys, maps, engravings, musical and mathematical instruments: no Jew is permitted to enter this city without paying a tax, and none of that religion have leave to reside in it.—*Mergentheim*, a small town, the grand residence of the knights of the Teutonic order,

which was instituted about the time of the crusades.—*Anspach* has a palace, many good buildings, and a flourishing academy, with iron-mines, a lace-manufactory, and medicinal springs.—*Smalkalden*, a small town, north of Franconia, noted for iron and steel works.

In SWABIA.—*Stutgard*, capital of Swabia, or the kingdom of Wirtemberg, has a good modern palace, an academy for painting and sculpture, an observatory, military academy, and cabinet of curiosities: in the old part of the town the streets are narrow, and most of the houses wooden; the other part is better built.—*Augsburg*, surrounded by walls, ditches, and ramparts, had once a great trade: it has been frequently sacked in ancient times; and in modern, subject to the devastations of the plague: it has fine gates, wide and handsome, but thinly peopled streets: here Luther and Melancthon presented to Charles V., emperor of Germany, the Protestant or Augsburg confession of faith.—*Ulm*, an imperial city, on the Danube, is noted for its abbey, college, and Gothic cathedral with lofty tower: here general Mack, in 1805, surrendered an Austrian army to the French.—*Constance*, on the Rhine, which runs through Lake Constance, is a very ancient town, with good public buildings, but reduced population, and no trade: at its famous council, the doctrines of Wickliffe were condemned, and the reformers, Huss and Jerome of Prague, were burnt: this town early

declared in favour of Luther's doctrines, and was, by the bigotted Charles V., put under the ban of the empire, which was a kind of excommunication.—*Blenheim,* noted for the victory obtained in Anne's time by Marlborough and Eugene, over the French and Bavarians under the command of marshal Tallard, who was made prisoner; ten thousand of his troops were left dead on the field, thirty squadrons of horse and dragoons perished in the Danube, thirteen thousand were made prisoners, and one hundred pieces of cannon taken.—*Baden,* capital of the electorate of Baden, will be separately considered.

In the CIRCLE OF BAVARIA.—*Munich,* the capital of Bavaria, situated on the Iser, is a fine handsome city, with a noble palace, and manufactures of velvet and tapestry: when the French took this city in 1796, they despoiled it of many valuable pictures, and levied the heaviest contributions on the suffering inhabitants.—*Ratisbon,* has an ancient bridge over the Danube, and several monasteries: it carries on a great trade to Vienna (where no coal is burnt), in wood, salt, and corn, sent down the Danube: Ratisbon is well-fortified.—*Sultsbach* is a small town, with a thin population: the tower, castle, iron-mines, and good hops, distinguish this town.—*Passau,* an ancient city, with a fine cathedral, is situated on the Danube, and well-fortified with ditches and ramparts: the ancient cathedral and part of the town were consumed by fire, but have been

rebuilt in a good style.—*Hohenlinden*, a village in Bavaria, is noted for a battle between the French (under Moreau), and the Austrians, in which the French were victorious, after a most severe contest.

CHAPTER 161.

SKETCH OF HANOVER, BRUNSWICK, WIRTEMBERG, BADEN, HESSE, BAVARIA, AND MECKLENBURGH STRELITZ,

CONSIDERED AS SOVEREIGN STATES.

SKETCH OF HANOVER.

THIS electorate, lately raised into a kingdom, is about two hundred miles long, between one hundred and fifty, and fifty miles broad, and lies chiefly between the rivers Weser and Elbe: it is the property of the British monarch, whose ancestors were long electors of Hanover, and the present governor-general of this state is the duke of Cambridge, seventh son of George III.

TABLE OF HANOVER.

IN LOWER SAXONY.

DUCHY OF ZELL. *Zell.*
DUCHY OF SAXE LAUENBURG. *Lauenburg.*
DUCHY OF BREMEN. *Bremen.*
DUCHY OF CALENBURG. HANOVER, Gottingen.
PRINCIPALITY OF GRUBENHAGEN. *Einbeck.*

IN WESTPHALIA.

Duchy of Verden. *Verden.*
County of Diepholtz. *Diepholtz.*
County of Hoya. *Hoya.*

The town of Hanover lies on the river Seine: before the war it was well-built and populous: the electoral palace here is very magnificent, and the state-house is a fine structure. Hanover contains valuable manufactures, particularly of lace, stuffs, and stockings: the fine gardens of Herenhausen are in the environs of Hanover.

In Zell.—*Zell*, the capital, is a small place, the castle walled and moated, was in former times the residence of the dukes of Zell: here the unfortunate Matilda, queen of Denmark, resided after her exile from the Danish court, and here she died.—*Verden*, on the Aller, is distant forty miles from Hanover: the inhabitants of this town and duchy are Lutherans: the duchy of Verden is twenty-eight miles long, and nearly that broad.—*Bremen*, and *Gottingen*, have been mentioned in the account of Lower Saxony.—The other towns of Hanover have nothing remarkable.

THE DUCHY OF BRUNSWICK.

It is bounded north by Zell, south by Hildesheim.—*Brunswick*, and *Wolfenbuttle*, are the capitals of this duchy: the religion is Protestant: the reigning duke is Charles George Augustus.

WIRTEMBERG.

Wirtemberg, a kingdom in Swabia, about sixty-four miles from north to south, and nearly the same from east to west, is indisputably the most fertile part of Swabia, and the best wines, called Neckar wines, are produced here; they take their name from the river Neckar, which flows through the country. The castle of Wirtemberg, giving name to this duchy, is about four miles from *Stutgard*, the capital.—*Ludwigsburg*, trades in damask linen, and marbled-papers.—*Heilbron*, on the Neckar, is noted for its efficacious baths.—*Tubingen*, on the Neckar, for its university.—*Esslengen*, on the same river, for its choice wines, and numerous convents.—Near *Freudenstadt*, to the west of Wirtemberg, are copper and silver-mines.—At *Calw*, situated on the river Nagold, in the west of this kingdom, the finest clay for porcelain is worked. Wirtemburg is very populous, containing together sixty-eight cities and towns: this is a Lutheran state: Frederick Charles William, king and elector of Wirtemburg, is the reigning monarch.

BADEN, AN ELECTORATE IN SWABIA.

The grand duchy and electorate of Baden, situated in the west of Swabia, is a Lutheran state, divided into Baden-Baden, and Baden-Durlach, or in other words, Upper and Lower Baden.—*Baden*, the chief town, which lies in Lower Baden, on the Oelbach, has a castle on a

hill, and is celebrated for its hot-baths: the prince and elector of Baden has given to his people, adopting the example of Hanover, a free representation, by convening the assembly of the states.—The chief towns in Baden-Baden are *Baden*, *Rastadt*, *Steinbach*, and *Stolhoffen*; those in Baden-Durlach, are *Durlach*, and *Emmendingen*. Charles Frederic is the present grand duke and elector of Baden.

HESSE CASSEL, AN ELECTORATE IN THE UPPER RHINE.

Hesse Cassel, including Hesse Darmstadt, is bounded north by Lower Saxony, south by Lower Rhine, east by Upper Saxony, and west by Westphalia.—*Cassel*, *Marpurg*, and *Darmstadt*, are the chief places in this electorate. This country has good mines of iron and copper, marble quarries, mineral waters, and medicinal baths. The present elector is William I. married to the princess royal of Prussia.

BAVARIA.

The kingdom of Bavaria is part of what was formerly called the circle and electorate of Bavaria; its extent is one hundred and twenty-five miles, its breadth eighty-seven: Maximilian Joseph is the present king. Its towns have been noted in the general sketch of the circles of Germany.

THE DUCHY OF MECKLENBURG, IN THE CIRCLE OF LOWER SAXONY.

It is bounded north by Pomerania and the Baltic, south by Saxony, or Brandenburg, east by Bran-

denburg, and west by Saxe Lauenburg and Holstein. This duchy, taken in its full extent, is one hundred and thirty-five miles long, and ninety broad; it includes two duchies, Mecklenburgh Schwerin, and Mecklenburgh Strelitz: its chief towns are *Schwerin, Gustro, Parchim, New Brandenburg, Ratzeburg*, and *Strelitz*: from the house of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, whose dukes are Protestants, and can trace a long line of ancestry, Charlotte, queen of England, is descended.

The political constitution of Germany is entirely different from what it formerly was: instead of an elective emperor, its princes, as far as relates to their common interests, are to be united in a new league, and to form one general diet for the purpose of debate and discussion; but in other respects, each sovereign is to be the independent master of his own dominions. How far this new arrangement will be affected by the unexpected return of Napoleon Bonaparte to the throne of France, time alone must determine.

The following list of the most considerable German states, will shew their relative importance.

First, the Empire of Austria.
Second, the Kingdom of Saxony.
Third, the Kingdom of Bavaria.
Fourth, the Kingdom of Hanover.
Fifth, the Electorate of Hesse Cassel.
Sixth, the Kingdom of Wirtemburg.

Seventh, the Electorate of Baden.
Eighth, the Duchy of Brunswick.
Ninth, the Duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin and Strelitz.

The kingdom once the electorate of Saxony, has been given by the allied powers to Prussia, its king being taken prisoner when engaged on Bonaparte's side at the battle of Leipsic.

The kingdom of Westphalia was erected by Napoleon from the wreck of the Prussian territories west of the Elbe, with other small states, and bestowed upon his brother Jerome Bonaparte. The allies refused to acknowledge this kingdom, and had purposed restoring its towns to their original owners, which in a partial degree has been effected.

CHAPTER 162.

SKETCH OF PRUSSIA.

"Come, by whatever sacred name disguis'd,
OPPRESSION, come, and in thy works rejoice!
See Nature's richest plains to putrid fens
Turn'd by thy fury: from their cheerful bounds
See raz'd th' enlivening village, farm, and seat,
First rural toil, by thy rapacious hand
Robb'd of his poor reward, resign'd the plough,
And now he dares not turn the noxious glebe.
'Tis thine entire." .... THOMSON.

PRUSSIA is in general a level champaign country, bounded north by the Baltic, Lithuania, and

Samogitia, south by Poland, east by Poland, and west by the Baltic: if we include its ancient domain, it lies between fifty-two and fifty-six degrees of north latitude, and sixteen and twenty-three degrees of east longitude. Few countries have experienced a greater elevation or depression in the scale of power: Prussia was originally entered and reduced by the Romans, whose avarice was attracted by its amber shores; the inhabitants of Prussia were then a mixture of Sclavonians, Vandals, and Alanians: after the Roman time, the Germans compelled the tribute of Prussia, and the Poles in frequent and bloody quarrels asserted their claim by conquest over the country: then the Teutonic knights, about the thirteenth century, an enthusiastic military order, which the spirit of the crusades had raised in Europe, though first instituted in Jerusalem when that city was rescued from its infidel possessors, gained extensive reputation by their martial deeds, and settling themselves in Lithuania, gradually succeeded in subduing the Prussians, and converting them to Christianity: but in 1454, the Prussians revolted, and not more than half the kingdom acknowledged the sway of the Teutonic knights; the other part (Polish Prussia) claimed the protection of Casimir III. king of Poland: the knights who had enjoyed the real or assumed sovereignty for three hundred years, were at length reduced to the necessity of declaring themselves vassals of

Poland; and by joint consent of the knights and Polish monarch, Prussia was made an hereditary duchy, the grand master of the order, Albert, being appointed duke: Brandenburg afterwards fell by inheritance to Prussia, and the elector, Frederic, in 1704, raised the Prussian dominions into a kingdom: Frederic the Great increased the military power of the nation, his troops became some of the bravest, and certainly the best disciplined in Europe; and after a series of battles, sieges, and long continued warfare, which might have been naturally expected to drain the resources of his dominions, Frederic by energy of mind, promptitude of action, and literary combined with military talents, contrived to embellish his country with public and useful institutions, to invigorate the arts and sciences in every department, leaving to his successor and nephew a monarchy *then* rating with the first in Europe. The French revolution, the consequences of which have sacrificed millions, then broke out; Prussia and Austria were desirous to restore the ancient monarchy in France, but failed in the attempt: the Prussian monarch died, and his son, great nephew to Frederic the Great, now reigning prince, led a fine army into the field, of two hundred thousand men, commanded by himself and the warrior duke of Brunswick, against France, and her ruler, Bonaparte: at the battle of Jena (Lower Saxony), he suffered a dreadful and complete defeat: the duke of Brunswick, father to

the present princess of Wales, was mortally wounded; the French followed up their victory, seized the Prussian dominions in Germany, and almost annihilated the kingdom: a peace was made with them, called the treaty of Tilsit, which continued to France the fruits of her conquests, and compelled Prussia to resign her Westphalian and Polish dominions, with the then rich and trading city of Dantzic: but the Prussians taking advantage of Bonaparte's reverse of fortune in Russia, and commanded by Blucher, (in himself a host,) joined the grand allied army at Leipsic, the disposal of which was entrusted to prince Schwartzenberg, and marshal Blucher, and defeating Napoleon, who lost in this battle forty thousand men, Leipsic was taken by storm, and the French army made a hasty retreat to their own country: the allies as hastily pursued; the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian armies entered France, Napoleon was defeated in person by Blucher, near Brienne; and after many lesser actions, he and prince Schwartzenberg advanced to Paris, where another battle was fought with the French; Paris from the result capitulated, and the allied powers entered that city in triumph; Bonaparte then signed his abdication of the crown, and retired to the Isle of Elba.

The Prussians are much more a military than a commercial nation; but the porcelain manufactory is conducted with much spirit at Berlin, and the linens of Silesia greatly increase the public

revenue: Prussia has no navy, and her restoration to former importance must now depend on her own strenuous exertions by land, that bold, bad man, whom all conjoin to hate, and most to to fear, having again seated himself upon the imperial throne of France. Prussia has few metals or minerals; but amber is found in large quantities along the shores of the Baltic, and is either white or yellow; this costly marine substance is the source of much wealth to the dealers in it. The *Curischehaff*, or Gulf of Courland, is a Prussian lake, about sixty miles in length; and the *Frischehaff* is an arm of the sea, between Koningsburg and Elbing, about fifty-four miles long, and scarcely six broad.

CHAPTER 163.

TABLE OF PRUSSIA.

WHICH GIVES THE PRINCIPAL GERMAN TOWNS LATELY UNDER SUBJECTION TO THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

PRUSSIA is divided into POLISH PRUSSIA, and ROYAL PRUSSIA.

POLISH PRUSSIA. *Marienburg*, *Elbing*, *Culm*, *Thorne*, *Frauenburg*.

ROYAL PRUSSIA. *Koningsburg*, *Brandenburg*, *Johannesburg*, *Memel*, *Tilsit*, *Pillaw*.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA'S GERMAN DOMINIONS.

IN UPPER SAXONY. *Still retained.*

ELECTORATE OF BRANDENBURG. BERLIN, *Potsdam*, *Custrin*, *Frankfort on the Oder*.

POMERANIA. *Stettin*.

IN LOWER SAXONY.

Magdeburg, Halle, Halberstadt.

IN SILESIA. *Still retained.*

Glatz, Breslaw, Schweidnitz.

IN WESTPHALIA.

Minden, Ravensburg, Lingen, Embden, Cleves, Meurs, Ham, Tecklenburg, Paderborn, and *Munster*, with their respective principalities.

PRUSSIANS.

(*See Historical Questions, General Modern Biography.*)

Copernicus, Fahrenheit, Frederic the Great, Hevelius, Regiomontanus.

CHIEF RIVERS.

Vistula, Pregel, Memel, Passarge, Elbe, Bug.

UNIVERSITIES.

Koningsburg, and an academy of sciences at Berlin.

RELIGION.

Protestant.

BAYS.

Frischehaff, Curischehaff.

SEA-PORTS.

Dantzic, Elbing, Koningsburgh, Pillaw, Memel, Brandenburgh.

POPULATION.

Was eight million; its present population falls short of six millions.

CHAPTER 164.

RECOLLECTINS FOR POLISH PRUSSIA.

MARIENBURG, a strong town on the Vistula, was once the chief residence of the knights of the Teutonic order, and had a magnificent castle built by them, now in ruins.—*Elbing*, built by the Teutonic knights; a sea-port, near the Frischehaff, at the mouth of the Wessel, has a good trade in corn, and some well-built store-houses.—*Culmé*, possessed also anciently by the Teutonic knights, lies on the Vistula, is a large but not populous town: here is an university or college, but no manufactures.—*Thorne*, on the Vistula, founded by a grand master of the Teutonic order, was once strongly fortified: it is well-built, has extensive soap manufactories, a protestant academy, and here the great Copernicus was born.—*Frauenburg*, a small place on the Frischehaff: here Copernicus, who was a canon of its church, died, his tomb is in the cathedral, but he is said to have been in reality buried at Thorne.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR ROYAL PRUSSIA.

Koningsburg, the capital of Royal Prussia, situated on the Pregel, is a large town, with a fine cathedral, palace, university, library, strong citadel: the city is about seven miles in circumference, has seven bridges over the Pregel, and good foreign trade: it exports great quantities of hemp and flax, but its port for large vessels is

Pillaw: the merchandise is brought thence to Koningsburg.—*Brandenburg*, a port on the Frischehaff, chiefly peopled by fishermen.—*Johannesburg* has a castle, once well fortified.—*Memel*, a good port on the Curischehaff, a small well-peopled town, with a deep harbour, castle, and lighthouse, is ill-built, with narrow, dirty streets, two arsenals, and great trade in hemp, flax, linseed, thread, soap, and barley.—*Tilsit*, on the Memel, is a populous town, which trades with Koningsburg in corn, linseed, and other articles: here the peace was made with France, which curtailed the dominions of the king of Prussia.—*Pillaw*, a sea-port, small but populous, the town built in the Dutch style, is frequented by foreign merchants: its harbour, at the entrance of the Frischehaff, is well defended: great quantities of amber are exported hence, and from Polangen in Samogitia; amber is royal property.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR THE ELECTORATE OF BRANDENBURG.

Berlin, the chief city in the electorate of Brandenburg, and capital of the kingdom of Prussia, is situated on the Spree, an elegant modern-built place, with a numerous garrison; vineyards and gardens surround the town, which is about four miles and a half long, and nearly three broad: the palace is a large pile of building: many valuable curiosities, paintings, &c. were sent to Paris when this city was taken by

the French arms in 1806: Frederic the Great delighted in the improvement of Berlin, which under his auspices became the seat of the literati.—*Potsdam*, on the Havel, is a well-built town, greatly improved by Frederic the Great, who frequently resided at the palace of Sans Souci: near this place the velvet, cotton, and silk manufactures are carried on: the king's horse and foot guards were frequently stationed at Potsdam, and a good foundery for arms is established in the town.—*Custrin*, on the Oder, is a strongly fortified town, containing magazines and hospitals.—*Stettin*, and *Frankfort*, on the Oder, have been mentioned in the list of German towns: the former lies in Pomerania.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR TOWNS IN LOWER SAXONY, LATELY POSSESSED BY PRUSSIA.

Magdeburg, on the Elbe, is a very strong fortification, with an arsenal, noble cathedral, and fine palace; the town is noted for its manufacture of porcelain: Luther was educated here. —*Halle*, a noted university, situated on the Saal, has manufactures of red and yellow leather, starch, tobacco-pipes, china, Hungary-water, and good salt-works: Handel, the celebrated musician, was born here.—*Halberstadt* consists chiefly of old buildings, abbeys, and nunneries.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR TOWNS IN SILESIA, ANNEXED TO PRUSSIA.

Glatz, at the foot of the mountains which

divide Silesia from Bohemia, has been frequently pillaged and burnt; it is defended by a strong castle, the adjoining country abounds in iron mines and mineral springs, and produces jaspers, cornelians, and topazes.—*Breslaw*, on the Oder, the centre of the Silesian trade, and capital of Silesia, has severely suffered from the horrors of war: the finest Hungarian wines may be here procured, it is the residence of many Hungarian, Polish, and Bohemian merchants, and is well fortified.—*Schweidnitz* is elegantly built of stone: its chief business, exclusive of the linen and woollen manufactures, is the making of cordovan leather: it is the chief town of the principality of Schweidnitz, which is one of the largest and most populous provinces in Silesia.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR THE LATE PRUSSIAN DOMINIONS IN WESTPHALIA.

Minden, well situated on the Weser for trade and navigation, is famed for a battle gained here by Ferdinand of Brunswick, who commanded the allies against the French, 1559, in which the French were defeated.—*Ravensburg*, under the jurisdiction of Minden, a small place.—*Lingen*, on the Ems, has a good academy for the Calvinists.—*Embden*, a port on Dollart Bay, and the capital of East Friesland, has a good trade in soap and leather.—*Cleves*, and *Meurs*, places of small importance, though each the capital of its respective duchy, are now included in the French

department of the Roer.—*Ham*, the capital of Mark, noted for good bleaching-grounds, is a place of good trade.—*Tecklenburg* manufactures linen cloth: its ancient and now ruined castle was once the residence of the counts of Tecklenburg.—*Dantzic*, which is most advantageously situated on the Vistula, and has been long considered the chief place in Polish Prussia, was once the most commercial town on the shores of the Baltic, but having frequently and unfortunately been subject to the chance of war, its commerce is much on the wane, though still it is the chief port for exportation on the Baltic, in particular of corn.

CHAPTER 165.

TABLE OF EUROPEAN RUSSIA.

PETERSBURG. PETERSBURG.
ARCHANGEL. *Archangel.*
OLONETZ. *Olonetz.*
WYBURG. *Wyburg.*
REVEL. *Revel.*
RIGA. *Riga.*
NOVOGOROD. *Novogorod.*
TVER. *Tver.*
SMOLENSK. *Smolensk.*
MOHILEF. *Mohilef.*
KALOU. *Kalou.*
MOSCOW. *Moscow.*
VLADIMER. *Vladimer.*

KOSTROMA. *Kostroma.*
TAMBOW. *Tambow.*
TOOLA. *Toola.*
KOURSK. *Koursk.*
KIOU. *Kiou.*
KHARGOW. *Khargow.*
VORONEZ. *Voronez.*
TCHERNIGOW. *Tchernigow.*
WOLOGDA. *Wologda.*
POLOTSK. *Polotsk.*
YAROSTAVL. *Yarostavl.*
PLESCOV. *Plescov.*
GRODNO. *Grodno.*
RIAZANE. *Riazane.*
OREL. *Orel.*
NISENGOROD. *Nisengorod.*
NOVOGOROD-SIEVERSKOI. *Novogorod-Sieverskoi.*
CATHARINOSLAW. *Cherson.*
TAURIDA. *Caffa.*
KASANE. *Kasane.*
SINBIRSK. *Sinbirsk.*
SARATOW. *Saratow.*
PENZA. *Penza.*
PERME. *Perme.*
WIATKA. *Wiatka.*
RUSSIAN LAPLAND. *Kola, Kandalax.*

RUSSIANS.

(See Historical Questions, General Modern Biography.)

Peter the Great, Volkof,

CHIEF LAKES.

Ladoga, Onega, Pepus, Ilmen.

UNIVERSITIES.

Petersburg, Moscow, Kiof.

RELIGION.

The Greek church.

HARBOURS.

Petersburg, Cronstadt, Revel, Archangel, Cherson, Sebastopol, Riga, Nicolaif.

RIVERS.

Wolga, Dwina, Neva, Don, Nieper, Bog, Niester, Ural.

POPULATION.

Of Russia in Europe and Asia thirty-six millions.

CHAPTER 166.

SKETCH OF RUSSIA.

"What cannot active government perform,
New-moulding man? Wide-stretching from these shores,
A people savage from remotest time,
A huge neglected empire, one vast mind
By Heaven inspired, from Gothic darkness call'd.
Immortal PETER, first of monarchs! he,
His stubborn country tam'd, her rocks, her fens,
Her floods, her seas, her ill-submitting sons;
And while the fierce Barbarian he subdu'd,
To more exalted soul he raised the man." ...... THOMSON.

RUSSIA is a mighty empire, composed of many different provinces and tribes, scattered over a vast extent of country, in which the soil and temperature vary exceedingly: in the northern

parts the cold is intense; in the south and west a much milder climate is found: no considerable mountains are seen in Russia, but numerous fine rivers and lakes water the country; and the canal system being generally adopted, presents a ready conveyance from one part of the empire to the other: one of the canals here is on the grandest scale, uniting the Caspian Sea to the Baltic: many others are either nearly finished or in contemplation, which will materially advance the interests of commerce. Russia is bounded north by the White Sea and Frozen Ocean, south by the Black Sea, east by the Volga and the Uralian Mountains, west by Poland and Moldavia: it extends from twenty-three to sixty-five degrees east longitude, and from forty-four degrees north latitude, to the shores of the Frozen Ocean. The Steppes, so frequently mentioned in this country, are by Dr. Clarke represented as tracks of land which are capable of cultivation, but have never been tilled, and abounding in wild plants: all travellers in this partly uncivilized empire, have found the population very inadequate to the land, which in many districts is quite a desert: the Russians in dress and manners have more of the eastern than the European habits; the higher classes imitate the French and English in customs and apparel, but the lower ranks adhere to the national dress (in which long beards are included) with the greatest pertinacity: they are a brave hardy race, and

patiently endure fatigue and privations when the service of their country demands these sacrifices: as the government is of the most despotic nature, the Russian peasants are truly vassals of the nobility and of the crown, and at the entire disposal of those who from recent accounts we have every reason to suppose nearly on a par with themselves in bigotry, contempt of literature, and indifference to freedom of mind; but the fault appears not to lie in the monarchs: from the reign of Peter the Great, to that of the magnanimous Alexander, a race of princes has, with some few exceptions, aimed at the real good of the country, the encouragement of literature, the arts and sciences, and the consequent emancipation of the great body of the people from slavish ignorance, and almost heathenish barbarism; much yet remains to be effected: Peter had the courage to live for his people; his great mind planned and digested a scheme for their happiness and prosperity, which roused their latent faculties, taught them to feel as men who, by exertion and activity, were capable of effecting wonders; to him Russia is indebted for her first public institutions, her *capital*, her navy: succeeding sovereigns have improved upon or carried his plans forward: Catharine II. (over whose private vices we draw a veil while considering her merely as the ruler of a great nation,) by the splendour of her arms, the wisdom of her councils, and the promptitude of her deci-

sions, raised the Russian name to a pitch of greatness never before attained by it: her grandson, ALEXANDER, the reigning prince, may be truly styled *great* and *good*; he has shewn Europe that the possession of despotic power hurts not the noble mind; while the warrior sounds his triumphs, the philosopher, the moralist, and posterity, shall record his virtues—when monarchs reign in the hearts of their subjects, they reign indeed! The present divisions of the Russian provinces were made by Catharine II.: the chief exports of the country are soap, oil, hemp, timber, tallow, furs of various kinds, pot-ashes, Siberian musk, and what is called Russian leather: manufactories are now encouraged, those of linen and arms in particular: the Russian empire consists of many languages, customs, nations, tribes, and hordes; to particularize them would be impracticable in a mere outline work: but the Cossacks, whose military fame extends throughout Europe, have long ranked as a separate people; they were originally a mixture of Circassians, Russians, Turks, Tartars, Calmucks, Greeks, Poles, and Armenians: in the tenth century they were considered as a most formidable horde, and the Greek emperor, in his wars against the Turks, employed them as hired soldiers in his army, where they performed wonders: these Cossacks inhabit the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, Turkey, and the Caspian Sea: the Don Cossacks have one hundred

stanitza, or settlements: their sources of general civilization are superior to those possessed by the Cossacks of the Caspian, the Ukraine, and of the Black Sea: these last are a brave, but rude people, having little to boast where civilization takes the lead; they dress themselves in whatever colours they choose, without any attention to uniformity; the only distinction of the officers among the Cossacks of the Black Sea is red boots: Russia employs three regiments of the Don Cossacks as guards, one thousand men in each regiment: the Cossack is bound, in consequence of his allowance, to serve any time, not exceeding three years, in any part of the world, mounted, armed, and clothed at his own expense, making good any deficiency; food, pay, and camp equipage, are provided by government: those who have served three years are not again liable to serve abroad, unless upon great emergencies: after twenty years they are free from all service, except assisting in the passage of the corn-boats over the shallows of the Don, and the duties of *home police*; after twenty-five years service they are entirely free.—*See Clarke's Travels, p. 293, vol. I.—Heber's Manuscript Journal.*

CHAPTER 167.

SKETCH OF A FEW MOST IMPORTANT RUSSIAN TOWNS, EITHER AS OBJECTS OF REMEMBRANCE OR PRESENT NOTE.

PETERSBURG, *Moscow*, *Archangel*, *Woronetz*, *Tula*, *Kiof*, *Cherson*, *Perecop* or *Precop*, *Caffa* or *Theodosia*, *Sevastopol*, *Batcheserai*, *Nicolaif*, *Odessa*, *Poltowa*, *Narva*, *Riga*, *Revel*, *Cronstadt*, *Tcherkashkoy*, all in European Russia; and *Uralsk* and *Gureif*, in Asiatic Russia, but being the chief towns of the Uralian Cossacks, they are here introduced to preserve the connexion.

PETERSBURG, on the Neva, which is about the breadth of the Thames, was erected by Peter the Great, upon a large morass where stood two fisherman's huts: the houses were at first all wooden, but after the successful termination of Peter's war with Charles XII. of Sweden, he greatly improved this town; and nine years after its first erection, Petersburg was made the seat of government; it became large, elegant, and gradually assumed its present magnificent appearance: it is said to be twenty miles in circumference; each side of the Neva, for the space of three miles, is embanked by a wall, parapet, and pavement; ranges of good houses are built along the banks for that distance: the city contains many palaces, churches, and some excellent

public institutions, among which are fourteen printing-houses ; one of these prints nothing but the Tartar language, another nothing but music : the public and private libraries are numerous ; and among the many proofs of the power of art in this great city, are a marble palace built for Catharine's favourite, Orloff, and a colossal statue of Peter the Great ; the figure of the prince is eleven feet high, the horse on which he is mounted seventeen feet, and a granite rock, removed nine miles by the magnificent ideas of Catharine II. at a great expense, which weighs 1428 tons, forms the pedestal of this noble tribute to departed greatness : in the church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, the remains of Peter, with those of his successors, are deposited.

MOSCOW, once the largest city in Europe, the capital of the government of Moscow, and, before the building of Petersburg, of the whole empire, was in circumference, exclusive of its suburbs, about twenty-four miles : the *Kremlin*, (one quarter of this famous city,) contained the ancient imperial palace of the czars, or emperors of Russia, the patriarchal palace, nine cathedrals, five convents, the arsenal, and public colleges ; it was encircled by high walls of about two miles round : the foundling-hospital, a magnificent building, capable of containing eight thousand children, was erected by Catharine II. : the Russian monarchs were crowned in Moscow, and this seat of ancient imperial grandeur pos-

sessed one thousand six hundred places of public worship: a great bell, given by the empress Anne to the chief cathedral, was the largest in the world: but to use the beautiful and affecting language of Sir Robert Ker Porter, "Moscow, whose magnificence and hospitality had for ages been the admiration of Europe, she who had given laws to conquerors, and seen nations suing to her for protection; *she* was fated to be trodden under foot by a man of obscure birth, by a self-crowned despot, raised by his own daring spirit to the throne of Charlemagne; not content with the power annexed to one diadem, his insatiable ambition hurried him from west to east, from north to south, to trample on the rights of sovereigns, and to make the liberties of every people his prey; the extended territories of Russia, the capital of her vast empire excited his avidity, and spreading desolation in his path, he entered the city of the czars; the palaces and the people at once disappeared, and the scene became one spectacle of murder, devastation, and famine." The kremlin, arsenal, magazines, barracks, churches, palaces, and private dwellings, all were destroyed; of eight thousand houses, only five hundred remained.

Archangel, on the Dwina, capital of the province of Archangel, was formerly of very considerable importance; but since many other Russian ports have opened, its consequence has comparatively declined: great quantities of pro-

visions are sent hence in the winter season to Petersburg, but for three months the Dwina is frozen over.

Woronetz, capital of the government of Woronetz, and situated on the Don, is a bishop's see, with a well-defended citadel, garrison, docks for ship-building, and warehouses for naval stores: Peter the Great came to Woronetz to build his first ship of war; it then, according to Clarke, only contained about one hundred wooden houses; it is now a handsome commercial town: corn is sent from Woronetz to the capital of the Don Cossacks yearly, and merchandise is returned on sledges from Crim Tartary and Turkey, chiefly raisins, figs, and Greek wines: tallow is a grand article of exportation, and iron is one for home consumption: the carriers of Woronetz go once in three years to Tobolski, and bring thence furs, chinese merchandise, tea, silk, both raw and manufactured, china, and precious stones: cloth is manufactured here for the Russian armies.

Tula, capital of the government of Tula, lies on the river Upa, is noted for its manufacture of arms, hardware of every description, contains many handsome churches, and is on a superior scale to the generality of the inland towns in Russia: very considerable iron-mines are most advantageously worked at the forges of Demidoff, about thirty-eight miles from Tula; good steel is wrought from these mines, of which the in-

habitants of Tula make cutlery, which though far inferior to our Sheffield and Birmingham manufacture, is sold cheap, and makes a showy appearance: Catharine II. established the hardware manufacture here, and her successor, Paul, thought proper to stifle the rising spirit of industry in Tula, by discouraging its commodities and manufactures.

Kiof, on the Dnieper, the capital of Russian Poland, is an archbishop's see, with a rich monastery, an university, several caverns in which dead bodies are frequently found in an undecayed state, not subject to putrefaction, and a good trade.

Cherson, a town of late date, the capital of the province called *Catharinoslaw*, has a dock for the construction of ships, from which several men-of-war, frigates, and merchantmen, have been launched; but owing to the obstruction of sand banks in the river, the efficient force of the marine in the Black Sea has been transferred to Nicolaif, which is situated to the west of Cherson: the arsenal of Cherson was founded by prince Potemkin, and about a mile from the town is an obelisk erected to the memory of the mild and the benevolent HOWARD, who died here in 1778.

Perecop, or *Precop*, is situated on the isthmus which joins the Crimea to the continent, and is now reduced to a few wooden houses: since the abdication of the khans of Tartary, its consequence

is lessened, and the chief riches of Precop are now derived from the salt-works in its vicinity, which are much resorted to in the summer by caravans coming hither for the purchase of salt, which is easily obtained; the driver of each caravan, or waggon, pays ten roubles as a tax to the crown; a rouble is four shillings and sixpence: Precop is famed for water-melons.

Caffa, or *Theodosia*, has a good road and harbour, and is generally considered as the capital of the Crimea: it is a very populous place, and had formerly a most extensive commerce; is now well garrisoned, and has many magnificent baths and mosques in a ruined state, emblematic of its ancient grandeur.

Sevastopol, a harbour south of the Crimea, is built on the side of a hill: the quay is good, and some modern buildings near it shew the rising state of commerce and population in this town.

Batcheserai, the ancient residence of the khans of Tartary, whose palace is still in existence, preserved by special desire of the empress Catharine, is situated in a most picturesque and romantic manner between two high mountains; it is at present inhabited by Tartars, Jews, and Armenians; its mosques and minarets are numerous: the manners and customs of Batcheserai are strictly eastern: the fountains here are numerous, and before the Russians took possession of this city, its magnificence had attracted the eye of cupidity, and prince Potemkin artfully

drawing the khan into the snare he had laid for him, he was decoyed from his capital under pretence of princely treatment by Catharine, but treacherously delivered to the Turks, afterwards sent to Rhodes and beheaded; thus ended the Tartar power in the Crimea.

Nicolaif, on the Bog, abounds in good buildings, has wide streets, and the public buildings are constructed of stone, the private dwellings of brick: it is situated in Catharinoslaw, is rapidly increasing in size, wealth, and population, was founded by Catharine II., and is now the grand station for that part of the Russian navy which lies in the Black Sea: there are wet and dry docks here, with every accommodation for a marine force: here ships are laid up to be repaired.

Odessa, to the west of Nicolaif, on a gulf of the Black Sea, is a well-fortified, commercial place: its corn, melons, and potatoes, are great articles of trade; the potatoe is accounted a great rarity in Russia.

Poltowa, in the province of Catharinoslaw, is built in the manner of the Cossack towns: a monastery near the town was the head-quarters of Charles XII. king of Sweden, who being defeated here by the Russians, fled to Bender.

Narva, in the government of Revel, is a strong town, on the Narova, which empties itself into the Gulf of Finland: the harbour is not very well adapted for trade: Narva exports hemp,

flax, timber, and corn, and is built in the German style: here are the fine remains of an ancient fortress, and here Charles XII. previous to the unfortunate battle of Poltowa, defeated Peter the Great, emperor of Russia.

Riga, a very commercial city on the Dwina, in the government of Riga, exports the chief part of the Russian commodities: masts of ships are sent up the Dnieper to Riga, and hemp from the Ukraine and Poland: the hemp is two years in its passage, owing to the obstructions met with in this navigation.

Revel, is a well-built, well-fortified, and rich town, on the Gulf of Finland: it is the capital of the government of Revel; has a convenient and spacious harbour, in which the Russian fleet frequently rendezvous: foreign merchants take up their residence here, and attend the great fairs, the Dutch and English merchants in particular.

Cronstadt, situated on the small isle of *Retusari*, is a port and fortress on the Gulf of Finland, founded by Peter the Great, and completed by Catharine II.: here are docks and yards for ship-building, a marine hospital, and a foundery for cannon-balls: Cronstadt is the ordinary station of the Russian navy, and is crowded by mariners from every European port.

Tcherchaskoy, the capital of the Don Cossacks, situated on the Don, is thus described by Heber: "It stands on some marshy islands in

the river: the houses are all raised on wooden pillars, and connected by foot-bridges; the foot-paths run like galleries before the houses: the antique wooden cabins, mixed with the domes of churches, tops of trees, and Calmuck tents, appeared just rising from the water, the Don regularly and annually inundating a great extent of territory:" the inhabitants of this town are said to be no strangers to the comforts, nay even to the elegancies of life; they are better informed, and of more cleanly habits than the Russian populace; and these Cossacks, though under the controul of the Russian government, are considered by historians and geographers as a distinct military nation.—*Axay*, at no great distance from Tcherchaskoy, is another town of the Don Cossacks, well-peopled, and frequently retired to during the inundations of the Don. In the territories of these Don Cossacks, are two hundred thousand inhabitants, thirty-five thousand of whom are in arms; and thirty thousand Calmucks reside in this district, of whom five thousand bear arms: in times of peace the warriors are merchants. The iron-founderies of Lugan, near the junction of the Lugan with the Danaets, are in the country of the Don Cossacks, and in the hands of the crown: here cannon are cast, which afterwards go by water to the Black Sea.

The Uralian Cossacks are Asiatics, but as they are comprehended under the general name of

Cossack, their chief stations are here touched upon, which are *Uralsk*, and *Gurief*. Uralsk is the great fishery for sturgeon and beluga; from the roe of the latter fish caviare is made: and Gurief has a good harbour on the Caspian Sea. These Uralian Cossacks are a sort of free-booters; their number is thirty thousand fit for bearing arms, of whom twelve thousand are properly equipped and enrolled as soldiers. The dress of the Don Cossacks is described by Dr. Clarke as very elegant: "A blue jacket, lined with silk, and edged with gold, fastened by hooks over the breast; silk waistcoat; trowsers, either the same as the jacket, or of white dimity, which cover the boots; military gloves; a sash, generally black, but sometimes red or yellow; a cap or kind of helmet covered with short shining black wool, at the top of which is a crimson sack, with a plume, laced festoon, and white cockade; and a sabre by the side." The ataman, or chief of the Cossacks, is generally chosen once a year; he may be retained in office three years, if agreeable to the people, but this is seldom the case.

CHAPTER 168.

SKETCH OF ITALY.

> "Far to the right where Apennine ascends,
> Bright as the summer Italy extends." .... GOLDSMITH.

ITALY is bounded north by Switzerland, south by the Mediterranean, east by the Gulf of

Venice, and west by the Mediterranean and France: it lies between thirty-eight and forty-seven degrees of north latitude, and between six and nineteen degrees of east longitude: this is one of the most celebrated European countries, nearly seven hundred miles long, and was once the mistress of the world: it has been portioned into many states, and has had various sovereign masters: three grand divisions were known in ancient times; the northern called Cisalpine Gaul, the central which contained the Roman and Etrurian states, and the southern called Magna Grecia, because settled by the Grecians. Italy is supposed to be peopled from Greece, but it is certain that the Latins subdued the other barbarian states, and founded Rome about the year of the world 3300: after the reigns of the seven kings of Rome the constitution was changed to a republic, with consuls at its head: the first foreign war of the Romans was with Sicily, then with Carthage: after a succession of years, the Roman state received a shock from the confederacy of Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, who agreed to share the empire among them: Cæsar took Gaul for his portion; Crassus, Asia (where he was soon after slain); and Pompey, Spain: the success of Cæsar in reducing Transalpine Gaul, under the dominion of the Romans, raised the jealousy of Pompey, and the senate: Cæsar at the head of his veteran troops, presuming on his fortune, marched to Rome,

and obtained that power by force which the senate was reluctant to grant; he entered the city, Pompey fled, and Julius was declared perpetual dictator: he pursued Pompey into Greece, and at Pharsalia completely defeated him: Pompey retired to Egypt, where he was stabbed by order of the king: Cæsar then enjoyed absolute power; but a conspiracy being formed against him in Rome, he was assassinated: two parties arose on the death of Cæsar; Marc Antony and Octavius were at the head of those who wished to revenge it, Brutus and Cassius, of those anxious to restore the republican government: the business was decided at the battle of Philippi, where Brutus and Cassius were killed: then Octavius, Marc Antony, and Lepidus, formed another triumvirate, which lasted ten years; after which Lepidus was thrown out of power, and Antony quarrelling with Octavius, they had recourse to arms; Antony was defeated at Actium, he was pursued to Africa, where Cleopatra, for whom he had lost the Roman world, poisoned herself by the bite of an asp, and he fell upon his sword: thus Octavius Cæsar obtained supreme power, and has been styled the first Roman emperor: after a succession of emperors, some good, others notoriously otherwise, the empire was divided into the Roman and Grecian empire: in the fifth century the Goths and Vandals made incursions upon the Roman territories, and took possession of this famous

state: at length the north of Italy fell to the Lombards, Ravenna and Naples became the property of the Grecian emperors, and the pope, or bishop of Rome, assumed a temporal dominion in his own city: the Lombards subdued the exarchs of Ravenna (another term for a kind of viceroys of the Grecian emperors), and besieged Rome; but Pepin, king of France, obliged them to raise the siege of Rome, retook Ravenna, and conferred it, with the duchies of Ancona and Spoleto, upon the pope: hence we date the origin of papal power in temporal affairs. In grateful remembrance of these favours, when Charlemagne ascended Pepin's throne, Leo III. crowned him as emperor of the Romans, A. D. 800, and this new empire comprehended Germany, France, Italy, and part of Spain: as the succeeding emperors lived in Germany, they divided Italy into small governments, the heads of which acknowledged the emperors as their superiors: for a long time the popes held their territories of the emperors, who were styled Heads of the Church; but in the reign of Henry IV. emperor of the west, the popes became wearied of this subjection to princes, who sometimes refused to sanction their election to the papal chair, at others, compelled them to abdicate it, they incited insurrections against, and disputed the authority of the emperors, reversed their decrees, excommunicated them, and then absolved their subjects from allegiance, till the pontiff's wrath was ap-

peased; nay, sometimes they ventured to depose and make a gift of the emperor's dominions to those who promised to be more subservient: thus was the power of the popes artfully fixed into complete temporal authority: the reformation again shook this; but till the present day the popes have, in Catholic nations, assumed a sort of pre-eminence: the late revolution in France annihilated the remains of papal authority in temporal concerns; the northern and southern states of Italy were overthrown by the French, nor did his holiness escape the general devastation; he was hurled from his chair, but has been restored to it by the allied powers: how long Italy will remain under its present government cannot even be guessed; but the acknowledged powers are now put upon their old footing: Austria has assumed the government of Bonaparte's kingdom of Italy: we fear it will only prove a delegated authority. The climate of Italy is in some parts most delightful; the finest fruits, wines, vegetables, oils, and silk, may be met with: the pope's territories are said to be the most unwholesome part of this fine kingdom, on account of the many bogs and stagnant waters: the Apennines extend from north to south: the modern Italians are only shadows of their great progenitors; submission to their priests, and a luxurious life, have cramped their bodily, and shackled their mental powers, where great efforts are required: but their genius for paint-

ing, architecture, poetry, music, and sculpture, is universally acknowledged; and they will ever form a prominent feature in the history of mankind.

CHAPTER 169.

TABLE OF ITALY.

SAVOY (now MOUNT BLANC). *Chambery, Saint Jean de Maurienne*, Annecy.

PIEDMONT, a principality now divided by the French into six departments, viz. Po, Doria, Marengo, Sezia, Stura, Tanaro; capital *Turin*, Susa, Nice, Monaco.

MONTFERAT. *Casal.*—Now united to France, and included in the Tanaro, and Marengo.

MILAN. *Milan*, Pavia, Cremona.
MANTUA. *Mantua.*
MIRANDOLA. *Mirandola.*
MODENA. *Modena*, Reggio.
BOLOGNESE. *Bologna.*
FERRARESE. *Ferrara.*
VENICE. *Venice*, Padua, Bergamo, Verona.
ISTRIA. *Capo D'Istria*, Pola, Citta-Nova, Orsara.
DALMATIA. *Zara*, Spalatro.

} Now called THE KINGDOM OF ITALY.

LUCCA. *Lucca.*

MASSA. *Massa*, Carrara.

PARMA, DUCHY OF, (included in the kingdom of Etruria, but since given to Maria Louisa, daughter to the emperor Francis II.) *Parma*, Placenza.

TUSCANY. *Florence*, Leghorn, Sienna, Pisa, Arezzo.—Has been lately called the Kingdom of Etruria, now again the Grand Duchy of Tuscany.

Republic of Saint Marino. *Saint Marino.*

Land of the Church, or Pope's Dominions.—Rome, Civita Vecchia, Ravenna, Urbino, Ancona, Loretto, Spoleto, Viterbo.

Kingdom of Naples. *Naples*, Gaeta, Salerno, Policastro, Manfredonia, Benevento.

Kingdom of Sicily. *Palermo*, Messina, Siracusa, Catania, Augusta, Trapani, Mazzara.

Republic of Genoa. *Genoa*, *Savona*, *Finale*.

The Italian Isles are *Corsica*, *Malta*, *Goza*, *Sardinia*, and *Elba*.

ITALIANS.

ee Historical Questions, General Modern Biography.)

Aretin, Aquinas, Leonard Aretin, Ariosto, Michael Angelo, Albani, Alberoni, Algarotti, Boccace, Bonarelli, Bellarmin, Bentivoglio, Borelli, Bernini, Beccaria, Corregio, Cæsalpinus, the Carraci, Cassini, Corelli, Dante, Doria, Dominichino, Egnatius, Farnese, Farinelli, Giotto, Guicciardini, Guarini, Guido, Galileo, Geminiani, Julio Romano, Jovius, Lanfranco, Lutti, Cosmo de Medicis, Lorenzo de Medicis, Machiavel, Mazzuoli, Mazarine, Malpighi, Metastasio, Nani, Odazzi, Petrarch, Poggio, Pulci, Peruzzi, Palladio, Paul of Venice, Quirini, Rienzzi, Raphael, Rizzio, Riccioli, Ramazzini, Riccoboni, Scaliger, Strozzi, Sixtus V., Socinus, Joseph Scaliger, Strada, Salvator Rosa, Taffi, Trissino, Titian, Tintoret, Tasso, Torricelli, Tozzetti, Valla, Verrochio, Venetiano, Leonardo da Vinci, Vida, Vignole, Paul Veronese, Vene-

roni, Viviani, Valsalva, Vanloo, Zabarella, Zelotti.

CHIEF RIVERS.

The Po, Tesino, Trebia, Tiber, Nar, Clitumnus, Arno, Adige, Volturno, Adda, Candelero, Brandano, Agri.

RELIGION.

Roman Catholic.

UNIVERSITIES.

Rome, Venice, Florence, Mantua, Parma, Padua, Verona, Milan, Pavia, Bologna, Ferrara, Pisa, Naples.

BAYS.

Nice, Genoa, Spetia, Lucca, Leghorn, Piombino, Orbitello, Gaeta, Naples, Salerno, Saint Euphemia, Policastro, Squillace, Tarento, Manfredonia, Loretto, Ancona, Venice.

CHAPTER 170.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR TOWNS IN THE DUCHY OF SAVOY (NOW MOUNT BLANC), THE PRINCIPALITY OF PIEDMONT, AND THE DUCHY OF MONTFERAT.

> "Could Nature's bounty satisfy the breast,
> The sons of Italy were surely blest." ..... GOLDSMITH.

SAVOY, an ancient duchy, was annexed to the French republic under the name of Mount Blanc.—*Chambery*, its capital, is a place of small importance, without any strong fortifica-

tions; but it has a castle and good suburbs: this town has frequently fallen into the hands of opposite parties.—*Saint Jean de Maurienne*, noted only for wines.—*Annecy*, a very populous place, situated on the lake of Annecy. Savoy is a very mountainous country; some of its highest mountains are topped with perpetual snow: the Savoyards inhabit the intermediate valleys: the roads, owing to these frequent inequalities, are always bad, and often dangerous: the direct road from Savoy to Piedmont is cut through Mount Cenis: the height of this road in a serpentine direction, is about three miles: the lowest class of the Savoyards picks up a scanty maintenance by driving mules and carrying sedan-chairs over Mount Cenis: the language of Savoy is French: it was overrun by the French armies in 1792; it was then annexed to the French dominions, and has long been considered as a part of that great empire.

The PRINCIPALITY OF PIEDMONT, containing the six modern French departments called *Po*, *Marengo*, *Doria*, *Sezia*, *Stura*, *Tanaro*: hemp and flax abound in this country, and the most valuable silk.—*Turin*, a fortified city, on the junction of the Po and the Doria, is the capital, possessing an university, strong citadel, large and elegantly built squares, and a noble palace, which was robbed of its chief ornaments by the marauding French: the royal library here was every day open for public inspection: the opera-

house is very fine: a literary society is established here; and in the hospital called La Charite, three thousand poor people may at once be accommodated.—*Susa*, an ancient town, has been sacked by the Goths, Lombards, and Saracens: it is seated on the river Doria, and being in the direct route from France to Italy, has suffered much from the calamities of war.—*Nice*, in the principality of Piedmont, but now included in the maritime Alps, is situated on a high rock which juts into the Mediterranean Sea: it was founded before the time of Christ, was once a city of great splendour, still contains many churches and monasteries, is situated about four miles from the mouth of the Var, and exports silk, sweet oil, oranges, lemons, and dried fruits: here Carlo Van Loo was born.—*Monaco*, was once a principality in Piedmont, about five miles in circumference: it is built on a craggy rock, well-fortified, is now considered as a part of France, and exports oil of olives.

In the DUCHY OF MONTFERAT, (now included in the departments of Tanaro, and Marengo,) is *Casal*, a dismantled town, which has been frequently a prey to the vicissitudes of war.

CHAPTER 171.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR THE KINGDOM OF ITALY,

INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING STATES:

IN the DUCHY OF MILAN.—*Milan*, the capital, lies between the rivers Adda, and Tessin: it con-

tains a fine cathedral, more than two hundred churches, an academy for painting, and one hundred and twenty schools: it was built by the the Gauls; has been forty times besieged, twenty times taken, and four times almost entirely destroyed: Milan boasts the name of Borromeo, as its archbishop; he was a pattern of true holiness.—*Pavia*, in the same duchy, a celebrated university, is situated in a fine plain, on the Tesino: it trades in corn, hemp, and cheese: here, in 1525, Francis I. king of France, was taken prisoner by the imperialists, (or the army of Charles V. emperor of Germany;) and in 1800, the French possessed themselves of this city, in which were found immense Austrian military stores, among the rest two thousand barrels of gunpowder.—*Cremona*, on the Oglio, is a small place, with a castle, and inconsiderable university, noted for its wines and fruits.—*Lodi*, in the duchy of Milan, is famed for one of Bonaparte's victories.

MANTUA, a duchy, of which *Mantua* is the capital: this town lies on the Mincio, and is one of the strongest fortresses in Italy, perhaps in Europe: here is a good university: the cathedral, built by Julio Romagno, contains many good paintings; many still superior have been removed by the French to Paris: several thousand Jews inhabit a part of the city; and at Andes, a village near Mantua, Virgil was born: much flax is grown in the adjacent country.

MIRANDOLA, a small duchy, almost surrounded by the duchy of Modena: its capital is *Mirandola*, a strong town, defended by a citadel.

MODENA, was another Italian duchy: its capital, *Modena*, lies near the river Panaro: the ducal palace is large, and before the entrance of the French into this city, was most splendidly decorated with paintings by the first masters: when the city was taken, the French removed the most valuable: the duke of Modena, with a part of his treasures, had previously retired to Venice.—*Reggio*, an ancient city in the duchy of Modena, was destroyed by Alaric, and rebuilt by Charlemagne: many fine paintings and sculptures were to be seen in its cathedral, and this town gave birth to Ariosto the poet: it has a great trade in silk.

THE BOLOGNESE.—*Bologna*, the capital, a well-built, but ancient town, situated at the foot of the Apennines: it contains an university, academy for painting, fine cathedral, two hundred churches, seventy-six convents, a theatre, manufactures of silk, lace, rich velvets, flowers, wax-toys, and perfumery; four hundred mills have been engaged at once in the silk-manufacture, and Bologna was the grand repository for paintings by the first-rate masters: Guido, Albani, the Carraci, and Dominichino, were all born at Bologna.

The FERRARESE.—*Ferrara*, the capital, on the Po, has many fine buildings, but the air

is extremely unwholesome; it is the seat of a university, has one hundred churches, thirty-eight convents, but a very thin population: here Ariosto is buried, and Tasso was confined for temporary madness.

VENICE.—*Venice*, the capital, once a celebrated republic, giving the commercial law to nations, is built on seventy-two islands, intersected by numerous canals, over which are thrown five hundred bridges, but of all these the Rialto is the only one deserving notice, which is of marble, and of one arch, crossing the grand canal: the town lies on the Gulf of Venice, its churches and convents did contain many admirable paintings and sculptures: Saint Mark's church in particular, and the ducal palace, was adorned with fine specimens by Paul Veronese, and Tintoret: in the arsenal was a great repository for naval and military stores: the Venetian carnival begins at Christmas, and continues to Ash-Wednesday; during this time, every species of diversion, including masquerades and ridottas, is allowed, and the most unbounded licentiousness prevails: the chief manufactures of this city are silk, lace, glass, velvets, and glass-mirrors, it was formerly governed by a doge and five councils; the doge was elected by the majority of voices: the population of Venice has been estimated at one hundred and sixty thousand: here Titian, Tintoret, Zelotti, count Algarotti, father Paul, and Egnatius were born.—

Padua, in Venice, is on the Brenta, has a rich cathedral, of which the poet Petrarch was a canon, and to which he bequeathed part of his library: Livy was born here: its once celebrated university is now in a declining state.—*Bergamo*, in Venice, has been long noted for wool, sewing silk, and tapestry.—*Verona* in Venice, on the Adige, has ill-built houses, narrow crooked streets, but many churches, convents, and hospitals, most of which are built of marble, and a Roman amphitheatre nearly entire: here were born Catullus, and Pliny the elder, Cornelius Nepos, Scaliger, Paul Veronese, or Cagliari: the manufactures are chiefly silk and woollen; gloves and leather, are articles of exportation, with olives, oil, and medicinal plants.—*Como*, south-west of Lake Como, is a neat town built chiefly of stone, and carries on a trade with the Grisons: Pliny the younger was born here; and Jovius the historian.

In ISTRIA.—*Capo D'Istria*, the capital, lies on the Gulf of Trieste, trades in wine and salt. —*Pola*, has a narrow harbour, a Roman amphitheatre, the ruins of two temples, and a fishery of tunney fish: it is much decayed in appearance and population.—*Citta Nova*, with a tolerable harbour at the mouth of the Queto, is an old town, chiefly occupied by fishermen.—*Orsara*, is a populous town, with an excellent harbour: the Istrian oil and salt are reckoned excellent, its marble quarries are profitable, it abounds in

game, fire-wood, and timber for ship-building, and the anchovy fishery is of material import to the inhabitants.

Dalmatia.—*Zara*, and *Spalatro*, are its chief places: Zara has a fine harbour, good fortifications, is surrounded by the sea, and its only communication with the land is on the eastern side by means of a draw-bridge: Spalatro is a strong sea-port, with a good harbour: the above were all included in Napoleon's kingdom of Italy.

Lucca, a small republic: *Lucca*, is the chief town, noted for oils, and chestnuts, which the common people eat as bread: it is about three miles in circumference: the manufactures are gold and silver stuffs.—*Massa*, is under the protection of Lucca; and *Carrara*, a town in Massa, is also considered as a part of that republic, and is celebrated for its white and coloured marbles.

CHAPTER 172.

KINGDOM OF ETRURIA.

In the kingdom of Etruria, or grand duchy of Tuscany, the duchies of *Parma* and *Placenza* were included.

Duchy of Parma.—*Parma*, the capital, is a fortified city, celebrated for its beautiful environs, ducal palace, a church, the cupola of which was painted by Corregio, a fine opera-house, large Benedictine convent, and a printing-press, whence

the most beautiful and accurate works have issued.

PLACENZA, a duchy within Parma, has *Placenza* as its capital, which is a university; the town chiefly filled by priests: population and trade of little importance, but the duchy is fertile and populous.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR THE CHIEF TOWNS OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF TUSCANY, OR KINGDOM OF ETRURIA.

Florence, on the Arno, second only to Rome in magnificence, was founded by the soldiers of Sylla, is a university, and is filled with paintings, statuary, and fine architecture: two noble palaces, the property of the grand dukes of Tuscany, contained cabinets of arts, natural history, medals, portraits, porcelains, and antiquities, they were also adorned with the works of Raphael, Titian, Reubens, Tintoret: many of the churches contained paintings and sculpture, by the best masters: there were several fine libraries, the duke's in particular: the chapel of Lorenzo, where are deposited the noble dead, is costly in the extreme: when the French entered Florence during the late war, the Venus de Medicis, and other master-pieces in painting and sculpture, were carried off by them to decorate their own capital: the trade of this city, which owes its grandeur to the house of Medici, is chiefly in silks, satins, and damask table-cloths: the names of Dante, Giotto, Guicciardini, Galileo,

Cosmo, and Lorenzo de Medicis, Machiavel, Poggio, Taffi, Tozetti, Viviani, Americus Vespucius, and Leonardo da Vinci, all born at Florence, would alone immortalize this great city. —*Leghorn*, or *Livorna*, a strong town, on the Mediterranean, resembles Venice in the construction of canals through the streets: this is a free port, its light-house stands on a single rock in the sea, and the lantern receives thirty lamps constantly burning: a lazaretto for the performance of quarantine, (a seclusion of forty days, imposed upon all persons and goods suspected of bringing the infection of the plague,) is built here: Jews, Greeks, and Armenians, are settled with the natives; the Jews are said to amount to fifteen thousand: Leghorn is well-fortified, has a great trade in foreign merchandise, and exports oil, wine, silk, straw-hats, and coral. —*Sienna*, a university and archbishop's see, is ancient but not populous; many superb churches and some palaces adorn its streets: mulberry-trees are much cultivated in the environs, and here many of the ancient Italian nobility reside.—*Pisa*, on the Arno, a university and archbishoprick, is about ten miles from the sea, large but thin in population: a canal connects Leghorn with Pisa: the trade of this town has rapidly declined, its fine exchange is now almost useless: it contains eighty churches, a great hospital, ducal palace, and large cathedral, with a noted leaning tower, and doors of bronze: there are good hot-baths

here, supported by the hospital, the emoluments of which are its property.—*Arezzo*, an ancient place near the Arno, was, in 1801, stormed by the French, who put many of the inhabitants to the sword: Guy Aretin, Cæsalpinus, Petrarch, were born here, and Michael Angelo at the castle of Caprese, a short distance from this town.—*Piombino*, on the Tuscan coast, is a small principality under the protection of Etruria: its capital of the same name, a port and good harbour, is defended by a citadel: there are many salt-pits in the Tuscan dominions, precious stones, and much manna.—*The little Republic of Saint Marino*, situated in and surrounded by the pope's dominions, consists of one town, with a population of about five thousand: the present grand duke of Tuscany, is Ferdinand, archduke of Austria, and brother to the emperor.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR THE LAND OF THE CHURCH, OR POPE'S DOMINIONS.

ROME, once the capital of the world, now of the pope's dominions, is built on seven hills, on one side of the Tiber, which runs through a part of the city, including gardens and deserted houses; it is about ten miles in circumference, the castle of Saint Angelo defends the town: to attempt a description of such an assemblage of public buildings, aqueducts, pillars, works of sculpture, would in a sketch be ridiculous; but Saint Peter's church is considered the noblest

and most perfect specimen of modern architecture in the world, and the Pantheon of the ancient style; it was originally built for the worship of all the gods, and is now dedicated to the virgin Mary, and all the saints and martyrs: the amphitheatre of Vespasian is a magnificent monument of antiquity, half of it remains undecayed by time: the pope has three palaces, and a celebrated library called the Vatican: the town is divided into fourteen wards, each abounding in churches and squares: Trajan's beautiful pillar is still perfect, many of the Roman streets are very long and strait, particularly that called the Corso, which is the place of general resort: Rome was the grand study of all artists, all lovers of science; but since the *modern Goths*, have despoiled temples and churches, many of the finest paintings and statues, which once graced Rome, are to be seen at Paris: the French when they entered this city, deposed the pope, and abolished the papal government, but it has since been restored, Pius VII. is the present pope.—*Civita Vecchia*, a free and strong seaport on the Mediterranean, its harbour was enlarged by Trajan: here the pope's gallies are stationed: much alum is exported from this town, which, to an insalubrious air adds bad water.—*Ravenna*, of ancient fame, once a noted harbour, now the sea has removed between three and four miles from its walls: this was the residence of many Gothic monarchs; and after-

wards of the exarchs or viceroys of the eastern emperors: in its former splendour it was the seat of many councils: and here died Gaston de Foix, a gallant youth, nephew to Lewis XII. and duke de Nemours, at the age of twenty-four: this hero, fighting the battles of Lewis, had defeated a Swiss army, rapidly crossed four rivers, driven the pope from Bologna, and after gaining the battle of Ravenna, was killed while pursuing a body of retreating soldiers.—*Urbino*, the oldest of the Italian universities: this is a small city, with a ducal palace, good library, and collection of statues, bronzes: Raphael and Bonarelli were born here.—*Ancona*, is a free port, built by the Syracusans, with a good harbour, has been ravaged both by the Goths and Saracens: near the mole of this town, is a fine triumphal arch, erected by Trajan: many Jews are settled in Ancona, which contains a lazaretto and a Jews' synagogue.—*Loretto*, a bishop's see, has been enriched by the *Santa Casa*, or holy house, pretended to be that in which the virgin Mary lived at Nazareth, and transported thence to Dalmatia, afterwards to Loretto, by angels: a superb chapel was erected where the house was said to stand, to which devotees have constantly resorted; and the riches of its shrine and treasury in gold, jewels, and costly offerings of every description, exceed belief: the French took this town in 1796, and kept possession of it three years, during which time they had no

doubt frequent opportunities of *admiring* and duly *appreciating* these costly sacrifices to superstition and bigotry.—*Spoleto* was a Roman colony, and contains many ruins of Roman grandeur, a good cathedral, and a castle.—*Viterbo*, in a fine valley, has many churches and convents, but is thinly peopled, and is noted for its hot mineral spring.—*Camerino*, in the land of the church, is the birth-place of Carlo Maratti, the painter: at the Lake of Perugia, once Lake Thrasimene, one of Hannibal's great victories was obtained; it lies in the western confines of the pope's dominions.

RECOLLECTIONS FOR TOWNS IN THE KINGDOM OF NAPLES.

Naples, a university, situated on a most beautiful bay, and commanding one of the finest prospects in nature, has broad well-paved streets, but is inferior to Rome and Florence in magnificence, or architectural design: the king's palace is however a fine building: Naples is about one third the size of London, extremely populous, and said to contain three hundred and eighty thousand inhabitants, forty thousand of whom are lazaroni, or vagabonds, who lurk about the city in the most idle way imaginable: the number of priests and musicians in Naples is astonishing: superstition is here turned to good account, the streets are partially lighted by a subscription among the lower classes for lamps and oil, to burn

before their numerous images; Saint Januarius is the patron of Naples: the trade of the city consists of soap, perfumery, silk stockings, boxes made of tortoise shell, and lava, macaroni; and embroidery, particularly for the priestly vestments, of the most elegant kind: the trade of every description is carried on by the Jews, as the Neapolitans hate trouble, are proud, and fond of show and splendour: the houses are several stories high, flat roofed, and have either gardens or flowers on the top.—*Vesuvius*, a volcanic mountain, three miles from Naples, has undergone many dreadful eruptions; one in the time of Titus, in the year of Christ 79, destroyed several cities, among the rest *Herculaneum* and *Pompeii*, both near Naples: there have been twelve subsequent great eruptions, one in 1794, destroyed five thousand acres of rich vineyard land, and overwhelmed the town of Torra del Grece, five miles south-east of Naples; it has been since rebuilt upon the lava which covers the old habitations: Borelli, Bernini, and Salvator Rosa, were born at Naples.—*Gaeta*, a small sea-port, with narrow streets, the houses built on porticoes, is well-fortified, and the see of a bishop: the sturgeon-fishery is here carried on; from the roe of the sturgeon, the Italians procure their favourite caviare.—*Salerno*, an archbishop's see, has a university, formerly celebrated for medicine.—*Policastro*, on the Gulf of Policastro, is a bishop's see, the town has little worth

notice.—*Manfredonia*, a sea-port, on the Gulf of Manfredonia, was built by Manfred, king of Sicily and Naples, on the ruins of Sipontum: it trades with the Turks, and has a good lazaretto, castle, and harbour.—*Benevento*, an ancient town, contains many fine specimens of ancient sculpture: this is a rich bishoprick, its most noted bishop was Saint Januarius, the patron of Naples, held in great veneration: Benevento was in the year 1688, nearly destroyed by an earthquake: its then prelate was dug alive from the ruins, and being afterwards pope by the name of Benedict XIII., he gratefully rebuilt the city: at *Sulmona*, in the kingdom of Naples, Ovid was born; and Horace at *Venosa*, in the same kingdom: the soil of Naples is uncommonly fertile, the climate is excessively hot, and frequently subject to the siroc, or south-east wind; which has the most debilitating effects on the Neapolitans: the Apennines extend the whole length of this country: and in Calabria, which is frequently desolated by earthquakes, are plains of salt, though they are suffered to remain untouched, lest the export or use of the salt should hurt the revenue by diminishing the high tax put upon it at present: capers, nitre, almonds, *sumach*, (the pulverized leaves of a tree used for tanning and dyeing,) macaroni, and oils of various kinds, are exported from the territories of Naples: the plains of Maida in Calabria, are noted for the defeat of the French

army, by the British, under the command of Sir John Stewart: Joachim, the present king of Naples, married the sister of Bonaparte.

The chief Italian isles have been mentioned in the general sketch of Europe, see page 33; but the *Lipari Isles* and *Elba*, remain to be noticed. The Lipari Isles about twelve in number, are under the government of Naples, whose monarch draws a great source of national revenue from them: the chief are called *Lipari*, *Stromboli*, *Panaria*, *Volcano*, *Salina*, *Alicudi*, *Felicudi*, *Lisca*, *Dattolo*: these islands produce alum, sulphur, nitre, cinnabar, and great quantities of pumice stones: the famous Malvasia wine comes from the Lipari isles.—*Elba*, about eight miles long, two broad, and nearly sixty in circumference, is extremely mountainous, particularly in its south-eastern direction: there is a hill or mine of iron ore in Elba, which supplies many of the Italian forges; its magnets and marble quarries are also in great request: this island, of little importance in itself, derives its present celebrity from being the domain assigned by the allied powers to Napoleon Bonaparte, after his abdication of the crown of France, for himself and heirs: here he remained as sovereign for nearly a year, when he suddenly left the island, landed in the south of France, resumed the title of emperor of the French, and marched through the heart of that mighty empire without opposition to Paris: this revolution was a bloodless

one, effected in less than a fortnight; a wonderful instance of the fortune and powers of mind possessed by this singular character, who seems born to enslave the world. *Porto Ferrajo* and *Porto Longone*, are the chief places in Elba.—*Goza*, is a small well-fortified island, about five miles from and dependent upon Malta. The kingdom of Sicily possessed by Ferdinand IV. once king also of Naples, admits of three grand divisions; viz. *Val Demone*, capital *Messina*, in which is Mount Etna, or Gibello, three miles in circumference, its top covered with snow, it is nine thousand feet above the level of the sea, and has had thirty-four very considerable eruptions; one, which began in 1664, lasted fourteen years, and that of 1693 overturned the town of Catania, and buried eighteen thousand people in its ruins.—*Val di Mazzara*, capitals *Palermo*, *Trapani*, *Mazzara*: and *Val di Noto*, capitals *Siracusa*, *Catania*, *Augusta*. Palermo, and Messina, have been mentioned in the general account of isles, see page 33. *Trapani*, is noted for salt-works, the coral, pearl, and tunny fishery: *Mazzaro*, situated in a valley, has a good harbour: *Syracusa*, once the chief city in Sicily, and of itself a kingdom, was reduced by the earthquake, in 1693, to a small place: *Catania*, on the Gulf of Catania, experienced the same fate, but has been rebuilt, and now exceeds Palermo in appearance: the streets are broad and well paved with lava: *Augusta*, a sea-port,

shared the evils of the dreadful earthquake, 1693; since that time the houses have been built low to prevent another total destruction; the port is good, and there are profitable salt-pits near the town.

REPUBLIC OF GENOA.

This republic was anciently of great importance both in a commercial and political view: its government was aristocratical, vested in a doge and senate: in the twelfth century, the Genoese subjected part of Sardinia, the city and territory of Syracuse, the ports of the Black Sea, and the greatest portion of the Crimea: in the thirteenth century they added to these conquests; but a long war with Venice, undertaken to prove the naval superiority of Genoa, so weakened its resources, that at the close of the fourteenth century it was compelled to entreat the protection of the dukes of Milan, afterwards of the French kings: however a deliverer arose, Andrew Doria, in 1528, rescued Genoa from her task-masters, and taught his countrymen the value of liberty: he established a constitution, which subsisted to the time of the French revolution. The city of Genoa has many magnificent palaces, a cathedral, several parish churches, sixty-nine convents, a fine arsenal, hospital, and conservatory: in the last war Genoa was besieged by an Austrian and British fleet, and starved into capitulation, but soon

restored to the French, it has been again declared free: the present naval force of the Genoese is confined to a few gallies: corn, wine, oil, silk, salt, anchovies, Parmesan cheese, velvets, and damasks, are exported from Genoa. *Savona*, is a well-fortified Genoese town: and *Finale*, another, has a good harbour.

CHAPTER 173.

SKETCH OF FRANCE.

THE POPULATION OF OLD FRANCE IS SAID TO BE TWENTY-SEVEN MILLIONS NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND: THE POPULATION OF HER TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS DURING THE LATE WAR MAY PERHAPS BE ESTIMATED AT SEVEN MILLIONS.

"Man, can thy doom no brighter soul allow;
Still must thou live a blot on Nature's brow;
Shall war's polluted banner ne'er be furl'd;
Shall crimes and tyrants cease but with the world?"

CAMPBELL.

FRANCE. *Gallia*, or *Gaul*, was peopled by the Gauls, whom the Romans subdued and possessed the country till about four hundred years after Christ: then many northern nations made incursions upon the Roman territories, and the Franks, said to have emigrated from Germany, founded a kingdom in France, with Pharamond at its head, 420: thus began the line of Franks; then followed that of Merovee: Clovis, who ascended the French throne in 481, was the first Christian

king, and in his reign Christianity became the religion of the state: Merovee, who preceded Clovis, was the first Merovingian prince, and Childeric III. called the Simple, was the last of this line, which included twenty monarchs: in the reign of this Childeric, Charles Martel, a man of superior abilities, who, under the title of mayor of the palace, or marshal of France, had exercised in the two former reigns almost absolute authority, claimed the kingdom of France in his own name, and having that foe to liberty, a powerful standing army, at his command, he soon deposed Childeric, deprived the nobility and clergy of their share in the constitution, and contenting himself with the *title* of duke of France, became in reality its sovereign lord: Pepin, the son of Charles Martel, on the death of his father and Childeric, assumed the name of king of France; and to gratify the clergy, and highest classes, restored their privileges, bestowing upon the nobility, his followers and adherents, different French provinces, which they were to hold by descent, only acknowledging Pepin as their monarch: these lords each held parliaments in their own jurisdictions with the state of petty kings, in imitation of the grand synod of the nation held at Paris; but no laws could be made, no taxes levied, by these provincial parliaments, without the concurrence of the grand national council: and this was the origin of those numerous French parliaments which subsisted till the late revolution: the Carlovingian race, which

began with Pepin, ended in the person of Lewis V., and numbered thirteen monarchs: the Capetine line began with Hugh Capet, and ended in Charles IV., of which were fourteen monarchs: Philip VI. was the first of the line of Valois, which included thirteen princes, and Henry III. was the last: Henry IV. or the Great, was the first of the house of Bourbon, of which line have been seven princes including Lewis XVIII: France, after continuing a monarchy for twelve hundred years, has, in our times, experienced a change unparalleled in the history of nations. This absolute monarchy was destined to undergo a complete revolution: Lewis XVI., who came to the throne in 1774, some years after found that the disordered state of the finances, and the want of money for present emergencies, would compel him to convene the assembly of the states-general, which had not met in France since the year 1614: a dreadful insurrection followed these debates; the military refused to act against the people, who destroyed the Bastile, (a state prison which had long been an engine of terror and oppression,) and after beheading the governor, and some who were peculiarly obnoxious to them, committed such excesses as are usual in popular tumults: the national assembly then proceeded in their fancied work of reformation; they abolished all titles, all distinctions of rank, confiscated the possessions of the clergy, made that body dependent on a public allowance, and

suppressed all the monasteries: the French monarchy, once one of the most absolute in Europe, now became one of the most limited, and at length Lewis XVI. "more sinned against than sinning," was tried before a French convention, (which had previously decreed that France should be a republic,) condemned and beheaded on the 21st of January, 1793: his queen, and his sister, soon shared the same fate, and his son, the Dauphin, died of disease in prison; his daughter (the present duchess of Angoulesme) was exchanged with the emperor of Germany for some French prisoners, and the French princes were compelled to seek an asylum in foreign countries: various factions then by turns possessed the French government; insurrections, massacres, proscriptions, became the order of the day; the churches were closed, the observation of the sabbath-day abolished, and the religion of Jesus treated with the greatest indignity: but despotism and terror, with their baneful associate, infidelity, soon gave way to the awakened dictates of all-powerful truth; religious homage was again offered by the French to the God of their fathers, and Christianity according to the Catholic system again restored: after four campaigns, the French were ultimately victorious, but their commerce was destroyed; still their armies fought with an ardour unknown to other days; and in 1796, under the French general, Bonaparte, they subdued the whole of Lombardy,

or the north of Italy: he improved this ascendency over the French mind, and in 1802 a new constitution was appointed, consisting of a senate and three consuls, of whom Bonaparte was declared chief: he was a soldier of fortune, a native of Corsica, and at one time a dependent on the bounty of Lewis XVI.: the power granted him in 1802 was but a prelude to greater honours; in 1804 he was raised to the title of emperor of the French, by the name of Napoleon I.: the pope came from Rome to crown the newly elected monarch, whose successes were as rapid as his train of thought, they even equalled his ambition. Since the revolution, the French have increased their dominions by the conquest of the circles of Westphalia, Upper and Lower Rhine, Geneva, Basle, the whole of Piedmont, and Savoy, and the Austrian and Dutch Netherlands, which were all joined to France, and portioned into departments: the success of Napoleon was almost invariable; the battle of Austerlitz, fought against the Russians and Austrians, December 2, 1805, was decisively in his favour; the battle of Jena followed, October 14, 1806, this decreed the fate of Prussia, which after this last grand effort bent beneath the yoke: the battle of Friedland with the Russians, June 14, 1807, appeared to decide the contest completely against them; but in the year 1812 the war between the Russians and French assumed a new and more sanguinary aspect: about the end of June

in that year, Napoleon entered the Russian territories, burned the city of Smolensko, advanced to Moscow, which was soon reduced nearly to ashes; Alexander rejected his offers of peace, made from this despoiled city, and the French in a disastrous retreat from Moscow to the banks of the Elbe, pursued and harassed by the Russians, lost three hundred thousand men, forty thousand horses, and nearly the whole of their artillery: the subsequent battle of Leipsic decided the fate of Napoleon; this defeat was complete, the allies pushed their successes and hurried to Paris, where Napoleon Bonaparte was compelled to sign his abdication of the throne, and the house of Bourbon was restored, in the person of Lewis XVIII., who entered Paris, May 1814: Napoleon was, by the articles of abdication, to retire to the isle of Elba, with the title of emperor, and a pension of £80,333: peace was universally restored to Europe, and the political horizon assumed the brightest aspect; when, in about a year after these great events, Bonaparte left Elba, entered France, seated himself, without the slightest opposition, on the throne of her ancient monarchs, and the bloodhounds of war are once more let loose upon the oppressed nations. In the long and arduous contest of twenty years, which desolated provinces, and annihilated many of the old European governments, the young English readers should remember, that to NELSON, and WELLINGTON,

in conjunction with their brave coadjutors, they owe their successes by *sea*, and their safety from the horrors of internal war by *land*: assuredly the British have born the burdens, and felt the privations of this unexampled war; but let them bless God, in the reflection, that war's bloodiest features are to them unknown; in the general wreck of nations, Britain has escaped.

"The gory wound, the dying groan,
Sad trophies these of Fortune's pow'r:
Could statesmen know the widow's moan,
Her bitter, drear, abandon'd hour,

When Conquest waves her banner high,
And Fame's loud clarion fills the air,
Would they not blend the passing sigh,
Or breathe an earnest silent pray'r

For thousands left oppressed, forlorn,
No kind parental voice to cheer,
No shelter from the pelting storm,
No refuge save an early bier."

France abounds in all that nature can lavish: the climate is delightful, the soil luxurious: it is bounded by the Netherlands, north; by the Pyrennees, which divide it from Spain, south; by Switzerland and Germany, east; and by the Bay of Biscay and the British Channel, west: the French have shone in arts as in arms: spite of our natural and honest prejudices against France, considered as an enemy from whom we have every thing to fear, nothing to hope, it is a great nation, though fickle and faithless; and

while we may justly deplore the excesses and crimes into which our opponent has been precipitated, let us be thankful that a milder and better form of government, a more beneficent ruler, (whom God restore,) has kept us from falling into the same deviations from morality and religious habits.

CHAPTER 174.

TABLE OF FRANCE.

ONCE THE ISLE OF FRANCE.

AISNE. *Laon.*
OISE. *Beauvais*, Noyon.
SEINE. PARIS.
SEINE and OISE. *Versailles*, St. Germains.
SEINE and MARNE. *Melun*, Fontainebleau.

ONCE PICARDY.

SOMME. *Amiens*, Abbeville, Crecy.

ONCE LORRAINE.

MEURTE. *Nancy.*
MEUSE. *Bar le Duc*, Vaucouleurs, Verdun.
MOSELLE. *Metz.*
VOSGES. *Epinal.*

ONCE CHAMPAGNE.

ARDENNES. *Meziere*, Rocroy.
AUBE. *Troyes*, Rhiems.
MARNE. *Chalons sur Marne*, Rheims.
HAUTE MARNE. *Chaumont*.

ONCE ORLEANOIS.

EURE and LOIRE. *Chartres*, Dreux.

LOIRE and CHER. *Blois.*

LOIRET. *Orleans.*

ONCE BERRY.

INDRE. *Chateroux.*

CHER. *Bourges.*

ONCE MAINE, ANJOU, AND TOURAINE.

SARTE. *Le Mans.*

MAYENNE. *Laval.*

MAINE and LOIRE. *Angers.*

INDRE and LOIRE. *Tours.*

ONCE POICTOU.

DEUX SEVRES. *Niort.*

VENDEE. *La Roche.*

VIENNE. *Poictiers.*

ONCE NORMANDY.

CALVADOS. *Caen.*

EURE. *Evreux.*

LA MANCHE. *Coutances.*

ORNE. *Alençon.*

SEINE INFERIEURE. *Rouen*, Dieppe, Havre, Harfleur.

ONCE BRETAGNE.

COTES DU NORD. *St. Brieux.*

FINISTERRE. *Brest*, Quimper.

ISLE and VILAINE. *Rennes.*

LOIRE INFERIEURE. *Nantes.*

MORBIHAN. *Vannes.*

ONCE ARTOIS.

PAS DE CALAIS. *Arras*, Calais, Boulogne.

ONCE BURGUNDY.

AIN. *Bourg.*

COTE D'OR. *Dijon.*

YONNE. *Auxerre.*

SAONE and LOIRE. *Maçon.*

ONCE FRANCHE COMPTE.

DOUBS. *Besançon.*

JURA. *Le Saunier.*

HAUTE SAONE. *Vesoul.*

ONCE ALSACE.

HAUTE RHIN. *Colmar.*

BAS RHIN. *Strasbourg.*

ONCE DAUPHINE.

HAUTE ALPES. *Gap.*

DROME. *Valence.*

ISERE. *Grenoble.*

ONCE PROVENCE.

BASSE ALPES. *Digne.*

BOUCHES DU RHON. *Aix, Marseilles.*

VAR. *Toulon.*

VAUCLUSE. *Avignon.*

ONCE NIVERNOIS.

NIEVRE. *Nevers.*

ONCE LIONNOIS.

LOIRE. *Montbrison.*

RHONE. *Lyons.*

ONCE BOURBONOIS.

ALLIERS. *Moulins*, Bourbon.

ONCE LIMOUSIN.

CORREZE. *Tulle.*

HAUTE VIENNE. *Limoges.*

ONCE LA MARCHE.

CREUSE. *Gueret.*

ONCE ANGOUMOIS.

CHARENTE. *Angoulesme*, Cognac.

ONCE SANTONGE AND AUNIS.

CHARENTE INFERIEURE. *Saintes*, *La Rochelle*, *Rochefort*.

ONCE GASCONY.

LANDES. *Mont de Marsan.*

GERS. *Auch.*

HAUTES PYRENNEES. *Tarbe.*

ONCE GUIENNE.

DORDOGNE. *Perigueux.*

LOT. *Cahors.*

AVEIRON. *Rodez.*

GIRONDE. *Bourdeaux.*

LOT and GARONNE. *Agen.*

ONCE BEARN, OR NAVARRE.

BASSE PYRENNEES. *Pau*, *Bayonne.*

ONCE LANGUEDOC.

ARDECHE. *Privas.*

GARDE. *Nismes.*

HAUTE GARONNE. *Toulouse.*

HERAULT. *Montpelier*,

LOZERE. *Mende.*

TARNE. *Castres*, Alby.

HAUTE LOIRE. *Le Puy.*

ARRIEGE. *Foix.*

AUDE. *Carcassone.*

ONCE ROUSSILLON.

PYRENNEES ORIENTALE. *Perpignan.*

ONCE AUVERGNE.

PUY DE DOME. *Clermont.*

CANTAL. *Aurillac.*

France has taken from Germany and Italy the following Provinces.

IN GERMANY.

THE ROER. *Aix la Chapelle.*

RHINE and MOSELLE. *Coblentz.*

SARRE. *Treves.*

MONT TONNERRE. *Mentz.*

IN ITALY, AND ALL IN PIEDMONT.

Mentioned in the account of Italy.

MARITIME ALPS. *Nice,* Monaco.

STURA. *Coni.*

TANARO. *Asti.*

MARENGO. *Alexandria,* Marengo.

PO. *Turin.*

DOIRE. *Ivree.*

SESIA. *Verceil.*

IN SAVOY.

MONT BLANC. *Chamberry.*

FRENCHMEN.

(See Historical Questions, General Modern Biography.)

Abelard, D'Anville, D'Alembert, Bayard, Biron, Balzac, Le Brun, Bossuet, Bayle, Boileau, Buffon, Bougainville, Bailly, Barthelemy, Cœur, Calvin, Coligni, De Crillon, Des Cartes, Colbert, Corneille, Condé, Chazelles, Calmet, Crebillon, Davila, Daciers, Diderot, St. Evremont, Eugene, Du Fresnoy, Fontaine, Flechier, Fenelon, Fleury,

Fontenelle, Du Guesclin, the Guises, Gassendi, Henault, Joan of Arc, Jurieu, Lesdiguires, Lisle, Lavoisier, Marot, Montmorenci, Malherbe, Moliere, Mezerai, Masillon, Montesquieu, Maupertuis, Nantueil, Nicaise, Niceron, Cardinal D'Ossat, Peter the Hermit, Pascal, Poussin, Perrault, Le Pluche, Pigalle, Perouse, Rabelais, Ramus, Duke de Rohan, Richlieu, Rochefoucault, Racine, Rapin, Rollin, Reaumur, Louis Racine, Raynal, Stephens, Henry Stephens, Sully, Scarron, Savary, Saurin, Le Sage, Savary, De Thou, Turenne, Tournefort, Veneroni, Voiture, Vaugelas, Valliant, Vauban, Vendome, Villars, Vertot, Voltaire, Waldo.

CHIEF RIVERS.

Seine, Rhone, Soanne, Loire, Garonne, Meuse, Somme, Var, Charente, Vilaine, Adour, Indre, Meurthe.

RELIGION.

Roman Catholic.—Ten archbishops, and fifty bishops.

BAYS AND HARBOURS.

Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, Havre de Grace, Harfleur, Cherburg, Coutances, St. Malo, St. Brieux, Vannes, Rochelle, Rochfort, Bourdeaux, Bayonne, Marseilles, Antibes, for merchantmen.—Brest and Toulon, for men-of-war.

CHAPTER 175.

SKETCH OF THE TOWNS IN THE ISLE OF FRANCE, OR IN OTHER WORDS, OF AISNE, OISE, SEINE, SEINE AND OISE, SEINE AND MARNE.

LAON, this town is noted for corn, wine, oil, and a strong castle.—*Beauvais*, has a fine cathedral, and good manufacture of tapestry.—*Noyon*, where Calvin was born.—PARIS, the metropolis of the empire, is now the centre of the arts; specimens of which, the spoil of many nations, are carefully deposited in the Louvre, a French palace, begun by Francis I., adorned and modernized by Lewis XIV., but still unfinished; it is now appropriated to the reception and display of a very valuable collection of paintings, and of all the pictures and statues taken in Italy: what Rome once was to the connoisseur and artist, Paris now is. This city stands on the small river Seine, and contains many elegant buildings, fine squares, and churches: the ancient cathedral of Notre Dame is one of the largest in Europe, Saint Peter's and Saint-Paul's excepted: the university is of ancient date: there are seven bridges over the Seine at Paris; the Pont Neuf is the only one worth notice: the Luxembourg palace contains a gallery of fine pictures by Reubens, who was patronized by Mary de Medicis, to whom this palace belonged: the palace called the Thuilleries was begun by Catherine de Medicis,

and finished by Lewis XIV. ; its garden on the banks of the Seine, and in the front of the palace, is appropriated to the use of the public, as are the gardens of the Luxembourg: in scientific and learned institutions, public monuments of art and edifices, Paris may more than vie with any European capital: a botanic garden, fine observatory, hotel for invalid soldiers, Hotel de Ville, which answers to the London guildhall, and general hospital for females, are among the many public structures; the general hospital affords accommodation for seven thousand females, some of whom are foundlings, some penitents, some idiots, some poor, and others who for slight offences are condemned to labour. Paris has many fine libraries, and its manufactures of plate-glass, and the most beautiful tapestry, have been long famed: its population was supposed to be, by a late estimate, six hundred thousand.—*Versailles*, the palace and city, owe their present grandeur to Lewis XIV. who expended immense sums here.—*Saint Germains*, here Louis XIV. was born, and James II. of England died.—*Melun*, a trading place.—*Fontainebleau*, noted for one of the French palaces in which Leonardo da Vinci expired in the arms of Francis I.

SKETCH OF TOWNS IN PICARDY, OR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOMME.

Amiens, has good manufactures of linen and woollen: here Peter the hermit, who first preached

the crusades, was born.—*Abbeville*, an ancient place, large and populous before the revolution. —*Crecy*, here the English, under Edward the Black Prince, defeated Philip, king of France, and took the king of Bohemia prisoner, whence the origin of the prince of Wales's motto, *Ich Dien*, it being that of the vanquished king who served in Philip's army.

SKETCH OF TOWNS IN LORRAINE, OR THE DEPARTMENTS OF MEURTE, MEUSE, MOSELLE, AND VOSGES.

Nancy, a large handsome city: here was the palace of the ancient dukes of Lorraine; here are their tombs, and it was long the residence of Stanislaus, the deposed king of Poland: it is situated in a beautiful plain.—*Bar le Duc*, on the river Ornain, famed for its wines.—*Vaucouleurs*, a small place: at the village of *Domreny*, near Vaucouleurs, Joan of Arc was born.—*Verdun*, a strongly fortified town, birth-place of Vauban, the celebrated engineer.—*Metz*, on the Moselle, with good barracks, a strong place: many thousand Jews reside here.—*Epinal*, on the Moselle, noted for the making of paper.

SKETCH OF TOWNS IN CHAMPAGNE, OR ARDENNES, AUBE, MARNE, AND HAUTE MARNE.

Meziere, on the Meuse, a strong town, with a citadel.—*Rocroy*, noted for its battle, 1643.—*Sedan*, as the birth-place of marshal Turenne, strongly fortified.—*Troyes*, on the Seine, has many churches and religious houses.—*Chalons*

sur Marne, has manufactures of woollen cloth, and an academy of sciences: here Attila, king of the Huns, was defeated by the French.—*Rheims*, an ancient city, and archbishoprick.—*Epernay*, here the valiant marshal de Biron was killed, whom Henry the Great said he presented with equal pleasure to his friends and his enemies.—*Chaumont*, the chief town of the department.—*Joinville*, in its castle the cardinal de Lorraine was born.

SKETCH OF THE TOWNS IN ORLEANOIS, OR EURE AND LOIRE, LOIRE AND CHER, AND LOIRET.

Chartres, on the Eure, a very ancient place, has a good trade in corn, and fine bridge by Vauban.—*Dreux*, manufactures army cloth.—*Blois*, noted for wines and brandy: here in 1587 the Guises were assassinated.—*Orleans*, on the Loire, a large fine city, besieged by the English in the reign of Henry VI.; and the maid of Orleans compelled his generals to raise it: in the reign of Clovis, a council was held here, and this city has been taken by Cæsar, by Attila, and twice by the Normans; it has a great trade in raw-sugars, and sheep-skins, and the fine forests in the environs are chiefly of oak.

SKETCH OF THE TOWNS IN BERRY, OR INDRE, AND CHER.

Chateroux, on the Indre, has manufactures of woollen.—*Bourges*, has a trade in painted cloth: this is a large old place: in a castle near it

Lewis XI. was born.—*Aubigni*, gives title of duke to the family of Lenox, dukes of Richmond in England.

SKETCH OF THE TOWNS IN MAINE, ANJOU, AND TOURAINE, OR SARTE, MAYENNE, MAINE AND LOIRE, INDRE AND LOIRE

Le Mans, noted for wax-candles: John of England took this town in revenge for its siding with prince Arthur, and destroyed its fortifications.—*Laval*, has a good trade, and manufactures linen: near this town are quarries of jasper and marble.—*Angers*, an ancient place, with remains of Roman antiquities, its castle is finely situated on a rock: John burnt down the first walls of Angers: there are noted slate-quarries here, and the manufactures are sail-cloth and handkerchiefs.—*Tours*, on the Loire: here the Saracens were defeated by Charles Martel: the fine bridge here had fifteen arches: a noble church and fine library of ancient manuscripts adorn this town; and at a castle called Plessis le Tours, in its vicinity, Lewis XI. died: at La Haye, in this department, near Preuilly, Descartes, the astronomer, was born: the red wines of Tours are much esteemed, and the town is one of the most pleasant in France.

SKETCH OF THE TOWNS IN POICTOU, OR DEUX SEVRES, VENDEE, AND VIENNE,

Niort, is noted for coarse woollen goods, and dried sweetmeats.—*La Roche sur Yon*, is the

chief town in the department of Vendee.—*Fontenay*, noted for cattle and mule fairs.—*Poictiers*, here in 1356, Edward the Black Prince gained a complete victory, took John, and his son Philip, prisoners, with twelve thousand English, defeating sixty thousand Frenchmen; this engagement was fought in the vine-fields of Beauvais, in the environs of Poictiers.

SKETCH OF THE TOWNS IN NORMANDY, OR CALVADOS, EURE, LA MANCHE, ORNE, AND SEINE INFERIEURE.

Caen, on the Orne, is a clean town, with a noble castle: here William the conqueror was buried.—*Evreux*, noted for wines, cider, and cotton velvets.—*Coutances*, is an ancient town, with a fine cathedral.—*Alençon*, a very populous town, with good stone-quarries, and a lace manufacture.—*Rouen*, this town was besieged and taken by Henry V. of England, after five months resistance; and here the maid of Orleans was disgracefully burnt: the streets of Rouen are narrow, and the houses chiefly built of wood; it is a large populous and commercial town, with a fine public library, manufactures of velvet, and a most wealthy trading interest: a bridge of boats connects the suburb of Saint Sevre with Rouen: Fontenelle and the Corneilles were born here.—*Dieppe*, has a tolerable harbour: packets pass hence to Brighton in peaceful times.—*Havre de Grace*, a populous and commercial sea-port on the English Channel.—*Harfleur*, on

a small river, is of little present importance: here Henry V. of England, defeated the French in 1415, and took the town; this led to other victories, till he became master of the kingdom.

SKETCH OF THE TOWNS IN BRETAGNE,
OR COTES DU NORD, FINISTERRE, ISLE AND VILAINE, LOIRE INFERIEURE, AND MORBIHAN.

Saint Brieux, the capital of Cotes du Nord, has a small but safe harbour.—*Quimper*, was before the revolution a town of some importance, and is situated on the Oder.—*Brest*, a famed sea-port, and excellent harbour, well fitted for men-of-war, has fine dock-yards, a marine seminary, and superb arsenal.—*Rennes*, on the Vilaine, an ancient town, had formerly dark narrow streets, but a destructive fire, which lasted seven days, caused part of the town to be rebuilt: Rennes contains many convents, and places of public worship.—*Saint Malo*, an important trading town, defended by a strong castle, is built on an island, and is the grand rendezvous of French privateers.—*Nantes*, a fine town on the Loire, in which the ancient dukes of Bretagne resided: it is noted for an edict passed by Henry the Great, which granted to the French protestants the free use of their religion: Nantes carries on an extensive commerce with Spain, Portugal, America, and the French colonies, it is famed for its brandies: Painbeuf, on the Loire, is the port for Nantes, which ex-

ports a great quantity of salt, chiefly made in the district round Bourgneuf, near the confines of Loire Inferieure.—*Vannes* exports bar-iron, and to Spain, wheat and rye: has good fisheries, and is well-peopled.

SKETCH OF TOWNS IN ARTOIS, OR PAS DE CALAIS.

Arras, on the Scarpe, is a large old city, fortified by Vauban.—*Calais*, in the Pas de Calais, is a well-fortified and well-built sea-port, with an inland navigation to Saint Omers, Gravelines, and Dunkirk; and good harbour for small vessels: its memorable siege by Edward III. in the year 1347, proved that VIRTUE is a denizen of the world, confined to no particular country: Calais continued in the hands of the English till the last year of Mary's reign, when the duke of Guise reconquered it: Sir Cloudsley Shovel bombarded this town ineffectually in Anne's reign. —*Boulogne*, divided into high and low towns, is a handsome sea-port with a mole across the harbour.—*Saint Omers*, a strongly fortified town on the Aa.

SKETCH OF TOWNS IN BURGUNDY, OR AIN, COTE D'OR, YONNE, SAONE AND LOIRE.

Bourg, a populous town, situated in a plain, trades in leather, horses, and cattle.—*Dijon*, in the midst of a beautiful country, is noted for its excellent wines; has old but tolerable fortifications, and was the residence of the dukes of Burgundy.—*Auxerre*, on the Yonne, noted for

wines and fruits.—*Sens*, a very ancient city.—*Maçon*, a trading town, near which is the abbey of Cluny, so famous in ancient times for an entertainment at which pope Innocent IV., Lewis IX., the cardinals, archbishops, bishops, the whole of the French royal family, and a long train of chief nobility, were accommodated in 1245: Maçon is noted also for good wines

SKETCH OF TOWNS IN FRANCHE COMPTE, OR DOUBS, JURA, AND HAUTE SAONE.

Besançon, an ancient city, contains a celebrated university, and many remains of Roman magnificence, particularly a triumphal arch erected by Aurelius. Besançon lies on the Doub, and has a fine cathedral.—*Lons de Sauniere*, had some excellent salt-pits, which are not at present worked.—*Vesoul*, at the foot of a mountain, a small place famed for its medicinal waters.

SKETCH OF TOWNS IN ALSACE, OR BAS RHIN, AND HAUTE RHIN.

Strasburg, a populous place, and once an imperial city, is situated on the high-road from France to Germany; the public buildings are good, the fortifications by Vauban, and the trade chiefly in carpets and porcelain: the clock and tower of the cathedral are singular pieces of workmanship: a monument is erected here to the memory of marshal Saxe.—*Colmar*, the population is great, and the walls have towers at

proper distances: near Colmar, Turenne gained one of his celebrated victories.

SKETCH OF TOWNS IN DAUPHINE, OR HAUTE ALPES, DROME, ISERE.

Gap, at the foot of the Pyrennees, noted for mineral waters.—*Valence*, a populous place, was anciently a Roman colony.—*Grenoble*, on the Isere, has a fortified castle, and trades in leather and gloves: the chevalier Bayard, the flower of French chivalry, was interred in a convent near Grenoble; he was said to be without fear, without reproach. Seven miles north-east of Grenoble, is the convent of La Grand Chartreuse; here the deputies from all convents of this order used to assemble.

SKETCH OF TOWNS IN PROVENCE, OR BASSE ALPES, BOUCHES DU RHON, VAR, AND VAUCLUSE.

Digne, at the foot of the mountains, noted for its hot baths.—*Aix*, the see of an archbishop, was the first settlement of the Romans in France: its mineral waters and fine oils are in great request.—*Marseilles*, in the same department, is the most ancient town in France, founded by a Grecian colony, it was called the Athens of Gaul, has a fine port on the Mediterranean, and is divided into the old and new town; the streets and buildings of the latter are very elegant, those of the old town dirty and dark: the plague has frequently raged in Marseilles, sometimes committing the most dreadful

devastations: the commercial history of this city has been always conspicuous, and its manufactures flourishing: gold and silver stuffs form part of its manufactures: Castile soap, and the Levant trade, cause a great influx of wealth.—*Toulon*, a fortified port, on a bay of the Mediterranean, has an excellent harbour, and exceeds Brest in population and general appearance, in the division of old and new towns, it resembles Marseilles, it has also two harbours: the plague has made dreadful ravages here at different periods, and the horrors of war have been felt in a more than common degree, particularly in the year 1793, when the town was bombarded by the Republicans, and many thousands, unable to bear arms, perished: between the Isles of Hieres, and the Bay of Toulon, is a fine road for shipping.—*Avignon*, on the Rhone, a town of ancient note, was long the residence of the popes, and the seat of a celebrated university: many dreadful scenes of bloodshed have disgraced this city.

SKETCH OF NIVERNOIS, OR NIEVRE.

Nevers, situated on the Loire, has some good buildings, and before the revolution had an excellent trade in glass, china, and enamelled works of various kinds.

SKETCH OF TOWNS IN LIONNOIS, OR LOIRE, AND RHONE.

Montbrison, noted for its medicinal waters, situated on the Vezize, is large and populous.

—*Lyons*, a very ancient town, always considered next to Paris and Bourdeaux in population: was besieged in the early part of the French revolution, during which the Lyonnois lost two thousand men, and resisted two months; it was then taken by storm, great part of the city reduced to ashes, and those of the inhabitants who could not undergo the stroke of the guillotine quickly enough for the barbarian's wishes, were driven into the Rhone, there to expiate their supposed offences: the death of these Royalists in 1793, was afterwards avenged by the massacre of all the judges who presided over the revolutionary tribunal, and of all the jacobins then confined in the prisons of Lyons 1794; this was done by the friends of the deceased, a bloody tribute to their manes: the town, by a subsequent decree of the French government, was rebuilt, the manufactures re-established, but the beautiful town-house, theatre, cathedral, public library, colleges, and hospitals, were gone for ever.

SKETCH OF TOWNS IN BOURBONOIS, OR ALLIERS.

Moulins, a pleasant town, trades in cutlery.—*Bourbon*, which gives name to the house of Bourbon, is noted for medicinal waters and hot-baths.

SKETCH OF TOWNS IN LIMOUSIN, OR CORREZE, AND HAUTE VIENNE.

Tulle, is situated in a mountainous country,

and has a fine cathedral.—*Limoges*, a great trading city, and once the property of the dukes of Aquitaine: the English, in the reign of Edward III., headed by the Black Prince, took Limoges sword in hand.

SKETCH OF LA MARCHE, OR CREUSE.

Gueret, situated between two mountains, is populous, but has little trade; it is a bishop's see, and remarkable for the extreme thickness of its atmosphere.

SKETCH OF TOWNS IN ANGOUMOIS OR CHARENTE.

Angoulesme, situated on a rock, near the river Charente, has a good paper manufacture: admiral Coligni, in 1568, took this city, and its cathedral was then nearly destroyed by the Huegonots.—*Cognac*, here Francis I., then called count of Angoulesme, was born: it is famed for the best brandy.—*Rochefoucault*, gave title of duke to a celebrated French wit.

SKETCH OF SANTONGE, AUNIS, OR CHARENTE INFERIEURE.

Saintes, on elevated ground, contains many remains of antiquity, such as an amphitheatre, aqueduct, and triumphal arch over the river.—*La Rochelle*, of great commercial importance, is situated on the Bay of Biscay; its trade to the French colonies in America and Africa consists chiefly in wines, brandy, sugar, and linens: its harbour is safe but narrow: it stood

a celebrated siege of eighteen months against Lewis XIII.; twelve thousand of the inhabitants perished, and after the surrender of the town, the fortifications were repaired by Vauban: Cardinal Richelieu threw a mole across the harbour to prevent the relief of Rochelle.—*Rochefort*, built on the Charente, by Lewis XIV., is a very commodious harbour, and one of the stations for the French navy: here are excellent docks, a fine hospital, arsenal, magazines for naval stores, barracks, in short every thing but good air and good water, which are rendered unwholesome by the neighbouring salt marshes.

SKETCH OF TOWNS IN GASCONY, OR LANDES, GERS, AND HAUTE PYRENNEES.

Mont de Marsan, is a populous town.—*Auch*, situated on a mountain, was once a Roman colony, it trades in velvet, serge, crape, wine, and fruits.—*Tarbe*, on the Adour, consists of one long street, with a college and ancient castle; it is a populous place.

SKETCH OF TOWNS IN GUIENNE, OR DORDOGNE, LOT, AVEIRON, GIRONDE, LOT AND GARONNE.

Perigueux, on the river Ille, is a populous place, with many remains of antiquity, a temple dedicated to Venus, and amphitheatre—*Cahors*, noted for wines, and a manufacture of fine cloth. —*Rodez*, at the foot of a mountain, near which flows the Aveiron, has manufactures of grey cloth, serges, and a celebrated fair for mules

which are chiefly purchased for the use of the Spaniards.—*Bourdeaux*, a sea-port, university, and excellent harbour, has a fine library, hospital, and most flourishing trade, particularly in wines and brandy: claret is exported hence: Bourdeaux is a handsome city, has one of the most magnificent theatres in France, and here Edward the Black Prince kept his court after the battle of Poictiers: Richard, his son, was born in this city, which has a large share in the West India trade, was fortified by Vauban, and contains several Roman antiquities.—*Agen*, an ancient town, ill-built, with narrow streets: it was the residence of Julius, and the birth-place of Joseph Scaliger: Agen is noted for prunes, a table-linen and canvas manufacture.

SKETCH OF TOWNS IN BEARN OR NAVARRE, NOW BASSE PYRENNEES.

Pau, the birth-place of Henry the Great, king of France and Navarre, and of Bernadotte, crown prince of Sweden: the cradle of Henry the Great was long preserved here: vineyards of the best quality are in the environs: and in the town, good manufactures of cloth and linen: here was the residence of the kings of Navarre.—*Bayonne*, a sea-port on the Adour, well fortified by Vauban, with a good harbour, and a very strong citadel: it carries on a constant trade with Spain, is noted for chocolate, wines, wool-

len-cloth, silks, cottons, hams, and the exportation of masts; a company is established here for the northern whale-fishery.

SKETCH OF TOWNS IN LANGUEDOC, OR ARDECHE, GARDE, HAUTE GARONNE, HERAULT, LOZERE, TARNE, HAUTE LOIRE, ARRIEGE, AND AUDE.

Privas, is a small town on a hill, near three rivers.—*Nismes*, a large and ancient city, delightfully situated: it was sacked by the Goths: the chief trade lies in cloth, silk stockings, wine, olives, leather, and silk: Nismes abounds in antiquities.—*Toulouse*, is a well-situated town, of ancient fame, and carries on an extensive trade in Spanish wool: here are colleges, two academies, and a fine bridge over the Garonne.—*Montpelier*, seated on a hill, is famed for its salubrious air, to which invalids resort in consumptive cases: it has an academy of sciences, and botanic garden: noted also for mulberries, wool, verdigris, aqua-vitæ, bergamot, hungary and cinnamon-waters: the town-house is a beautiful structure: the university had a celebrated school for medicine: Montpelier is seated on a hill five miles from the Mediterranean.—*Mende*, manufactures serges and woollen stuffs.—*Castres*, is a large, and trading town: Dacier and Rapin were born here.—*Alby*, an ancient town, is famed for the architecture of its church, and trades in wax-candles, hemp, and flax: it lies on the Tarn: and hence the Albigenses

took their name, who, in the eleventh century, disputed the authority of the popes, were excommunicated, and a crusade was preached up against this refractory people, in which many distinguished persons of that day took an active part.—*Le Puy*, famed for relics, lace, and silk-stuffs.—*Foix*, on the Arriege, at the foot of the Pyrennees, is defended by a strong castle on a rock: the trade is in coarse woollens: copper works are in the neighbourhood.—*Carcassone*, an ancient city, defended by a strong castle, walls, and ditches; and manufactures fine cloth.

SKETCH OF ROUSSILLON, OR PYRENNEES ORIENTALE.

Perpignan, a fortified town and university, a few miles from the Mediterranean, was anciently a Spanish town, included in the province of Catalonia: it is surrounded by high thick walls: here Philip the Hardy, king of France expired; and in the late war, two battles have been fought near this place.

SKETCH OF TOWNS IN AUVERGNE, OR PUY DE DOME, AND CANTAL.

Clermont, situated on an eminence, and noted for mineral springs, manufactures serges and leather: this is an ancient town, contains many remains of antiquity, and was taken by the Goths in 467: the council of Clermont is famed for decreeing the crusade against the infidels, in

which no less than six hundred thousand men engaged.—*Aurillac*, situated in a fertile valley, manufactures lace and velvet.

OF THE TOWNS IN PIEDMONT TAKEN BY THE FRENCH; TURIN AND ALEXANDRIA WILL BE FOUND IN THE MENTION OF ITALY:—CONI, ASTI, IVREE, AND VERCEIL, WE SHALL GLANCE AT HERE.

Coni, a strong town, has, since its foundation, stood nine sieges; two of them were of great celebrity, the one in the reign of Francis I., the other by marshal Brissac, who was obliged to raise it: there are good iron and copper-mines in the adjacent mountains.—*Asti*, has a good cathedral, more than thirty churches, and is noted for salt-springs.—*Ivree*, a very old town, with some remains of an ancient fortress, a fort, citadel, and castle.—*Verceil*, here the Cimbri were defeated by Marius: it contains many churches, abbeys, and convents: its fortifications have been demolished by the modern French.

THE GERMAN TOWNS TAKEN BY THE FRENCH, AND INCLUDED IN THEIR NEW DEPARTMENTS, WERE PRINCIPALLY, AIX LA CHAPELLE, COBLENTZ, TREVES, AND MENTZ.

Aix la Chapelle, capital of the Roer, was an imperial German city in the circle of Westphalia, destroyed by the Huns, rebuilt by the emperor Charlemagne, who resided, and was buried here:

it has been long noted for mineral waters, and beauty of situation.—*Coblentz*, capital of Rhine and Moselle, was known to the Romans, and the station of one of their legions: it is situated on the Moselle and Rhine; over the latter river it has a bridge of boats, with many handsome churches, and convents.—*Treves*, capital of the Sarre, situated on the Moselle, and once the seat of a rich electorate, and archbishoprick, is of great antiquity, being known long before the birth of Christ: it is now a small, thinly peopled place.—*Mentz*, capital of Mount Tonnerre, with narrow streets, and very old-fashioned houses, is situated on the Rhine: it has a good university, and many churches, but has been greatly injured by the late destructive war: several councils were held in Mentz: here Alexander Severus was treacherously killed: and in modern times this city has stood several sieges.

SKETCH OF THE PLANETS.

THE planetary system is composed of *sun*, *stars*, *planets*, and *comets*.

The SUN is of a spherical form, and has two motions, one round his own axis, completed in about twenty-six days, the other in a circular direction as the common centre of every planetary motion, and he then carries with him the entire system of planets, comets, and satellites, in the same manner that each planet draws his satellites after and round him in his course round the Sun.

The PLANETS are dark bodies, and receive their light entirely from the Sun, which is the centre of life and heat to the universe. Eleven planets have been discovered, and the probability of their being more is strong.

Mercury, the planet nearest the Sun, goes round him in three months, is distant from the Sun thirty-six millions of miles, travels at the rate of one hundred and five thousand miles in an hour, is fourteen times less than the earth, and has light and heat seven times stronger. The length of Mercury from pole to pole is three thousand miles.

Venus, the brightest of the planets, and next in order, is sixty-eight millions of miles from the Sun, goes round it in seven months, and travels at the rate of seventy-six thousand miles in an hour. When west of the Sun she

is called the morning star, because she rises before him in the morning; and when east of the Sun she is called the evening star, because she shines in the evening after the Sun is set. Her length, from pole to pole, is nine thousand three hundred and thirty miles.

The *Earth* is ninety-five millions of miles from the Sun, goes round it in one year, travels at the rate of sixty-eight thousand miles in an hour, and turns on its axis in twenty-four hours, which revolution is the cause of night and day, as its motion round the Sun is of the seasons. The Earth is eight thousand miles in diameter or thickness, from pole to pole, and its circumference is twenty-five thousand miles.

The *Moon*, a satellite or attendant planet on the Earth, goes round the Sun in one year, and round the earth in twenty-nine days twelve hours and a half.

Mars is one hundred and forty-five millions of miles from the Sun, goes round it in two years, travels at the rate of fifty-five thousand miles in an hour. His diameter or length, from pole to pole, is more than five thousand miles, and his days and nights are thirty-five minutes longer than ours upon Earth.

Ceres, or *Piazzi*, discovered on new-year's day 1801, by Piazzi, an astronomer, at Palermo, moves in an orbit next to Mars; it is the least of the planets: Dr. Herschel supposes its diameter not to exceed one hundred and sixty-two miles. Its course round the Sun is performed in four years and six months.

Olbers, or *Pallas*, discovered by Dr. Olbers, a German astronomer, in 1802, when resident at Bremen, moves in an orbit (or circle) very near to Piazzi, in some places even crosses the orbit of that planet, and its

course round the Sun is performed in four years seven months and ten days.

Juno, or *Hardinge*, is three hundred millions of miles from the Sun, goes round it in four years four months, and was discovered by Mr. Hardinge, a German astronomer.

Vesta, is a newly-discovered planet.

Jupiter, the largest of the planets, is three hundred and ninety millions of miles from the Sun, goes round the Sun in twelve years, travels at the rate of twenty-five thousand miles in an hour, measures ninety thousand miles from pole to pole, and has four attendant moons, each of them larger than our own, which were first observed by the Italian astronomer Galileo. Jupiter has also faint light substances surrounding him, called belts; and his bulk is more than one thousand times greater than that of our Earth.

Saturn, once supposed to be the most distant planet from the Sun, performs his round in about thirty years, moves at the rate of twenty-two thousand miles in an hour, and his length from pole to pole is seventy-eight thousand miles. He has seven attendant moons, two of them discovered by Herschel, and a ring of light which is twenty-one thousand miles from the planet Saturn, and thirty thousand miles broad. The use of this ring may be to reflect the light of the Sun and Saturn's moons upon the inhabitants of that planet, which is distant from the Sun nine hundred millions of miles.

The *Georgium Sidus*, called also *Herschel*, and *Uranus*, was discovered in the year 1781, by Dr. Herschel, a German, but resident in England, and honoured by the patronage of George III. This planet moves round the Sun in eighty-three years, is

about eighty times larger than the Earth, has six moons already discovered, and its immense distance from the Sun makes it probable there are yet more. Its diameter from pole to pole is about thirty-five thousand miles, and its distance from the great luminary is one thousand eight hundred millions of miles.

A FEW OF THE MOST USEFUL PROBLEMS.

PROBLEM THE FIRST.

To find the latitude of any place on the globe.

TURN the globe till the place mentioned comes to the eastern side of the brass meridian, notice what degree of this meridian, either north or south of the equator, comes over the town, and that degree will be the latitude required.

PROBLEM THE SECOND.

To find the longitude of any place on the globe.

Longitude is counted by degrees upon the equator, and it is usual to reckon from 1 degree to 180 east longitude, and from 1 to 180 degrees west. The method of finding longitude is to turn the globe till the place required comes to the eastern edge of the brass meridian, then observe what degree of the equator touches the meridian, and that will be the longitude of the place.

The latitude and longitude are found on maps much the same way, only as none but maps of the torrid zone can have the equator running through them, on other maps the equator is *supposed*, and the degrees of longitude are marked at the top and bottom edge of the maps, the degrees of latitude on each side.

PROBLEM THE THIRD.

To rectify the globe.

To rectify the globe is to place it in a proper position for solving any necessary problem, and it is done thus: first find the latitude of the place or city, then, if it be in the northern hemisphere, raise the north pole; if in the southern hemisphere, raise the south pole, as high as the given latitude, suppose 40 or 50 degrees; the place you sought for, if brought to the meridian, will then come to the zenith, or top of the globe.

PROBLEM THE FOURTH.

To rectify the globe for the sun's place in the ecliptic.

Find the sun's place in the ecliptic for any particular day; bring the place when found to the eastern edge of the brazen meridian, and keeping the globe *steady* in that position, set the index of the hour-circle to the higher figure of 12 upon that circle.

PROBLEM THE FIFTH.

To find the sun's place in the ecliptic.

Having the day of the month given you, look on the calendar upon the wooden horizon for the same day and month, and against it you will find the degree in which the sun then is at noon. The reverse of this problem is to name the sun's degree in the ecliptic, and by it find the day of the month.

PROBLEM THE SIXTH.

To tell the hour of the day by the index.

Bring the place you wish to fix upon to the meridian, set the hand of the hour-circle at any hour you choose, then turn the globe till some other given place comes

under the meridian, you will then find the difference of time between the two places: for instance, suppose it is two in the afternoon at London, it will be twenty-five minutes past four at Jerusalem; and when it is seven o'clock in the morning at Jerusalem, it is noon at Canton, Borneo, and the west of New Holland.

PROBLEM THE SEVENTH.

To find the sun's declination for any day in the year.

Declination of the sun means its distance from the equator either north or south, this distance can never go beyond the tropical lines each way.

Bring the sun's place in the ecliptic to the eastern or figured side of the meridian, and the degree under which it lies, either north or south, will be the declination sought for. Thus the sun's declination on the fifth of March will be six degrees south, and on the sixteenth of May it will be nineteen north.

PROBLEM THE EIGHTH.

To find the difference of latitude.

First find the latitude of two places, and if they are both in north or both in south latitude, subtract the less latitude from the greater, and the number subtracted will be the difference. But if one place given be in north, and the other in south latitude, add the sum of each latitude together, and the collective amount will be the difference of latitude.

PROBLEM THE NINTH.

To find the difference of longitude.

Find the longitude of two places, if both are in east

longitude, or both in west longitude, then subtract the less longitude from the greater: if these places are one in east the other in west longitude, then add the amount together, and that will be the difference

Should the longitude of both places when joined exceed one hundred and eighty degrees, then as many degrees added to this number as will make up with it three hundred and sixty, is the difference of longitude sought for.

PROBLEM THE TENTH.

To find on any particular day or hour where the sun will be rising, where setting, where it is noon, and where midnight.

Find the sun's place in the ecliptic for any day fixed upon, and mark its declination; whatever this declination be, either north or south, raise the north or south pole accordingly as many degrees above the horizon as the declination proves; then bring the place you fix upon to the meridian, set the index to the hour given, turn the globe till the index touches the upper figure of 12, hold it steady there, and you will find that *to all* those places or countries *then* situated on the western edge of the horizon, the sun is rising; to those on the eastern edge the sun is setting; those places *then* under the meridian have noon, and the sun is vertical to that place immediately under the sun's declination: it is midnight under those places which lie under the meridian, below the wooden horizon.

Remember to turn the globe eastward when you wish to set the index.

PROBLEM THE ELEVENTH.

To find the latitude of those places in the north frigid zone, when the sun begins to shine constantly on any day between the twenty-first of March, and twenty-first of June.

Bring the day of the month fixed upon, (which may be found on the analemma, or scale of the sun's declination,) to the lower half of the meridian, the degree over that day will be the latitude of the places required.

PROBLEM THE TWELFTH.

To find the latitude of those places where the sun begins to shine constantly on any day between the twenty-third of September, and the twenty-second of December in the south frigid zone.

This problem is worked exactly in the same way as the last, by means of the analemma or scale of degrees.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

By the inadvertence of the transcriber, *Pella*, *Salamis*, and the *Parthenon*, are inserted in the *Exercise for Asia*; the reader is requested to consider them as placed in *Chapter* 17, *Exercise for Europe*.

Page	Line
182, ...	5, for 26 *degrees*, read 9 *degrees*.
182, ...	12, for *Congo and Batti*, read *Congo-Batti*.
183, ...	15, for *forming*, read *foaming*.
243, ...	14, for 39 *deg.* 30 *min.*, read 55 *deg.* 30 *min.*
278, ...	15, for *British Channel*, read *German Ocean*.
285, ...	11, for *below*, read *above*.
286, ...	17, for *Para in Amazonia*, read *Saint Thomas*.
288, ...	14, for *Lancashire*, read *Lancaster*.
371, ...	17, for *Gloucester*, read *Gloucestershire*.
401, ...	6, after *Inverness-shire* add *Ross-shire*.
461, ...	14, for *Tyrone*, read *Down*.
491, ...	9, for *Skagerack*, read *Baltic*.
491, ...	10, after *fifty* add *six*.
[illegible]08, ...	9 from bottom, for 11 *degrees*, read 13 *degrees*.
	6 from bottom, for *seven and ten*, read *six and nine*.
	bottom line, for *on* read *or*.

[illegible] page 501.—BERGEN, capital of the government of [illegible] bishop's see, situated in a valley enclosed by lofty moun[illegible] is well-defended by batteries and fortifications, has a noble [illegible]rbour, great population, and exports tallow and timber.

Omitted in page 475.—In UTRECHT.—*Utrecht*, the capital, is an ancient city on the Rhine, with a celebrated university, and manufacture of fire-arms.—*Montfoort*, a fortified town, on the Yssel, and *Amersfoort*, on the Embs, with good manufactures.—*Rhenen*, on the Rhine, was the retreat of Frederic V. elector palatine, after the loss of his dominions.

In FRIESLAND.—*Lewarden*, the capital, is a rich trading place, with good public and private buildings.—*Francker*, noted for its university; *Dockum*, for its port, on the river Ee; *Sloten*, on Sloten Mere, is a fortified town; and *Harlingen*, a populous place on the Zuyderzee, trades largely in paper, sail-cloth, and timber.

THE END.

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